The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1879—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Ultra-Partisan Action of the House in the Florida Case.

Hull, the Democratic Contestant, Seated in Defiance of Justice.

But the Democrats Must Eke Out Their Very Feeble Majority.

A Disposition Manifested to Renew the Fight Over the Election Laws.

Great Variety of Bills Introduced in the Upper House.

The Time of the Teasing of Claimants Has Come.

And the Voice of the Lobbyist Is Heard in the Corridors.

The President's Message a Model of Brevity and Straightforwardness.

IN THE HOUSE.

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—The Democrats have done their first act of violence. They have seated in the House, by a strictly party vote, Hull of Florida, who has been indicted in the Courts of his own State for frauds in the election, and whose certificate of election has been canceled by the Supreme Court of that State. In a long argument of three hours, during which the case was considered, the rights of Bisbee, Republican, to the seat, were put in strong, vigorous, and eloquent terms by Messrs. Frye of Maine, Garfield, and Hiscock. It was plainly shown that Hull could only lay claim to an election from frauds in the Counties of Brevord and Madison, and that the men who perpetrated these frauds

ARE NOW IN JAIL,

and that the Governor's certificate has been invalidated by a decision of the Supreme Court which declared that a certificate should be issued to Bisbee. Belford, of Colorado, called the attention of the House to the fact that two years ago the Democrats went behind the Governor's certificate, and gave the seat which belonged then to Belford to Patterson, who did not have a certificate, but the Democrats had no desire to be consistent. It was enough for them to know that they had the power, and needed more votes. They were determined to exercise it, and so, by a strictly party vote of 140 Democratic yeas to 136 nays, vindicate the Democrats. Hull was sworn in and given the seat which belongs to the Republican, Bisbee. The following Greenbackers voted with the Republicans: De La Matyr of Indiana, Ford of Missouri, Forsythe of Illinois, Gillette of Iowa, Jones of Texas, Lowe of Alabama, Murch of Maine, Russell of North Carolina, Stephenson of Illinois, Wright and Yocum of Pennsylvania. Ladd voted with the Democrats.

THE CINCINNATI CASE.

Although there was time for considering the Cincinnati memorial to-day after the Florida case was disposed of, Mr. McMahon made no attempt to take it up. The exposures by telegraph from Cincinnati showing that a number of names were obtained by false representations, and that several of the affidavits are forgeries or wholly fictitious, has placed McMahon in a most unenviable position, and those who prepared the papers and forwarded them to him in the position of insulting the House. Just how McMahon expects to get himself out of this unpleasant scrape is not known. Following is one of the telegrams received to-day by Gov. Young:

CINCINNATI, March 19, 1879.—*Gov. Thomas L. Young:* Did not read memorial. Signed it as a protest, and as looking to a repeal of the Supervisors' law. I charge no fraud upon yourself or Butterworth, or in your interest, and have no knowledge upon which to base any.
JOHN A. SHANK.

The men from Cincinnati having this thing in charge are badly demoralized, and the chances are that all knowing participants in the matter are likely to be disgraced.

IN THE SENATE.

INDICATIONS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 19.—The Senate lost no time to-day in proceeding to the transaction of ordinary business almost immediately after the reading of the journal. The temper of the majority, judged by their record thus far this session, strongly indicates that they are not disposed to limit the work of the extra session to the passage of the two supply bills that failed last session, nor to the repeal of the Supervisors' law and the rest of the legislation which they desire to expunge from the statute-books. The long number of bills introduced in the Senate to-day, and the character thereof, is considered as at least establishing the fact that the lobby is on hand pressing action upon familiar schemes, and urging Senators to embark upon

THE BUSINESS OF GENERAL LEGISLATION.

To Senator Voorhees belongs the distinction of introducing the first bill of the Forty-sixth Congress. It related to a private claim. This was the signal for a general introduction of bills, and during the next half hour a shower of bills, of every description poured upon the Clerk's desk. The most important of these was the Geneva-Award bill, introduced by Senator McDonald, substantially in the form passed by the House last session, which is in the interest of the War-premium men.

Gen. Burnside created merriment by introducing his extensive army-organization scheme, and Senator Beck came forward with bills for the removal of political disabilities under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which, if passed,

WILL RESTORE MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS

to all rights of citizenship without any request from him, and the repeal of the act of July, 1862, imposing the ironclad oath.

The resolution of Senator Edmunds, offered in pursuance of an agreement reached by the Republican Senatorial caucus this morning, limiting the business of the present session to the purposes for which it was called, to-wit: the passage of two appropriation bills referred to in the President's message, was promptly objected to by no less than half a dozen Democrats, who rose simultaneously for that purpose.

Mr. Beck, an expansionist and soft-money advocate, is added to the Finance Committee, superseding Mr. Dawes, a hard-money man. This gives the soft-money element a majority upon this Committee.

PROSPECTS.

HOW LONG?
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—How long will the session last? is a question which I have asked dozens of Senators and scores of Representatives, and no satisfactory answers are received. Thus far none can give an opinion on the subject based on anything more than conjecture, and yet it is already evident that differences exist in the Democratic councils. The conservative Democrats, headed by Senator Bayard and Speaker Randall, want a short session, without any legislation calculated to disturb the business interests of the country. They care but little about the Supervisors, as one of the two at each voting-place is appointed from one of the great political parties, and the other from the other party. They wish the number of Deputy Marshals limited, however, and insist on such an amendment to the Election law as will prohibit Deputy Marshals from

MAKING ARRESTS WITHOUT A WARRANT

formally issued by a United States Commissioner upon the information of at least one respectable citizen. But other Democrats, headed by Senator Thurman and Joe Blackburn, declare that the Federal Election laws must be removed from the statute-book, and they will not consent to any compromise that leaves the office of Supervisor. The Republicans are also somewhat divided, but they will doubtless unite when an issue is presented by the Democrats. Those known as the Stalwarts are opposed to any compromise whatever, as they regard the Federal Election laws as all that can be desired.

NOT DECIDED UPON.

Speaker Randall was asked to-day whether he would appoint Committees at the present session or defer doing so until the regular session in December. He replied that he was undecided what course to pursue, but that he would be guided in the premises by the action of the Democratic caucus of members of the House, which is called for to-morrow evening, and which will determine what line of policy the party will follow. It is probable that the Democratic Senators will be invited to participate in to-morrow night's caucus. It is expected that the majority will insist upon the most extreme legislation talked of at the last session. The speech of Randall at serenade last night is held to indicate this, since he designated the Supervisors' law as one to be repealed. Bayard's position now is also the same. There are various compromises talked of by the Democrats, but all include the Republican surrender of this law. The vote to-day on seating one of their own party being only four majority has caused the managers much anxiety, and created a fear that their extreme plans cannot be executed.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

ON FINANCE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—The constitution of the Democratic part of the Senate Finance Committee certainly looks very much like a continuation of the contradictory policy on the currency which has decreased the Democratic majority in the House from over sixty in 1875 to five now, and has left the party a prey to constantly-increasing dissensions. Three of the five Democratic Senators on the Finance Committee are soft-money men. Bayard and Kernan are positively for hard money. Wallace faces both ways, while Voorhees and Beck are avowed inflationists, and in any issue of honest money, as opposed to greenback inflation, Bayard and Kernan will be compelled to unite with the Republican members of the Committee. The financial issue at the first long session of Congress will inevitably place the Democrats in

A VERY EMBARRASSING AND HUMILIATING POSITION.

The stupid rule of seniority has been followed both by Democrats and Republicans in the framing of the new Senate Committees, and Western Republicans to-night are very much chagrined by it. The three Chairmanships of the standing committees that were allowed to Republicans on account of seniority go to New England and New York in the persons of Anthony, Revolutionary Claims; Edmunds, Private Land Claims, and Conkling, Enrolled Bills. Western Republican Senators are justly indignant to-night with the result, so far as the Republicans are concerned. The Democrats have even greater occasion to be dissatisfied with any such traditional red-tape principles, as in many very important instances it has resulted in placing their weakest men on top.

THE LIST.
To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—Following is the complete list of the Committees of the Senate of the Forty-sixth Congress, appointed to-day:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Privileges and Elections—Saulsbury (Chairman), Hill (Ga.), Kernan, Bailey, Houston, Vance, Cameron (Wis.), Hoar, Ingalls.

On Foreign Relations—Eaton (Chairman), Johnston, Morgan, Hill (Ga.), Pendleton, Hamlin, Conkling, Kirkwood, Carpenter.

On Finance—Bayard (Chairman), Kernan, Wallace, Voorhees, Beck, Morrill, Ferry, Jones (Nev.), Allison.

On Appropriations—Davis, W. Va. (Chairman), Withers, Beck, Wallace, Eaton, Windom, Allison, Blaine, Booth.

On Commerce—Gordon (Chairman), Ransom, Randolph, Hereford, Coke, Conkling, McMillan, Jones (Nev.), Chandler.

On Manufactures—Grover (Chairman), McPherson, Williams, Rollins, Dawes.

On Agriculture—Johnston (Chairman), Davis (W. Va.), Hampton, Slater, Paddock, Sharon, Hoar.

On Military Affairs—Randolph (Chairman), Cockrell, Maxey, Grover, Hampton, Burnside, Plumb, Cameron (Pa.), Logan.

On Naval Affairs—McPherson (Chairman), Whyte, Jones (Fla.), Vance, Farley, Anthony, Blaine, Cameron (Pa.), Chandler.

On the Judiciary—Thurman (Chairman), McDonald, Bayard, Garland, Lamar, Davis (Ill.), Edmunds, Conkling, Carpenter.

On Post-Offices and Postroads—Maxey (Chairman), Saulsbury, Bailey, Houston, Farley, Groome, Ferry, Hamlin, Kirkwood.

On Public Lands—McDonald (Chairman), Jones (Fla.), Graver, McPherson, Walker, Plumb, Paddock, Booth, Hill (Col.).

On Private Land-Claims—Edmunds (Chairman), Allison, Windom, Davis (Ill.), Jonas.

Indian Affairs—Coke (Chairman), Pendleton, Walker, Slater, Williams, Allison, Ingalls, Saunders, Logan.

On Pensions—Withers (Chairman), McPherson, Groome, Call, Farley, Ingalls, Kellogg, Platt.

On Revolutionary Claims—Anthony (Chairman), Dawes, McMillan, Jones (Fla.), Hill (Ga.).

On Claims—Cockrell (Chairman), Hereford, Harris, Groome, Houston, McMillan, Cameron (Wis.), Teller, Hoar.

On District of Columbia—Harris (Chairman), Whyte, Withers, Butler, Vance, Ingalls, Rollins, Dawes, McMillan.

On Patents—Kernan (Chairman), Coke, Slater, Call, Booth, Hoar, Platt.

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Jones of Florida (Chairman), Saulsbury, Vest, Dawes, Morrill.

On Territories—Garland (Chairman), Butler, Vest, Slater, Saunders, Kellogg, Logan.

On Railroads—Ransom (Chairman), Lamar, Eaton, Grover, Williams, Pendleton, Jonas, Dawes, Teller, Saunders, Windom.

On Mines and Mining—Hereford (Chairman), Gordon, McDonald, Farley, Cameron (Pa.), Plumb, Hill (Col.).

On Revision of the Laws—Wallace (Chairman), Kernan, Davis (Ill.), Hoar, McMillan.

On Education and Labor—Bailey (Chairman), Gordon, Maxey, Randolph, Burnside, Morrill, Bruce, Sharon.

On Civil Service and Retrenchment—Butler (Chairman), Whyte, Beck, Walker, Teller, Chandler, Rollins.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Hill, Ga. (Chairman), Davis (W. Va.), Jones (Nev.).

On Printing—White (Chairman), Ransom, Anthony.

On Library—Voorhees (Chairman), Ransom, Edmunds.

On Rules—Morgan (Chairman), Cockrell, Blaine.

On Engrossed Bills—Conkling (Chairman), Jones (Nev.), Withers.

On Enrolled Bills—Vance (Chairman), Call, Rollins.

On Improvement of the Mississippi River and Its Tributaries—Lamar (Chairman), Cockrell, Harris, Jonas, Blaine, Kellogg.

On Transportation Routes to Seaboard—Beck (Chairman), Johnston, Voorhees, Hampton, Cameron (Wis.), Cameron (Pa.), Windom.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

To Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service—Vest (Chairman), Eaton, Gordon, Logan, Hamlin.

To take into consideration the state of the law respecting the ascertaining and declaration of the result of elections of President and Vice-President of the United States—Morgan (Chairman), Bayard, Thurman, Johnston, Garland, Davis (Ill.), Edmunds, Conkling, Teller.

To investigate the finance reports, books, and accounts of the Treasury Department—Davis (W. Va.), (Chairman); Beck, Whyte, Ingalls, Dawes. [And it is provided that such Committee shall have all the rights and powers conferred by the resolution of Nov. 19, 1877, creating the original committee on that subject.]

To make provision for taking the tenth census—Pendleton (Chairman), Morgan, Kernan, Harris, Davis (Ill.), Morrill, Cameron (Wis.).

To investigate and report the best means of preventing the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases—Harris (Chairman), Lamar, Garland, Jonas, Paddock, Sharon, and Platt.

To inquire into the alleged frauds in the late elections—Wallace (Chairman), Bailey, Garland, McDonald, Kernan, Teller, Cameron (Wis.), Kirkwood, and Hoar. [And it is provided that such Committee shall have all the rights and powers conferred by the resolution of Dec. 7 and 19, 1878, creating the original Committee, and of Feb. 27, 1879, adding to such power.]

To examine into the circumstances connected with the removal of the Northern Cheyennes from the Sioux Reservation to the Indian Territory—Kirkwood (Chairman), Dawes, Plumb, Coke, and Bailey.

To inquire into the claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of Nicaragua—Hampton (Chairman), Conkling, Kirkwood, Eaton, and Morgan.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A BRIEF DOCUMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—Following is the President's message sent to the two Houses to-day:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The failure of the last Congress to make the requisite appropriations for legislative and judicial purposes, for the expenses of the several executive departments of the Government, and for the support of the army, has made it necessary to call a session of the Forty-sixth Congress. The estimates of the appropriations needed, which were sent to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury at the opening of the last session, are renewed, and are herewith transmitted to both the Senate and House of Representatives. Regretting the existence of the emergency which requires a special session of Congress at a time when it is the general judgment of the country that a public welfare will be best promoted by permanency in our legislation, and by peace and rest, I commend these few necessary measures to your considerate attention.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.
WASHINGTON, March 19, 1879.

ESTIMATES.

Accompanying the President's message are estimates from the Secretary of the Treasury of money needed for the army and the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government. These estimates are the same as those submitted at the opening of the last session, with the exception of items provided for at that session.

The last Congress made provision for the Military Academy at West Point and for fortifications and armament. This leaves, according to the estimates, $28,340,500 yet to be appropriated for the army. None of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriations were provided for, even in part. The estimate for these expenses is $16,520,601. To these appropriations are also to be added an item for court expenses, which is generally placed in the Sundry Civil bill, but which was left out of that bill at the last session. The estimate for these expenses is $3,000,000.

NOTES AND NEWS.

RANDALL'S CHOICE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—There are increasing indications that Speaker Randall favors a short session. To facilitate accomplishing this he is somewhat disposed not to appoint more than the Appropriations Committee at this session. Indeed, a programme has been arranged to present the Appropriation bills exactly in the form in which they left the Conference Committee for consideration and passage under the previous question without appointing even an Appropriation Committee. It is probable that such an attempt will be made. There are all sorts of schemes to accommodate a deadlock between Congress and the President. It appears that some of the Southern men are really opposed to the repeal of the Supervisor law, and think it is useful to both parties. They favor the repeal of the Deputy Marshal law.

HAZEN AND STANLEY.

The long-standing quarrel between Gens. Hazen and Stanley is to be settled at last by a Court of marked standing, and both these officers have been ordered to appear before it for trial. The Court will meet in Washington at an early day. The following is the detail: Gen. Hancock, Gen. Pope, Gen. Augur, Gen. Marcy; Assistant Inspector-General, Gen. Brown; Assistant-Paymaster-General Gen. Grierson Tenth Cavalry; Maj. D. G. Swain, from Gen. Pope's headquarters, Judge Advocate.

Col. Stanley, in recent publications, has charged Col. Hazen with cowardice and perjury, and in consequence Col. Hazen preferred formal charges against him for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. It is probable the Court will investigate both sides of this long-standing feud between these two officers. The present action undoubtedly grows out of an interview with Col. Stanley published in the New York *Times* of the 14th inst.

SENATE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

The chances of Dick Bright, of Indianapolis, for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate are said to have improved to-day, and his friends are very hopeful. The caucus of Democratic Senators to nominate a Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms takes place to-morrow morning.

SOUTH CAROLINA JUSTICE.

A letter to the Teller Committee from the Assistant United States District-Attorney for South Carolina shows that Pendergrass, the colored man who testified for the Government in the case of the Kingstree election disturbance, was tried for libel immediately afterwards, and Judge McKay, Hampton's Judge, allowed him to be tried without counsel. He was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary or $500 fine. The libel consisted in telling the truth about some Democratic election outrages.

THE ARMY BILL.
To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—Representative Sparks will submit to the House, at the first practicable moment, the Army Appropriation bill, and call for its immediate consideration. The bill, as it will be reported by Mr. Sparks, is identical in its provisions with that passed by the last House, and which failed of enactment in consequence of the incorporation therein of a clause prohibiting the presence of troops at the polls.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

The President has nominated the following Consuls-General: James Reily Weaver, of West Virginia, for Vienna, and David H. Baily, of Ohio, for Shanghai.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

An argument was commenced in the Supreme Court to-day in the cases involving the responsibility of the Central and Union Pacific Railways under the Thurman bill.

THE $10 CERTIFICATES.

Large subscriptions are being made to the 4 per cent refunding certificates.

SILVER DOLLARS.

Orders for 31,000 silver dollars were received at the Treasury to-day, making 208,000 ordered the present month.

SILVER PURCHASE.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day accepted bids for 75,000 ounces of silver bullion, to be delivered at the San Francisco Mint.

SERENADED.

Representative Blackburn, of Kentucky, was complimented to-night by a serenade from the citizens of the District.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—Mr. Hill presented the credentials of his colleague, Mr. Gordon. He said that the latter was detained from the Senate by sickness.

Numerous bills were introduced; one, by Mr. Eaton, to revive the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama claims; by Mr. Burnside to reorganize the army, and by Mr. Beck to remove all political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth article of the Constitution; also a bill to repeal the act of July, 1862, requiring the test-oath.

The following is a resolution which was offered in the Senate by Mr. Edmunds to-day in accordance with the unanimous agreement of the Republican caucus. Its present consideration was objected to by Mr. Saulsbury, and it therefore went over until to-morrow:

WHEREAS, The necessity for the present special session of Congress has been occasioned by the failure of the last Congress to make appropriations for the support of the army, and for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year; and,

WHEREAS, The business and other public interests of the country will be best promoted by confining legislation at this session to making provision for the objects aforesaid, and by an early adjournment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all bills and joint resolutions, excepting those for the aforesaid purposes, shall be referred to appropriate committees, and not reported until the next (December) session.

Mr. Wallace submitted the list of standing committees, which, under a suspension of the rules, was agreed to.

At 12:45 an hour's recess was taken to await the President's message.

The President's message was received at a quarter to 2, and read.

On motion of Mr. Whyte, it was referred to the Committee on Printing, and the Senate adjourned.

Bills were introduced authorizing the local taxation of legal-tender treasury-notes; to establish a branch mint at Omaha.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a memorial signed by a number of members of the Legislature in Kansas, asserting that the election of Senator Ingalls was secured by bribery and corruption, and asking the Senate to give them a full opportunity to offer proof of these assertions. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Wallace offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, required to furnish to the Senate a detailed statement of the accounts of Marshals of the United States in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Maryland rendered to date, for and in regard to the employment and payment of wages or fees charged for services performed by themselves or their special deputies in regard to the conduct of elections in November, 1878, showing the amount claimed by or paid to each said special deputies, and the aggregate paid or claimed from the United States by said Marshals for services connected with said elections.

At the suggestion of Mr. Conkling the resolution lies over.

Mr. Bruce was excused from serving on the Committees on Mississippi Levees and Pensions.

Mr. Wallace, as Mr. Gordon had not been sworn in, and Mr. Hampton had not arrived, asked that their names be withdrawn from the Committees to which they were appointed, and that their places for the present be left vacant. Agreed to.

Mr. Saulsbury submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish detailed information in regard to the negotiations of public securities with the Syndicates and bankers, amounts paid to them, amount of double interest, what security was demanded by the Secretary, etc.

Mr. Morrill making objection to the consideration of the resolution, it lies over.

Mr. Wallace introduced a joint resolution providing for the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Wallace, the credentials of Bell, appointed Senator by the Governor of New Hampshire during the recess of the Legislature, were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report them back as soon as practicable.

HOUSE.

The disputed case from the Second Congressional District of Florida was taken up and discussed.

The discussion was interrupted by the reception of the President's message, which was read and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The discussion of the Florida election case was then resumed.

Speeches in favor of the right of Hull were made by Messrs. Cobb, Davidson, Buckner, and Mills, and in favor of Bisbee by Messrs. Frye and Garfield.

Mr. Garfield took the ground that Hull's certificate of election had been legally canceled. He suggested, therefore, that neither of the applicants be sworn, but that the case be referred to the Committee on Elections. If either of them were to be sworn now it should not be the man who held a canceled certificate, but the man who held the highest certificate known to the laws of Florida. He wanted the House to begin this Congress in all fairness, because he knew that all too soon it would get lashed up by the party tiger.

Mr. Frye moved to amend the resolution offered yesterday (that the oath be now administered to Hull) by providing that the prima facie as well as ultimate right of each contestant be referred to the Committee on Elections, when appointed, and that in the meantime neither be sworn in.

Mr. Springer quoted against Mr. Garfield the decision of the Electoral Commission in the Florida case, to the effect that it was not competent to go into the evidence *aliunde* of the Governor's certificate.

The previous question was moved and seconded. The question was first taken on Frye's amendment referring to the Committee on Elections both the prima facie and ultimate rights of both contestants. The amendment was rejected—yeas, 137; nays, 140. As between the Republicans and Democrats it was a strict party vote. As to the Greenbackers, Barlow, De La Matyr, Ford, Forsythe, Gillette, Jones, Kelley, Lowe, Murch, Russell (N. C.), Stevenson, Weaver, Wright, and Yokum—14—voted with the Republicans, and Ladd with the Democrats.

The original resolution (that Hull be sworn in) was then adopted,—yeas, 140; nays, 136,—and the modified oath of office was administered to Hull.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following Committee on Rules: The Speaker, Stephens, Blackburn, Garfield, and Frye.

Adjourned.

A Democratic caucus was announced for to-morrow evening.

The brevity and terseness of the President's message appeared to create equal surprise and commendation. Its reading was applauded by some Republican members.

THE HOG CROP.

What the West Has Done the Past Season.

CINCINNATI, O., March 19.—The *Price-Current* to-morrow will publish the returns of the winter pork-packing at the leading Western cities,—Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, and Louisville. The *Price-Current* assumes that the returns embrace over 100,000 hogs belonging to the October account. The aggregate at these places is 5,300,142, against 4,564,673 last year. The average net weight is 217 43-100 pounds, a decrease of 7½ pounds net, or 9⅜ pounds gross, compared with last year. The average yield of lard per hog is 40 30-100 pounds, against 38 91-100 last year. The production of pork was 353,000 barrels, against 483,000 last year. The returns thus far received from interior places indicate about the same falling off in weight at country points as in the large cities, the calculations being based on reports from places representing nine-tenths of the interior packing.

The same paper contains reports from 225 places in regard to the prospective supply and time of marketing spring and summer hogs, and arrives at the conclusion that in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana there will be a marked decrease; possibly a small decrease in Illinois; little if any decrease in Iowa; probably as many in Missouri, and more in Kansas and Nebraska. The most liberal runs are expected in May and June, and the latter part of the season. The total packing last summer was about 3,350,000 hogs, and it is regarded as likely there will be a decrease of 20 or 25 per cent this season.

SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 19.—The Superintendent of Public Instruction is sending out to teachers circulars showing the premiums offered for school exhibits at the coming State Fair. The premiums aggregate $300, and cover all studies in high schools, graded schools, and rural district schools. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture or the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Gov. Cullom to-day returned from Jacksonville, where he went to inspect the new wing of the Central Insane Hospital, which be formally approved and declared ready for occupancy, as required by law. He pronounces the work in every way entirely satisfactory.

THE MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 19.—Judge Huntington to-night rendered a decision in the last half of the famous University chancery suit. By a former decision, the accounting between Douglass and Rose was completed. By the decision to-night the accounting between Douglass and the Regents of the University is settled. The decision may be summed up as follows: It credits to the University the amount from the previous decision against Douglass, $1,716.03; errors in accounts rendered, $516.42; old accounts, $72.67; interest charges on account rendered, $861.14; total, $3,175.26. It credits to Douglass the balance due from the last report, $2,275.65; errors, $675.12; total, $2,950.77. Judge Douglass moved for a rehearing on the interest charges, which, by the decision, were charged to Douglass. He will appeal to the Supreme Court, whether the rehearing is granted or not.

POLITICAL.

CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., March 19.—The Republicans here have assumed the offensive in the matter of the McMahon memorial, presented in Congress yesterday, and lively developments are promised in the next few days. The twenty-three prominent Democrats whose names are signed to the document were summoned to-day to appear before the United States Grand Jury, and the Grand Jury of Hamilton County, to testify as to the nature of the frauds charged. This movement at once developed the fact that the only names on the paper of any weight were obtained by false pretenses. John A. Shank telegraphed to Washington that he charged no fraud against Butterworth and Young, and signed the paper under a misapprehension. E. P. Bradstreet and others make the same statement. Subpœnas have also been issued for the persons making the affidavits, but they cannot be found. Three-fourths of them are undoubtedly myths. The Republicans demand that there be a full investigation of the election of Congressmen, and to-day telegrams were sent to Gen. Garfield asking him to move a reference of the memorial and affidavits to a committee, which should immediately begin an inquiry. The Republicans say that if there was fraud they want the guilty punished, and they call upon the Democratic Grand Jury to begin the work of investigation. The Democrats who were active in the conspiracy are alarmed at this kind of talk, and are backing down from their position. The scheme has already begun to react upon the party here with damaging force.

KANE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., March 19.—A special election for Kane County has been called for April 12 to choose a County Clerk and Coroner. N. N. Ravelin, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, to whom this matter was referred, had entered an ordered for an election for these officers to be held on April 1, the same day as the annual spring election, but by reason of delay in posting the notices the matter went over beyond the time required for the twenty days' notice, hence the second call set for the 12th prox.

The Republicans, who are in the majority in this county, have called a nominating convention, to meet at Geneva on the 22d inst, for the purpose of selecting candidates for these positions.

The Board of Supervisors at the last meeting, on the 3d inst., appointed H. A. Scott, of Geneva, to fill the vacancy in the County Clerk's office, caused by the resignation of the Hon. John C. Sherwin, elected to Congress; and also appointed Dr. Blackman to fill the vacancy in the Coroner's office, caused by the failure of Dr. Bucher to qualify when elected last fall.

Among the candidates for the position are A. M. Beaupre, of Aurora; Thomas Meredith and Supervisor Earll, of Batavia; Supervisor Miller, of St. Charles; C. E. Smiley, of Lodi; E. Clifford of Elgin; and H. C. Edwards, of Dundee. Meredith is a superior man and ought to be nominated, but the indications are that Beaupre has the bulge on the other aspirants. It is presumed that H. A. Scott, of Geneva, will be the only Democratic candidate.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—In the Sixth Senatorial District of this city Judge Don A. Pardee, Republican, is elected delegate to the Constitutional Convention over ex-United States Senator Eustis. T. B. Stamps, Republican, is elected in the Fourteenth, and W. F. Loan, Republican, in the Fifteenth Representative District. The Republicans carried St. Martin, St. Mary, and Iberia Parishes by majorities of from 300 to 500.

LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 19.—The Greenback City Convention nominated for Mayor ex-Congressman W. W. Wilshire; for Police Judge, John H. Cherry; Treasurer, W. A. Rector (colored). Election April 1.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20—1 a. m.—Indications: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and by rain, southeasterly winds, veering to southwesterly, and falling barometer.

For the Lower Lake region warmer, cloudy weather, with rain, southwesterly winds, generally shifting to easterly, and lower pressure.

For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather with rain or snow areas, westerly winds generally shifting to northeast and northwest, and in the south portions lower pressure with higher temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, cloudy weather with rain or snow, warm easterly winds backing to colder northwesterly, followed by clearing weather and by rising barometer.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Grand Haven, and Ludington.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, March 19.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	30.221	19	85	S. W	6	.....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.198	32	79	S. W	12	.....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.145	37	81	S. W	18	.....	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	30.108	41	49	S. W	11	.....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.107	34	70	S. W	5	.....	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.120	32	79	S. W	4	.....	Cloudy.

Maximum, 41; minimum, 17.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, March 19—10:18 p.m.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Albany	30.20	25	S. W., light.	......	Fair.
Alpena	30.06	15	....	......	Clear.
Boise City	29.93	47	S. E., gen.	......	Cloudy.
Breckinridge	30.20	11	N. E. fresh.	......	Clear.
Buffalo	30.14	27	S.W., fresh.	......	Clear.
Cairo	30.15	43	S. E., fresh	......	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.83	21	N. E., gen.	......	Lt. snow.
Chicago	30.12	32	S. W., gen.	......	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.23	32	S. E., light	......	Clear.
Cleveland	30.20	29	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Davenport	30.13	33	E., gentle.	......	Cloudy.
Denver	29.85	34	N. E., fresh	.02	Lt. snow.
Des Moines	29.97	34	S. E., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.14	27	S. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Dodge City	29.15	54	S., brisk	......	Fair.
Duluth, Minn	30.14	15	N. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Erie	30.15	33	S. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Escanaba	30.12	14	N., gentle.	......	Clear.
Fort Garry	30.27	—4	W., fresh	......	Clear.
Fort Gibson	29.86	52	S. E., fresh	......	Clear.
Grand Haven	30.10	33	W., brisk	......	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	30.17	34	S., gentle.	......	Clear.
Keokuk	30.06	35	E. fresh	......	Threat'g
La Crosse	30.09	31	N., light	......	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	29.84	41	S. E., gentle	......	Fair.
Louisville	30.16	36	S. E., fresh	......	Clear.
Madison	30.11	34	N. W., gen.	......	Cloudy.
Marquette	30.07	12	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Memphis	30.10	47	Fresh	......	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.13	32	W., brisk	......	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.20	44	S. E.	......	Clear.
New Orleans	30.21	55	S. E., fresh	......	Clear.
North Platte	29.58	30	N. E., brisk	......	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.82	39	E., fresh	......	Cloudy
Oswego	30.14	34	S. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Pembina	30.29	—2	N. W., light	......	Clear.
Pioche, Nev	29.69	48	S. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	30.23	28	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Port Huron	30.13	30	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Rochester	30.14	28	N. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Sacramento	30.05	52	S. E., fresh.	.19	Threat'g.
Salt LakeCity	29.88	41	S. E., gen.	......	Clear.
Sandusky	30.20	30	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
San Francisco	30.05	55	S., gentle.	.03	Cloudy.
Shreveport	30.03	59	S., fresh.	......	Clear.
St. Louis	30.20	40	....	......	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.06	25	E., fresh	......	Fair.
Toledo	30.16	32	S. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.15	55	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Virginia City	29.52	22	....	......	Clear.
Winnemucca	29.89	41	S. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Yankton	30.00	33	E., fresh	......	Cloudy.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

GLASGOW, March 19.—Arrived, the State of Indiana from New York.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Arrived, the Anchoria from Glasgow, and the Lessing from Hamburg.

LONDON, March 19.—The steamships Kron-Prinz, Wilhelm, and Ethiopia, from New York, have arrived out.

FOREIGN.

Over 2,000 Persons Drowned by the Szegedin Flood,

And 120,000 Unfortunate People Rendered Homeless.

The Protest of the Rochebouet Revolutionary Cabinet Returned Unread.

Sixty Lives Lost by the Collision of Two Ocean Steamships.

Forty Persons Swept to Death by an Avalanche in the Austrian Tyrol.

Weekly Review of the English Breadstuffs Markets.

HUNGARY.

THE RECENT FLOOD.

PESTH, March 19.—One hundred and twenty thousand persons were rendered homeless by the recent overflow.

SZEGEDIN, March 19.—Eighty-two hundred out of 10,000 houses have fallen, and 1,900 persons drowned. The waters are subsiding, and the adjacent towns are out of danger.

THREATENED.

PESTH, March 19.—Szentes is again in great danger from flood on account of the high winds.

MORE CORPSES.

Two hundred and sixty-seven more corpses have been recovered at Szegedin.

FRANCE.

THE RENTES.

PARIS, March 19.—Although the committee to which it was referred rejected Lengle's motion to investigate the causes of the fluctuation of 5 per cent rentes, there will be a debate on the question of the conversion of rentes in the Chamber of Deputies.

CONTRADICTED.

The report that Gen. Borel had resigned his command is contradicted.

RETURNED UNREAD.

PARIS, March 19.—Grevy has returned to the senders the protest of the Rochebouet Cabinet against the vote of censure passed on them, with a curt note saying he could not receive it.

OCEAN COLLISION.

SIXTY PERSONS LOST.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, via Havana, March 19.—The British steamer Bolivar, Capt. Doherty, plying between Liverpool and St. Thomas, came in collision with the Haytien steamer Michael. The latter sank, and sixty persons were drowned.

GERMANY.

THE TARIFF.

LONDON, March 19.—A Berlin correspondent hears that the Tariff Commission has finished its labors and presented a scheme of the new tariff to the Federal Council. The Reichstag will not discuss it before Easter. It seems that the Commission has taken the tariff of Oct. 1, 1873, as the basis of its labors, and merely altered the figures.

LEIBKNECHT'S RECENT SPEECH.

BERLIN, March 19.—In his speech in the Reichstag Monday Herr Leibknecht (Socialist) contended that Hoedel and Noebling, would-be assassins of Emperor William, were not Socialists. The Socialists, he said, were convinced that the progress of history and triumph of their philanthropic progress could not be impeded by the existence of any single individual. Their societies might be dissolved and their journals suppressed, yet they would cling to their tenets. The middle classes would soon perceive that what they really ought to dread was the Government's drill and barrack system. If the Government could prove the connection of the German Socialists with attempts on the lives of the Kings of Spain and Italy he would accept anti-Socialist laws. The Government should itself be placed at the bar for imposing a petty state of siege in Berlin, rather than the Socialists. Remaining seated when the Emperor was being cheered was no insult, but merely a duty which the Socialists owed to their political convictions.

THE PROTECTION SCHEME.

LONDON, March 19.—A Berlin dispatch declares it is now beyond doubt that Bismarck is sure of a considerable majority in favor of protection. He has lately gained over many Deputies at private conferences.

WILL NOT BE HELD.

BERLIN, March 19.—The customary grand court reception on the Emperor William's birthday will not be held, as the physicians advise his Majesty to avoid fatigue.

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, March 19.—The *Mark-Lane Express* says: "The stronger tone of the London and provincial exchanges has further developed business, which is marked by a gradual improving tendency. Prices of all sound qualities of home-grown wheat have steadily advanced, and values are again quoted a shilling per quarter higher. The generally improving state of trade is largely felt in foreign wheat, of which the imports into London amounted to only 16,060 quarters. Several varieties, particularly Indian, met with a ready sale at a shilling per quarter advance. Prices are upheld by the legitimate action of supply and demand, untrammeled by the fictitious support of speculative enterprise.

MAIZE.

has been steadily declining until prices reached a point seldom touched. This appears to have been been due mainly to the continuance of large supplies both from America and the Danube. It has been difficult to find buyers. Oats have likewise receded six pence to one shilling per quarter for all varieties. Barley has

MAINTAINED RECENT VALUES,

with a dull trade for both malting and grinding descriptions. Sales of English wheat are 51,834 quarters at 39s 7d, against 32,298 quarters at 49s 6d during the corresponding period of the previous year. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending March 8 were 945,557 hundred weights of wheat, and 263,236 hundred weights of flour.

BURMAH.

THE PENDING UNPLEASANTNESS.

CALCUTTA, March 19.—The origin of the trouble between the Burmese and the British Resident at Mandalay is that the latter protects and refuses to deliver up to slaughter two of the Royal Princes and their families, who have taken refuge at the Residency. The King of Burmah, who is said to be mad with drink, urged by fanatics and the reactionary party, threatens to force the Residency. Such a hostile measure on the part of the Government, it is believed, would be the signal for a general massacre of the citizens.

THE BURMESE KING SPEAKS.

LAHORE, March 19.—The British Resident at Mandalay has received assurances from the King of Burmah respecting the maintenance of tranquillity.

TURKEY.

A HINT FROM THE POWERS.

BERLIN, March 19.—The Powers unanimously oppose Turkey's course with regard to the Greek-frontier question. France and Germany, in conjunction, first espoused the cause of Greece with the utmost energy. England has just united herself with them.

BROKEN UP.

ATHENS, March 19.—The official journal announces that the representatives of the Porte yesterday proposed a boundary differing from that suggested by the Treaty of Berlin. The Greek Commissioners decided discussion useless. The meeting broke up, and the Commissioners have exchanged farewell visits.

ITALY.

COLONIZATION.

ROME, March 19.—During the coming summer 3,000 Italians will leave Tarranta for the southern coast of New Guinea to establish a colony to be called "Italia." The initiators and leaders of the enterprise are Menotti Garibaldi and a fellow-soldier named Achille Fazzari. Six million dollars, required for the enterprise, is ready. The equipments will include a cable to connect with Northern Australia.

AUSTRIA.

DEFICIT.

VIENNA, March 19.—The Government has asked the Reichsrath to authorize the issue of 100,000,000 florins gold rentes to meet the requirements of the current year.

FATAL AVALANCHES.

LONDON, March 19.—Many avalanches have recently occurred in the Austrian Tyrol. At Bleiburg ten houses were crushed, forty persons killed, eighteen seriously injured, and fifteen missing.

GREAT BRITAIN.

COMPROMISE.

LONDON, March 19.—The Manchester mill masters have agreed to a compromise of 5 per cent in the proposed reduction of wages, on the ground of the recent abolition of the Indian import duties.

LAYARD.

LONDON, March 19.—Sir Austin Layard has been directed to resume his duties as British Ambassador at Constantinople the 1st of May.

AFGHANISTAN.

ABDUL KHAN.

LONDON, March 19.—A dispatch from Candahar says it is reported that Abdul Khan, the Russian candidate for the throne of Afghanistan, is returning to Cabul with many adherents.

HOLLAND.

AMERICAN MEAT.

LONDON, March 19.—An English company is about to start at Flushing, Holland, for the importation of American meat alive and dead for the German market.

GALICIA.

PETROLEUM SPRING.

LONDON, March 19.—A rich petroleum spring has been discovered at Pohar, in Galicia.

RUSSIA.

NIHILISTS.

PARIS, March 19.—A St. Petersburg dispatch reports that eight officers of the Imperial Guard have been arrested as Nihilists.

EVANS TO POTTER.

A Very Severe Letter, Characterizing Clarkson N. Potter as Either an Accomplice in the Crime of Tampering with the Mails or the Abettor of a Burglar.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 19.—The *Journal* to-morrow morning will publish a letter from the Hon. J. L. Evans, late Congressman from Indiana, to Clarkson N. Potter, charging the latter with being a party either to the opening or the copying of a private letter addressed to Evans by Consul Bullock at Cologne, concerning the cipher telegrams published in the New York *Tribune*. The letter is very severe.

To the Hon. Clarkson N. Potter—SIR: During the investigation by the Special Committee of the late House of Representatives, of which you were Chairman, you produced and read to the Committee, and made public through the press, a copy of a private letter which had been addressed to me by George E. Bullock, from Cologne, Germany, concerning the cipher telegrams that were published in the New York *Tribune*. I inquired of you, soon afterwards, by what means you had come into possession of said copy, and you then evaded the inquiry by saying you would see me again about it. After waiting some time for you to notify me that you desired another interview on the subject, I addressed you a respectful note, renewing the inquiry. You then replied that, just before the holiday recess of last winter, a person called upon you at your house and offered to furnish a copy of said letter, provided its verification could be established by some one else; that you did not then know the person, but that the copy was afterwards furnished with the name of the person, which you were not at liberty to mention. This was all the reply you deigned to make, although I promptly addressed you a second note, requesting information as to the means adopted to procure the copy of the letter aforesaid. Ample opportunity has been given you to explain at least your participation in this transaction, and you have manifested no disposition to do so. I am, therefore, at liberty to express my opinion of your conduct in as severe terms and in as public a manner as the circumstances will justify. The letter in question came by regular post to my address through the House Post-Office, Washington, D. C. After its delivery to me it was securely locked in my private apartment in Washington. I am, therefore, prepared to assert, in the most positive manner, that a copy of it could only have been obtained by unlawful means, either by breaking the seal of the letter while it was in the custody of the Democratic employes of the House Post-Office, or by burglariously entering my private apartment and abstracting it therefrom. As the envelope bore the card of the American Consulate, Cologne, Germany, and as Mr. Bullock, the Consul, was known to have had free and lawful access to the Senate Committee room in Washington as an employe of that body while the cipher telegrams were in the custody of the Committee, and as it was also well known that he and I lodged in the same house in Washington, and were intimate friends, it is reasonable to conclude that your anxiety and that of your Democratic confreres would lead you to suggest an espionage over our correspondence, to discover a clue to the divulgence of the telegrams alluded to. Your admission that you received a copy of Bullock's letter upon the promise to conceal the source from whence it came is evidence of the fact that you knew it was improperly obtained, and you thereby became a party to the wrong. That the copy was procured as the fruit of a crime is beyond dispute, and that you knew it had been so procured when you accepted it is about as conclusive as the other branch of the proposition. If, therefore, the seal of this private letter was broken in violation of a penal statute, then, by profiting by the act and concealing the name of the criminal, you become an accessory to the crime. If the letter was secured by burglariously entering the apartment, the scoundrel who went there committed a sneaking, mean act, which you approve by concealing his name, and screening him from punishment. Let me call your special attention to the fact that all of the persons who were before or connected with your Committee, on the supposition that they had any knowledge of the procurement of the cipher telegrams for publication, or of any fact bearing upon the question of the telegrams in any manner, you are the only one who failed to make a full, frank statement of all he knew. My connection with the transaction was stated without reservation or equivocation, and it simply amounted to my having received a package from another, without information as to its contents, and that I passed it over to a third person for safe-keeping. I have referred to this fact to stop you from the contemptible plea which you would doubtless make—that you were acting in retaliation. I beg you to remember that I am commenting upon and properly characterizing your act, and that the softest phrase in the language which will express it fully is that you were an accessory to the crime of opening letters in transit, or of sneakingly purloining a private letter from my desk. Yours, etc., J. L. EVANS.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., March 17.

FIRES.

AT ELGIN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., March 19.—A fire early this morning destroyed a frame building owned by the heirs of John Knott, deceased, and occupied by F. Hoseman, agent for sewing-machines and organs, and Mrs. Hoseman, dealer in hair goods. Loss on building, $1,000; insured for $700. Loss of Mr. and Mrs. Hoseman, $5,000; insured for $3,000. John Meehan, Sr.'s, brick building was somewhat damaged; loss, $150. Pendergast & Co., restaurant keepers, lost, through stock being damaged, $100. The cause of the fire is unknown.

AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 19.—A fire in the suburbs of this city to-day destroyed a house and barn and contents owned by William P. Schutz, a milk-dealer. Loss about $2,000, on which there was no insurance, as the policy expired a day or two ago. He lost three cows in the barn, which was the place where the fire caught. Its origin is a mystery. The same fire caused the destruction of L. Kugel's dwelling. He saved its contents, so his loss is about $600, amply covered by insurance.

AT PINEVILLE, MO.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 19.—The *Globe-Democrat* special says: The Town of Pineville, the county seat of McDonald County, Mo., was almost entirely destroyed by fire before daylight this morning. Only the Court-House, one hotel, and two business houses are said to have escaped destruction. The fire is supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

AT NORTH LANSING, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 19.—A fire at North Lansing early this morning destroyed two ancient wooden stores occupied by Charles Sattler, Jr., grocery and saloon; William Cline, restaurant. Loss, $1,000; no insurance. Loss to occupants, $1,000 more; small insurance.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 762 at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire on the roof of Harvey & Buehl's iron foundry, Nos. 17 to 21 Michigan street, caused by sparks from the chimney. Damage nominal.

AT VICKSBURG, MISS.

VICKSBURG, March 19.—A fire this morning caused a loss of $43,000; insurance, $30,000. The principal losers are Louis Hoffman, hardware; Lowenthal, dollar store; and Davidson & Sons, grocers.

CASUALTIES.

PRAIRIE FIRE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 19.—A *Globe-Democrat* special says a terrible prairie fire recently occured in Republic and Cloud Counties, Kansas. They extended over an area of ten miles long and three miles wide, and swept everything before them. It is said that about 100 homes were consumed, also large quantities of grain, farming implements, hay, and other property. The winds were so high and the fires so fierce and hot that the inhabitants were obliged to take refuge in cellars, dugouts, or underground habitations. But One life is reported lost,—that of Mrs. Borversox, who was burned to death while attempting to release some horses from the burning stable. Several other persons were severely injured. Loss estimated at $40,000.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., March 19.—This afternoon F. H. Rondo, Alderman from the Sixth Ward, went into the iron-room of the LaBelle Wagon Works just as some of the machinery gave out, a piece of which was plunged through his eye into his head. The eye was removed, but the piece of steel could not be extracted. He is still alive.

AN OLD STORY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 19.—William Price, a resident of Oshtemo, in this county, while attempting to jump from the through-express going through that place, fell to the ground with such force that his collar-bone was fearfully fractured, and he now lies in a serious condition.

MINE EXPLOSION.

POTTSVILLE, March 19.—By an explosion in the Pottsville shaft colliery Louis Murray and James Mulherran were instantly killed, and William Murray severely, and a man named Boas slightly, injured.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

Gen. Burton Acquitted—One of the Crimes Under the Rule of Brigham Young—Mormonism Pursuing Dissenters from Its Doctrine of Polygamy and Shooting Them Down.

Correspondence San Francisco Chronicle.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 24.—The trial of Gen. Burton for the killing of Mrs. Bella Bowman, in the summer of 1862, creates intense interest here. There are few intelligent persons in this city acquainted with the circumstances who do not in some measure sympathize with the General. Apart from the crime, he is a man of excellent repute, and it is clearly evident that he was the tool of Brigham Young. Those who know say that he obeyed his master's positive instructions. In 1862 Brigham's edict was absolute. Burton was a backwoods Mormon in Missouri and Illinois; he was sober and trustworthy, and was a faithful missionary for the Church. To a musical ambition he added a liking for military science. Brigham encouraged him, and his growing efficiency as a military instructor was duly appreciated. He rose rapidly in the ranks of the militia until he attained the rank of Major-General, and was practically the Commander-in-Chief of the Utah militia.

Thirty-five miles north of Salt Lake City, one Morris, who had been a zealous Mormon, but who now set his face against polygamy, had found eager listeners to his new revelations. Numerous believers in a very short time gathered from various parts of the Territory, and Kington Fort, on the Weber, became an important place. Morris abounded with revelations. His "gifts" exceeded in number those of all who had gone before him. The adherents of the new prophet were overjoyed at the abundance of light that now shone upon their path. Three English and three Danish clerks were daily employed in writing the heavenly communications from the mouth of the new prophet. Brigham had been barren—Morris was overflowing. The new disciples "consecrated" all they possessed to a common fund. Christ was soon to descend among them, and their wants would be of only short duration. As "the Lord" tarried, the enthusiasm of some of the converts cooled, and here was the beginning of the difficulty.

It became a question how much of their property they could reclaim. It had all been "consecrated." The leading men of the sect decided to let them peacefully retire, but it was expected that they would honestly meet their accrued share of the obligations of the little colony. Some of them proved dishonest, and tried to take away better cattle than they had brought. A feud arose, the dissenters applied to the Mormon courts, and the latter were pleased with the opportunity offered. Writs were issued, served, and repulsed. The dissenters waited for the opportunity to seize the movable property of the colony, and as wheat was sent to mill they pounced upon it, and took horses and wagons as well. On one occasion the Morrisites arose early in the morning, and spread themselves over the country, keeping within view of the advancing teams. As the dissenter and two others pounced upon the convey the second time, up sprang the Morrisites from places of concealment and took them prisoners. They were taken to Kington Fort and imprisoned.

The friends of the captured men sought their release ineffectually, for the Sheriff in that county could do nothing. One or two of the wives of the prisoners went to Brigham, but he refused to interfere. He was too shrewd to meddle directly in the affair. Justice Kinney was next visited. On the 14th of May, 1862, a writ of habeas corpus was issued to the Territorial Marshal and by his Deputy served, but no attention was paid to it. On the 11th of June a second writ was issued and was also disregarded. Kinney was indignant, and insisted upon the militia being called out as a posse comitatus to accompany the Territorial Marshal. Acting-Gov. Fuller issued the necessary order. The Morrisites had been warned by "the Lord" that the "Brighamites" were plotting their destruction, and had accordingly bought all the rifles and ammunition possible. Early on the morning of the 13th of June an armed posse appeared on South Mountain overlooking the Morrisite community, and the Territorial Marshal's proclamation demanding their surrender was sent to the Morrisites by one of their herdboys.

Morris, a firm believer in the revelations he had received, said, in answer to the inquiry, "What shall be done?" that he would "go and inquire of the Lord." He was soon heard in solemn and earnest prayer. In the meantime, word was sent round the camp for the people to assemble in meeting at once and consult on the question. Women and children came together hurriedly; yet there was no excitement, and soon the Bowery was well filled. Morris was seen to come out from his dwelling with a paper in his hand. This paper proved to be a written revelation. His council were awaiting him. The revelation was read to the council. It purported to be from God, who was represented as being pleased with His faithful people there, and as having brought the posse against them to show His own power in the complete destruction of their enemies. It also promised that now the triumph of His people should come, and that their enemies should be smitten before them, but that not one of His faithful people should be destroyed.

The council at once stepped out into the Bowery, close to which lived all the leading men, and, to save time, singing was omitted, and the meeting was opened briefly with prayer. Before the people had opportunity to speak or vote, or do anything at all, the booming sound of a cannon was heard, and screams rose from the third seat from the stand in the Bowery, and instantly two women were seen dead in the congregation, and the lower jaw, hanging only by a small strip of skin, was shot off a girl of from 12 to 15 years of age. It was the screams of this girl that stopped the meeting. The people arose in utter confusion. Cook, still on his feet, suggested to all to go at once to their homes, and that every man should take care of his own family as best as he could.

The first shot was in a few minutes followed by another and still another, and the attack was continued. The posse drew nearer and nearer, and the firing was kept up incessantly with both cannon and musketry. Had Burton or McKean had the pluck of a common Constable they could have gone safely into the fort, served the summons, and saved all effusion of blood. There was not a Morrisite in the fort that was armed. They had met to consider the question and to pray over it. About an hour and a half after the beginning of the firing they got their arms and effected an organization, and a defense was made. After fighting for three days they raised the white flag and ceased firing. Cautiously Burton and his aids, with a number of his men, entered the camp. Burton was excited. He said, "Where is the man? I don't know him." Stoddard replied, "That's him," pointing to Morris. Burton rode his horse upon Morris, and commanded him to give himself up in the name of the Lord. Morris replied, "No, never, never!" Morris said he wanted to speak to the people. Burton said, "Be d—d quick about it." Morris said, "Brethren, I've taught you true principles." He had hardly got the words out of his mouth before Burton fired his revolver. Burton exclaimed, "There's your prophet!" He fired again, saying, "What do you think of your prophet now?" He then turned suddenly and shot Banks, who was standing about five or six paces distant. Banks fell. Mrs. Bowman, wife of James Bowman, ran up, crying, "Oh, you bloodthirsty wretch!" Burton said, "No one shall tell me that and live," and shot her dead. A Danish woman then ran up to Morris, crying, and Burton shot her dead.

In the fight, previous to the surrender, two of the Marshal's posse were killed and six of the Morrisites and three of the latter were wounded. Only one in the Morrisite camp was killed by rifle ball. It was the cannon at long range that did the damage. The first shot killed two women, as before stated, and wounded a girl; another cannon ball killed a woman and her child in the "wickiup." The mother-in-law of the new prophet also was killed in her "wickiup." A little infant had two narrow escapes.

All the prisoners were marched to Salt Lake on the 17th, and on the 18th they were examined before Judge Kinney in Chambers, and placed under bonds to appear at the next regular term of court. In urging measures against the Morrisites, Kinney professed to be satisfied that he had done only his duty.

Before the regular session of the Third Judicial District Court, at which the Morrisites were to be tried, an element was imported into Utah that was destined to trouble the prophet. A new Governor, in the person of Stephen S. Harding, of Indiana, was appointed to succeed Dawson, and Thomas J. Drake, of Michigan, and Charles B. Waite, of Illinois, were appointed Associate Justices. At the same time a body of California volunteers, under command of Col. Connor, were sent on the overland mail route to protect that and the telegraph line across the plains, but the Commander had also instructions to establish posts near Salt Lake City. At the March session of the Third Judicial District Court the Morrisites were tried. Ten of them were indicted for killing two of the posse in the fight; seven of these were convicted, one was "nolled," and two were acquitted. Sixty-six others were fined $100 each for resisting the posse. Of the seven convicted of "murder in the second degree," one was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, one to twelve years, and five to ten years each. Gov. Harding, regarding the prisoners as deserving of clemency, pardoned them all. Most of those who had professed the Morrisite faith, and who did not immediately go out of the Territory, found employment and refuge at Camp Douglas.

A month later Col. Connor took 250 of them and a company of the California Volunteers to Soda Springs, where he established a post in Idaho, immediately beyond the northern territorial limits of Utah, and the Morrisites have there lost their peculiarities among a more humane population.

After the "Morrisite war" Burton enjoyed the respect of the public, and the honors of the Church. Offices and appointments were showered upon him, and wives multiplied in his household. He was made United States Assessor of Internal Revenue and a Bishop of the Church, and grew from Col. Burton to Brigadier and Major-General. He was made a member of the City Government and Sheriff of the County of Great Salt Lake. His wealth increased with his honors, and he was associated with Brigham in nearly all of his enterprises. About four years ago the first move was made against him by the Grand Jury for the murders on the Weber, and he managed to conceal himself for about a year, and was sent on a mission "to preach the Gospel" in England, with the indictment for murder hanging over him. There he was further elevated, and when he returned to "Zion" he was again honored by being appointed the Second Counsellor to the chief Bishop of the whole Mormon Church. For the past eighteen months he has enjoyed perfect freedom, and has attended to his numerous affairs with the utmost assurance that nothing could be done with him.

Dispatch to San Francisco Bulletin.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 7.—The jury in the Burton murder case, after they had been out nearly two days, returned a verdict of acquittal, averring that the shooting of Mrs. Bowman was accidental. Some of the testimony in this case illustrates how credulous in religious belief otherwise sensible, matter-of-fact people may become. A remnant of the Morrisites still reside in Utah. Several were examined upon this trial. When questioned on the subject they all persisted that Morris was a prophet, receiving a direct commission from the Almighty. One old man went so far as to say that he yet expected Morris to return to this world and set up a triumphant kingdom.

Outrages in the South.

New York Tribune, March 18.

A meeting of colored residents, to discuss the outrages committed against the colored people in some of the Southern States, was held last evening in Shiloh Church. The Rev. Willis A. Hodges was introduced. He was dressed in well-worn gray clothes, showed some infirmities with his 65 years, and spoke in a straightforward manner. His statement was rambling, and the main facts were published in the *Tribune* of Feb. 21 and 22, a correspondent having been sent to Norfolk, Va., to confirm the story Mr. Hodges brought North. Briefly, he was a leader among the blacks and Chairman of the Republican Committee of Princess Anne County. On election-day it was supposed that the Republicans had a large majority, but there was found to be only twenty-eight Republican majority. A white man began to curse Mr. Hodges for complaining of this result. An altercation followed, about twenty white men advanced on the negroes with revolvers, and half a dozen colored men returned the fire poured into them, one man being wounded on each side. A little later Dr. Baxter rode up on a white horse, and "Tom" Elliott, an old colored preacher, was shot in cold blood, and five others are wounded. Before this happened, Mr. Hodges was well toward home. The next day, with two of the wounded, he drove to the County Court-House to swear out warrants against the murder of "Tom" Elliott. His house was attacked, and he was obliged to flee for his life, but in his determination to maintain his rights he came back, and was arrested on a charge of having fomented the riot. He was thrown into jail, but finally compromised by leaving the State. They stole the old man's crops, live stock, and household effects, and left him penniless. He said that as soon as he could bring his family North, he should work to help the widow and four children of "Tom" Elliott, who were in equal distress.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the danger to Republican institutions and the weakness of the Government was apparent in the inability or unwillingness of the Executive power to protect the lives, the property, and the rights of the humblest citizens. It was also resolved to take steps to bring the family of Mr. Hodges North. Dr. Grant said it would take about $50 to do this, and called for subscriptions.

An intelligent young man arose and raised a stump of an arm. "There is blood in my veins," he said, "and it has not so boiled since I met those Rebels in front of Petersburg. I left a part of my body there, and I feel as if I could leave the rest of it. I promise a dollar for Mr. Hodges, and will pay it to-morrow." [Applause.]

FINANCIAL.

PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, March 19.—The temporary loan authorized by the Council of Pittsburg, amounting to over $1,000,000, to pay overdue interest on street-improvement bonds was all taken in Pittsburg, as follows: Farmers' Deposit National Bank, $280,000; First National Bank, $180,000; William Shaw, $100,000; Allegheny National Bank, $80,000; Merchants & Manufacturers' National Bank, $80,000; First National, Allegheny, $80,000; Union National Bank, $80,000; Tradesmen's National Bank, $75,000; German National Bank, $70,000; Iron City National Bank, $5,000; Citizens' National Bank, $50,000; Third National Bank, $50,000; Bank of Pittsburg, $50,000; Robinson Bros., $40,000; Mechanics' National Bank, $40,000; Second National Bank, $30,000; Fourth National Bank, $25,000; People's Savings Bank, $25,000. The best offer of the Financial Agent, Mr. Wheeler, was to take one-half of it at 97 if the Pittsburg banks would take the other half. The banks took it all in a few hours at 99¾. The new bonds draw 6 per cent interest.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 19.—George Upton, manufacturer of glue and fertilizer, has assigned. Liabilities between $300,000 and $400,000.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—The Mechanics & Traders' Bank has suspended.

THE VIRGINIA CONFLICT.

Judge Rives to Continue His War on the State Courts—Charge to Be Delivered to the Grand Jury at Lynchburg—Action of the State Authorities.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., March 15.—Nothing that has occurred in Virginia since the reconstruction of the Southern States has excited the public mind more profoundly than the recent action of Judge Alexander Rives, of the United States Court of this district, with reference to the exclusion of negroes from juries, in violation, as is alleged, of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution and the laws of Congress passed to enforce the national protection of the "nation's wards." The facts of Judge Rives taking from the custody of the State Courts two negroes convicted of murder several months since, on the ground that the jury which convicted them was composed entirely of whites, and the subsequent indictment by his direction, while holding Court at Danville, of five State Judges of surrounding counties for alleged violation of the statute which forbids any officer of a State Court excluding any citizen from the jury-box on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, are familiar to the reading public. That the Judge is not dismayed by the adverse criticism on his conduct, not only in the State, but throughout the country, is certain. He has determined to carry on the war against the offending State Courts everywhere, and will demand the indictment of other Judges, who, as he claims, have violated the law.

The next term of Judge Rives' Court will be held in Lynchburg, beginning on Monday next, and a similar charge to that which led to the indictment of the five Judges already involved will be given to the Grand Jury there to be convened. The charge will be delivered on Tuesday, and, by courtesy of Judge Rives, the representative of the *Herald* is enabled to transmit a copy thereof in advance, as setting forth fully and accurately his construction of the law. It is as follows:

"As to the scope of your inquiries, they are coextensive with the jurisdiction of this Court. They cannot go beyond. You are restricted to the statutes of the United States. The warrant for your findings must be found in them. This results from the nature of our Governments, State and Federal. Congress ordains laws to define and protect the operation of the Government of the United States within the State. To this end it establishes courts of its own, and intrusts to them the due assertion and enforcement of its laws. Every question arising under the Constitution, the laws, and the treaties of the United States is either primarily or mediately referable to the Federal Courts. Hence, if these respective tribunals, State and Federal, keep within their prescribed orbits and discharge their whole duty to the laws of both, there will scarcely be room or occasion for conflict of jurisdiction. But the moment a law of Congress is disobeyed in any judicial quarter the danger of this collision becomes imminent, and it becomes the duty of all having power to guard against it to take every possible precaution to prevent it.

"Under this persuasion and with this view I deem it my duty to call your attention to a law of Congress designed to secure to all persons 'the equal protection of the laws,' the denial of which in a late case in this district has brought the Circuit Court of this district in conflict with a State Court, apparently to the disquietude of the public. I allude to an act of Congress forbidding, under penalties, any discrimination on account of race or color to be made by those charged with the duty of returning jury lists. Before doing so, however, I would beg leave to recall to you the requirements of your State laws and Constitution,—not that you have to deal with them on this occasion, but to show you that in the execution of the act of Congress you are not asked to do anything contrary to them, but only what is strictly conformable to them. By the law of the State no discrimination is made on account of race or color in the liability of its citizens to jury service. All male citizens 21 years of age, not over 60, who are entitled to vote and hold office under the Constitution and laws of this State, shall be liable to serve as jurors, etc. (Code of Virginia, Chap. 157, Sec. 1, p. 1,058.) This could not be otherwise under the State Constitution or the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. The former was adopted prior to the ratification of the latter, and it will be seen that the guarantees of the Bill of Rights are quite as strong as the language of this amendment. It is declared as follows:

"'That all citizens of the State are hereby declared to possess equal civil and political rights and public privileges.

"'The declaration of the political rights and privileges of the inhabitants of this State is hereby declared to be a part of the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and shall not be violated on any pretense whatever.'

"This, then, is a fundamental provision of your own State Constitution. It was adopted by an overwhelming majority on July 6, 1869. Following this, on Oct. 8 of the same year, the formal ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the nation. It is in these words:

"'All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.'

"By the concluding clause of this amendment Congress has powers to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation. In the exercise of this power Congress has passed sundry laws to maintain this equality of rights and to redress their violation.

"Prominent among these acts is the one I now desire to give you in charge. It is the act of March 1, 1875. It assures to all, without discrimination of race or color, the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations and privileges of inns, public conveyances, theatres, and other places of amusement, and provides exemplary redress for the denial thereof. But it does not stop here; these are the lesser matters of the law, which, indeed, it scrupulously guards and protects; but it goes further and embraces the great muniment of life and liberty in in preserving 'the trial by an impartial jury,' and conforming to the grand 'rescript' that 'no man shall be deprived of his liberty except by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers.' This act, therefore, secures by its fourth clause to the lately enfranchised race the inestimable privilege of having their rights and privileges tried by jurors not subject to the traditional influences and spirit of any caste. This is a great, practical good which this law seeks to secure, and as such deserves your earnest attention in the inquest with which I now charge you. But, it must be admitted, its scope is broader. It is well for you to consider its language; it is in these words:

"'That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are, or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service as Grand or Petit Jurors in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than $5 000.'

"It so happens that, under the State laws, the duty of making out and returning jury-lists is devolved upon the Judges of the County and Corporation Courts. (Code of Virginia, Sec. 3, Chap. 157, p. 1,059.) The act in question has, therefore, to deal with these officers. It is at this point it interveses, and constrains them by penalties to observe these provisions which have naturally grown out of the Fourteenth Amendment. The offense, thus denounced, consists in the exclusion by these officers from their jury-lists of qualified citizens because of their race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The motive makes and constitutes the misdemeanor. It may be difficult to prove. It is not given to you to know what passes in the mind of another, but, like all unlawful intents, the evidence of it may be found in presumption of facts. Where this intent has been declared, or where a demand for a lawful jury, without discrimination, has been refused, the offense would be clearly made out, provided you believe the witness to the declaration or denial. But such indubitable proof may not often be expected. You must look to the surrounding circumstances of the case and the overt acts of the parties, to fix the intention of the latter in this unlawful exclusion. If it should occur to you that such officer has, by a long and unvarying course, refused to admit to his list the names of colored persons duly qualified, you would be compelled to accept this conduct as evidence of his guilt, to indict him for the offense, and give the opportunity to repel these strong presumptions of fact against him. If, on the contrary, it shall appear that these officers have sometimes listed, or offered to summon, when asked, jurors without this discrimination of race, you would scarcely be justified to impute this unlawful intent to such occasional omission. It is, in my view, the habitual neglect or the special denial in civil or criminal suits involving the antipathies of race that is aimed at by this act of Congress.

"I trust it will be sufficient for the ends of public justice that attention should be attracted to this law by your findings. I cannot and do not suspect these officers of obstinate or determined disobedience of law. That may be determined by the future. It is the observance of the law and not punishment for its violation that is sought. But you and I must obey the laws we are sworn to administer. We cannot be deterred from it by clamors or threats, however industriously raised against us. I feel confident you are duly impressed with the sense of your responsibility, and that you cannot, will not shrink from doing your whole duty.

"This inquisition has already taken place in the counties pertaining to the Court at Danville; it remains for you now to prosecute it in the counties represented on your panel, leaving the Grand Juries of the other courts to resume it on their respective parts. If it shall be found here, as at Danville, that some obey and others disobey the law, you must needs choose between them,—both cannot be right. If you excuse the disobedient you reflect on the obedient. It is your duty to enforce a uniform obedience, and to exact a universal respect for the laws. If this shall be faithfully and fearlessly done throughout my whole district, it will arrest future resort to the Federal Courts for a denial in this respect of 'the equal protection of the laws,' and leave the State Courts in full and free exercise of their appropriate jurisdiction. But if this be not done, and a plain duty is evaded under artfully devised and misplaced scruples as to the law, you will be fomenting further disorders and conflicts. I am at a loss to conceive of any motive on the part of honorable and intelligent citizens to undertake in any way to obstruct the great organic measures to which your faith as a people is plighted in the most solemn manner, or to thwart the mission of the General Government in all its departments to give the equal protection of the laws to all its citizens without distinction."

Meantime the notice issued by the Supreme Court of the United States is made returnable on the 31st inst., directing Judge Rives to show cause why the convicted criminals held by him shall not be restored to the custody of the State authorities, and the Judges when arrested will immediately apply for a writ of habeas corpus, which will also bring the grave questions at issue before the Supreme Court.

NOAH'S ARK.

It Comes to Philadelphia with a Zoological Cargo.

Philadelphia Press.

Some time ago Mr. William Munroe, a buyer for Mr. Adam Forepaugh, the well-known proprietor of the circus and menagerie bearing his name, left this city for Liverpool to purchase a number of animals unknown in this country except by specimen, and, after an absence of six weeks, he arrived on board of the American Line steamer Lord Clive on Wednesday afternoon, bringing with him a part of the result of his purchase. His addition to the menagerie consists of two elephants, one llama, one ostrich, one hippopotamus, one lemir, one warthog, one king-vulture, and a number of cockatoos. There are still in Berlin four elephants, fifty monkeys, and seventy-five cockatoos, which he was unable to bring with him on account of the extreme cold weather in that section, the rivers all being frozen fast. These and two handsome tableaux cars, now in process of erection, will be brought on the Lord Clive on her next trip.

Although the last passage was an unusually rough one, all of the animals arrived here safe and sound, but considerably out of humor, if the larger and more formidable ones could be judged by their actions. They were stowed away in hold No. 2, and their apartments were made very comfortable by a free use of straw for bedding and plenty of room to move around in. They were cared for during the entire trip by Mr. Munroe in person, he feeding them and attending to their wants daily. The elephants are mates, each being about 18 months old, and stand about five feet high. The hippopotamus is a huge animal, and demanded more attention than all the rest combined. She required to be fed four times a day, and about as often to be sponged with lukewarm water, as she perspires very freely, and, being used to the water, it was necessary to keep her cool. A remarkable feature of this animal is the dye which comes from the pores of her thick skin, for anything coming in contact with it in a short time attains a bright-red color. This was even so of the box in which she was confined during the nights of her voyage,—the plain pine boards being red from the steam escaping from her body. The warthog is the next largest animal, and is considered quite a prize, as he is a fine sample of his u ly, ferocious family. The king-vulture is one of the handsomest birds ever brought into this country, and did not suffer any inconvenience in crossing the Atlantic.

The work of removing the stock began about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the male elephant was the first to leave the ship. But little difficulty was encountered in leading him into the car prepared for hoisting him to the main deck, thence on the wharf, and without any noise or trouble he was placed in the car in waiting on the track. As soon as he left the hold the lady elephant scanned the hatchway, and, seeing no more of her mate, began to snort and groan in a manner that plainly displayed her grief at the separation. When the car returned to carry her aloft, the men found that her ladyship was not inclined to take a short aerial voyage; and the job of planting her safely in the car and keeping her there was the work of time and much pulling and pushing. When finally she was planted on terra firma, she walked peacefully to the car, and when she saw that there was about a foot's space between the platform and the car, she deliberately placed her head between her fore legs, bending the latter to the knees, set up a terrible whining, and once or twice looked to see if the hole was still there. This she continued to do, against the most earnest protestations of her attendants, until a board was produced, when she rose on her feet, and, still having her "sea legs" on, began to swing to and fro, and then gradually testing the strength of the plank walked deliberately into the car. Upon being placed again alongside of her mate, she gave another grunt—evidently of satisfaction—and the pair began in unison to swing in the manner which their last ten days' life had accustomed them to.

It was with considerable coaxing and ordering that the hippopotamus was induced to go into her box, to be unloaded, during which time she made several strenuous efforts to bite her keeper, but the massive jaws were fortunately too slow, and the keeper managed to keep out of their range. This ugliness on her part was charitably accounted for by Mr. Munroe, who said that "she was not accustomed to be moved immediately after eating, and he had just fed her." She was finally carefully placed in the car, and the loading of the other animals and birds was proceeded with, each specimen having a separate box. While the warthog was awaiting his turn, he showed his evident displeasure at being penned up, by pushing off a board in the side of his box and endeavoring to escape. This gives some idea of the great strength the animal possesses in his head and paws, for the box had just been securely nailed and fastened by the carpenter.

After the collection was safely ensconsed in the car, the door was locked, and they proceeded on their way to Louisville, Ky., where the menagerie is now stationed. This is the first time that live foreign animals have ever been shipped direct to this city from Europe, and the experiment has proven perfectly satisfactory to all parties concerned.

"TATER" GREEN.

His Wonderful Trotting Ox.

Janesville (O.) Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.

In March 1859, "Tater" Green and five comrades left their homes in Northern Ohio in the vicinity of Findlay, Hancock County, with the avowed intention of making their fortunes at Pike's Peak or Cherry Creek diggings. Everything went all right with the party until they crossed the Arkansas, when a feeling of homesickness began to make itself felt among the emigrants. Men would become sick for a sight of civilization and break off with the party, causing a general divide. In this way they would sometimes cut wagons in two, and even, Green says, he once saw an ox cut in two. Green's partner was one of the disaffected, and, in deciding to pull up stakes, a division of property was made, he taking one ox and the front wheels of the wagon, Green taking the other ox and the hind wheels. Out of these he made a sulky in which he drove his ox. At Denver, disheartening reports began to meet him. Disgusted miners pushing for home met them every day. The tide turned, and threats of burning St Louis were made. Indeed a party was organized for that purpose, but never consummated it. Checked by the news that no gold was to be found in the Cherry Creek diggings, "Taters" squatted on a 160-acre tract, upon which, by the way, Golden City now stands.

Denver, in the days of 1859, was probably as fast a place as any city on the continent. It was the point where civilization met the wilderness. The fortunes made in bonanza mining were spent here with an open hand. One day, as Green was driving his ox from his homestead into Denver, some fellows on horseback attempted to pass him. The ox, moved by the spirit which infested the place probably, quickened its steps until it went off in a swinging trot leaving the horse behind. This was the first intimation Green had that his bob-tailed ox (it was bob-tailed) could trot. The idea then presented itself to him that if he could only accustom the bovine to trotting a certain distance on a certain piece of ground he could out-trot any horse in the neighborhood. There was a gambler by the name of Randale, from Illinois, in Denver at this period, who owned a horse that could do his mile in 2:40. Randale was quite a chum of Green, and would occasionally drop into his quarters and blow his horse's trumpet. A day or two after Green's discovery of his ox's powers Randale dropped in on him, and, as usual began "talking horse." Watching his chance, Green remarked that he had an ox that could beat Randale's horse for 300 yards. Randale laughed at first, then got mad, and at last offered to bet ten to one that it could not be done. The bet was promptly taken, and they adjourned to the prepared place. The ox was backed up to a little hand-cart, half a yoke put around his neck, a couple of saplings served as shafts, and the whole rig was completed by a pair of ox-hide traces. Randale was to do the scoring, and control his horse subject to the action of his bovine adversary, as Green knew very well it would never do to trifle with his steed. When everything was ready, away they went, Green, with his long black-snake making things lively for the ox, and Randale swearing like a trooper at his 2:40 nag. Sure enough, at the end of 400 yards the ox came in ahead. On the spot Randale bought half the ox for $500. The next day he was pitted against two horses, and the whole city turned out to see the remarkable phenomenon, a trotting ox. Again was he victorious, and amid the wildest excitement he passed the line six lengths ahead.

Every day thereafter he defeated a horse or two, and there soon became a popular demand for a share in the ox. Accordingly a stock company was formed with a joint stock of $6,400, being 64 shares of $100 each. The stock went like hot cakes, and soon sold away above par. In a week, during which he had won several more races, the stock was quoted on the gambling-tables, and passed for $1,000 a share. At last a horse sired in San Francisco came along, and a trial of speed was made up between him and the ox. If the crowd of spectators had been large before, it was gigantic on this day. It seemed as if the whole country turned out, and it was estimated that there were 10,000 people present. Everything being in readiness, away they went, heralded by a thousand voices. The ox took the lead from the start; at the 100-yard pole he was a length and a half ahead; at the 150 it had become three lengths; at the 250 the distance had widened into five lengths, and the ox still gaining. But the old saying, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and lip," was never truer than in the present case, and when within a dozen yards of the winning post his oxship became tired and made up his mind to stop. Accordingly he planted his front feet and refused to budge. Moral suasion, profane abuse, physical ill-usage, all, separate or combined, failed to move him, and the horse quietly trotted past, and took the race, the ox never reaching the winning post at all. That minute the stock sank from $1,000 a share down to one-sixty-fourth of the value of the ox intrinsically as meat.

Many efforts were afterward made to coerce the bovine into a trot, but all enticement and persuasion, gentle and otherwise, failed, and he never trotted again.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUSSEY, Marion Co., Ia., March 19.—Three inches of snow on the ground. Eighty per cent of the spring wheat sown. Put in in excellent order. Ground frozen hard.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRING VALLEY, Fillmore Co., Minn., March 19.—Ground frozen hard. No seeding done yet of any kind. Spring wheat area will be largely increased this year over last. Very little old wheat on hand.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CENTRAL CITY, Merrick Co., Neb., March 19.—Spring wheat from one-half to one-third sown. No oats in yet. Area of both will be larger than last year. Ground very dry and we need rain badly. Very little wheat here except what we need for home consumption.

CROP NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—Crop reports received to-day from all parts of the State are of the most flattering nature, with the exception of some places in the upper portion of the San Joaquin Valley and Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties. The late rains have been very beneficial, and the prospect is for more than an average crop in the State at large. Some of the Tule Islands in Sacramento County are suffering from high water.

PARDONED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 19.—The Governor has pardoned William H. Date, who was convicted of forgery at the March term, 1876, of the Jo Daviess County Circuit Court, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six years. This pardon is granted on the recommendation of the Judge and State's Attorney, and the petition of many citizens of Jo Daviess County.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 19.—Mrs. Eliza J. Hayes, wife of George W. Hayes, Secretary of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest, died at Waukesha to-day of Bright's disease, after a lingering and painful illness. Deceased was 48 years of age.

THE VANDERBILT WILL.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The Surrogate, Colvin, in concluding a very lengthy decision in the Commodore Vanderbilt will case, says: "I am of opinion that the probate of the will and codicil should in all things be confirmed. Let a form of decision or decree be presented for settlement and signature on two days' notice."

SUICIDE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., March 18.—Mary, adopted daughter of the Rev. J. F. Strickland, Presbyterian minister at Princeton, Ind., while suffering under mental aberration, committed suicide yesterday by jumping into an old well containing about nine feet of water.

CHICAGO CONTRACTORS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GOLDEN, Col., March 19.—The contract for building the Water-Works for this city was to-day awarded to Russell & Alexander, of Chicago, for $31,500.

RESIGNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., March 19.—L. M. Kelley has resigned his Indian Agency at Los Pinos, Col., as his business here demands his whole attention. His resignation takes effect next month.

IRISH COLONIZAT

Conclusion of the Con
The Plan Adopte

A Protest Against Som
erative Head-Line

The Irish Catholic Colonization
resumed its sessions yesterday f
o'clock, Gen. Lawler in the Chair.
Mr. W. J. Onahan, from the Com

RESOLUTIONS,

presented the following:
WHEREAS, A National Conference
accredited by societies and organizati
and in sympathy with the causes of
colonization was convened in the Ci
on St. Patrick's Day, 1879, at the i
Patrick's Society of that city, at whi
large number of delegates assisted,
many different States, Territories, a
tions; and
WHEREAS, The said Conference has
considered the evils—moral, social,
which have attended the lamentable
of the Irish immigrant population
cities of America and the perils and
dent thereto, arising from causes no
recapitulate here, but which serve
sorrow of every true friend and
that people; and
WHEREAS, It is apparent that a re
evils and dangers must be sought
encouraging our people to occupy a
land, and can only be accomplished b
the generous, united, and perseverin
people, both lay and clerical, oper
the agency of an influential national
which shall command the confidence
support and sympathy of the Irish pe
out the entire country, and whi
blessing of God, by wise and energetic
may make its power and influence e
moral and social elevation of our
adopted country; therefore be it
Resolved, That we, the members o
Colonization Conference, view wi
and assured hope, the prospect of th
an effective national organization
templated by the action already
Conference, viz.: the nomination
gentlemen, composed of the R
Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn.; the R
O'Connor, of Omaha, Neb.; and five
to be associated with them; and also
sentative laymen, viz.: the Hon. J
Prairie du Chien, Wis.; Anthony K
olis, Minn.; John A. Creighton,
W. J. Onahan, Chicago; Peter L. F
John Boyle O'Reilly, Boston; P. V.
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in the United States and elsewher
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HATEFUL HEAD-LI

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MR. W. J. HYNE

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BISHOP FOLE

At the meeting of the histo
Tuesday evening, the Hon.
made the following report
Committee consisting of hims
Clark, and the Hon. William
to prepare a memorial to the

IN MEMORIA

The undersigned Committee
last meeting to report some ap
respect to be entered upon the
ciety as a memorial of the lo
sustained in the death of our la
honorary member, the Rt. Re
Administrator Catholic Bishop o
fully report:
That the death of so eminent
so responsible a charge as
Bishop of this great Catholic
any time have produced a
tion among the denominati
was the exemplary chief
in the death of Bishop Fo
been felt in every rank and cla
life. A native of the State of
among the Colonies before
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had inherited from his ancestry
birth the broad and catholic
guished his brief ministry, secu
of all sects, and that of the me
stranger in Chicago when the gr
curred, devastating his episco
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his charge, without shrinking
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tenius of the city. He anticip
rise to fill a wider sphere of u
metropolitan city. The magn
the Holy Name was erected.
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tended. New buildings arose u
city to crown his work. To
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career of his episcipal administ
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denomination, clergy as well as

IRISH COLONIZATION.

Conclusion of the Conference—The Plan Adopted.

A Protest Against Some Alliterative Head-Lines.

The Irish Catholic Colonization Conference resumed its sessions yesterday forenoon at 11 o'clock, Gen. Lawler in the Chair.

Mr. W. J. Onahan, from the Committee on

RESOLUTIONS,

presented the following:

WHEREAS, A National Conference of delegates accredited by societies and organizations identified and in sympathy with the causes of Irish Catholic colonization was convened in the City of Chicago on St. Patrick's Day, 1879, at the instance of St. Patrick's Society of that city, at which meeting a large number of delegates assisted, representing many different States, Territories, and organizations; and

WHEREAS, The said Conference has thoughtfully considered the evils—moral, social, and political—which have attended the lamentable overcrowding of the Irish immigrant population and the large cities of America and the perils and miseries incident thereto, arising from causes not necessary to recapitulate here, but which serve to excite the sorrow of every true friend and well-wisher of that people; and

WHEREAS, It is apparent that a remedy for those evils and dangers must be sought by aiding and encouraging our people to occupy and possess the land, and can only be accomplished by and through the generous, united, and persevering action of our people, both lay and clerical, operating through the agency of an influential national organization which shall command the confidence and invite the support and sympathy of the Irish people throughout the entire country, and which, under the blessing of God, by wise and energetic management, may make its power and influence effectual for the moral and social elevation of our race in their adopted country; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the National Colonization Conference, view with satisfaction and assured hope the prospect of the formation of an effective national organization, such as contemplated by the action already taken by this Conference, viz.: the nomination of a board of gentlemen, composed of the Rt.-Rev. John Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn.; the Rt.-Rev. James O'Connor, of Omaha, Neb.; and five other Bishops, to be associated with them; and also seven representative laymen, viz.: the Hon. John Lawler, of Prairie du Chien, Wis.; Anthony Kelly, Minneapolis, Minn.; John A. Creighton, Omaha, Neb.; W. J. Onahan, Chicago; Peter L. Foy, St. Louis; John Boyle O'Reilly, Boston; P. V. Hickey, New York, who, as the voice of this Conference, will engage in this great Catholic and patriotic work.

Resolved, That we now earnestly appeal to the representatives and well-wishers of the Irish race in the United States and elsewhere to give their aid, encouragement, and hearty support to the efforts of the gentlemen thus chosen, to whose hands is committed in full trust and confidence this sacred and beneficent undertaking.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the said Board, in addition to the primary objects already agreed on, the early organization of a National Bureau, with headquarters in the City of Chicago, for the collection and dissemination of careful and authentic information concerning lands, etc., for the guidance and information of the immigrant and intending settler, and if practicable and necessary, the establishment, also, of State or Diocesan and Parochial Bureaus (or both), to act in conjunction with the National organization, the better to assist and protect the immigrant and colonist, and to help to guide them to their destination.

The report was unanimously adopted.

THANKS.

Mr. Dillon O'Brien presented a resolution thanking the President and members of the St. Patrick's Society, of this city, for their efforts in bringing about the Conference, and it was adopted and made a part of the Resolution Committee's report.

Letters expressing sympathy with the object of the Conference, and containing some information in regard to the settlement of colonists in the West, and also some advice, were read from Bishop Fink, of Leavenworth, and the Rev. Father Butler, of St. Louis. Archbishop Alemany, of San Francisco, wrote, expressing his regret at not being able to attend the meeting, and sympathizing with the movement.

HATEFUL HEAD-LINES.

Mr. Doran, of Minnesota, took the floor and said the newspapers of Chicago, with one exception, had treated the Conference courteously. He referred to the heading, "Patrick in Pasture," over the report of the proceedings in yesterday's *Times*, and said that those in the Northern country were not used to such treatment. He, for one, turned his back upon them, and spit upon its author. As he uttered this last sentence the speaker turned as white as Mr. Hamlet's ghost, and pointed the finger of scorn at the innocent young man who was engaged in making Mr. Doran's words into goose-tracks. Again, the speaker continued, he found in the report the words, "Some round-faced man made a motion." He wondered if the *Times* man knew who that round-faced man was. [It was Kelly, of St. Paul.] The speaker had left his business to aid the *Times* in getting subscriptions, and they could find his name on the books at the office. He, for one, could not pass out of the meeting without spitting upon the author of the offensive sentences above mentioned. Mr. Doran resumed his seat, his face showing unmistakable signs of the anger within him. The Conference maintained silence during and at the close of his remarks, and the innocent reporter continued his labors.

MR. W. J. HYNES

moved that if any member of the Board named refused to act, he should have power to appoint his substitute subject to the approval of the Board, and in case said member neglect so to do in a reasonable time, or in case of the death of any member, the Board shall have the power to fill the vacancy, and also that the members of the Board be authorized to be represented in Conference by proxy.

Mr. George Plant spoke of the objects of the Kansas Land Association.

The Rev. Father Pichler, of Hanover, Kas., made a short speech, in which he referred to the objects of the Conference. He urged that the best way to extend reliable information to the emigrant was through the medium of a monthly paper. He referred to the trials and difficulties of the early settlers in Kansas, and of the necessity for establishing some system whereby the emigrant would be properly cared for on his arrival, and not subjected to the unscrupulous land speculator. He spoke of his personal efforts in welcoming the Irish emigrant to Kansas, and extending to him all the information in his power regarding its lands. The reverend gentleman took his seat amid hearty applause.

Mr. Anthony Kelly, of St. Paul, took occasion to say that there were those up in his section who asked no fulsome flattery at the hands of the press; all they required was fair treatment.

Remarks were made by the Rev. Fathers Joseph Perrier, of Emporia, Kan., and McGorlick, of Minnesota, Mr. Copeland, of Kansas, Gen. Donohue, and the Chairman, Gen. Lawler. The speeches were all of the same general tenor, and bore upon the object for which the Conference met.

Votes of thanks were passed to the St. Patrick's Society of Chicago, to John B. Drake, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, to the press, and to the officers of the Conference, after which the meeting adjourned sine die.

BISHOP FOLEY.

At the meeting of the Historical Society held Tuesday evening, the Hon. Thomas Hoyne made the following report as Chairman of a Committee consisting of himself, Mr. John V. Clark, and the Hon. William Bross, appointed to prepare a memorial to the late Bishop Foley:

IN MEMORIAM.

The undersigned Committee appointed at the last meeting to report some appropriate tribute of respect to be entered upon the records of this Society as a memorial of the loss which has been sustained in the death of our late beloved associate honorary member, the Rt. Rev. Thomas Foley, Administrator Catholic Bishop of Chicago, respectfully report:

That the death of so eminent a citizen, holding so responsible a charge as Administrator and Bishop of this great Catholic Diocese, would at any time have produced a profound sensation among the denomination of which he was the exemplary chief pastor. But that in the death of Bishop Foley the loss has been felt in every rank and class of our municipal life. A native of the State of Maryland, the first among the Colonies before the Revolution to "tolerate toleration," and guarantee the utmost freedom for all differences of religious opinion, he had inherited from his ancestry and the place of his birth the broad and catholic spirit which distinguished his brief ministry, securing the confidence of all sects, and that of the men of all creeds. A stranger in Chicago when the great fire of 1871 occurred, devastating his episcopal residence and burning down many of the principal churches under his charge, without shrinking he entered at once upon the work of reconstruction as a "Chicago builder," thoroughly identifying himself with the genius of the city. He anticipated its immediate rise to fill a wider sphere of usefulness as a great metropolitan city. The magnificent cathedral of the Holy Name was erected. He laid many new foundations of charity, and the old ones were extended. New buildings arose upon all sides of the city to crown his work. To-day they remain as monuments of his energy and benevolence, and attest the genius which marked the alas too brief career of his episcopal administration.

He had also endeared himself to the patriotic citizens, because, ignoring all partisan differences, he never failed to exert his influence in favor of public morals, and the most rigid uprightness in the discharge of public trusts. His own administration of the affairs of his diocese has been crowned by a success rarely accomplished. For, according to the universal testimony of all his own denomination, clergy as well as laity, he found the diocese disturbed and in discord. He has left it, after a brief administration of only nine years, peaceful, prosperous, and united.

This Society can only place upon record a very inadequate expression of their own profound regret that kind Providence had not prolonged a life of so much promise to his friends, of so much usefulness to the community, and so exemplary in the character of the influence he exerted, that his loss is to be deplored as a public calamity.

THE COURTS.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, and Other Business Done Yesterday.

Judge Drummond is still engaged in hearing the copyright case of Myers vs. Callaghan.

Judge Farwell was occupied yesterday in hearing the case of Starr vs. Moulton, a suit brought to construe the will of the late Dr. Starr.

Judge McAllister has recovered, and was in court yesterday transacting business as usual.

The Wilson case is still on trial before Judge Moore. Mr. Jewett concluded his argument about 4 p. m., and Mr. Skinner followed with the closing argument in the case. He will conclude to-day.

The case of Brandt vs. Gallup, to recover the value of the old Dearborn Theatre, is still on trial before Judge Rogers.

DIVORCES.

Josepha Haunschild filed her bill yesterday complaining that her husband, Joseph Haunschild, has for the last ten years been in the habit of knocking her down, choking her, throwing cups and saucers at her, and occasionally attacking her with a knife or other weapons. His naturally cruel disposition is shown by the pleasure he takes in torturing dumb animals, and he has kept her in hot water, as it were, until she can endure it no longer. His economy and hers have enabled him to buy a house and two lots on West Taylor street and the property No. 143 Townsend street, and she asks that he may be compelled to divide these with her when she gets a divorce.

Judge Moore yesterday granted a divorce to Fannie Fiecker from Frank Fiecker on the ground of desertion, and to Michael Mulherron from Sarah Mulherron for the same cause.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Connecticut General Life Insurance Company filed a bill yesterday against Samuel T. Field, Susan E. Field, E. W. Parsons, C. Demond, Treasurer and Trustee, the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, Maria D. Lockwood, Christopher Cushing, W. J. Davis, F. D. Brown, H. M. Hansen, Charles Demond, and H. D. Hyde, to foreclose a trust deed for $25,000 on Lot 14 of Lots 4 and 5, Block 34 in the Original Town of Chicago.

BANKRUPTCY.

Charles D. Lusk was appointed Assignee of George M. Foreman.

An Assignee will be chosen this morning for Thomas N. Jamieson.

The dividend meeting of Beers & Wadsworth was postponed to March 28.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Charles M. Reed, James Reed, and Luther Clark, Trustees under the will of John H. Wilkin, filed a bill yesterday against Edwin and Mary Walker, J. T. Chumasero, Trustee, Francis Keegan, J. D. Harvey, Assignee, Joseph Lawlor, and a large number of others, to foreclose a mortgage given by Walker Aug. 18, 1873, to J. Y. Scammon, to secure $25,000, and covering Lots 25 and 26, Block 89, in School Section Addition to Chicago.

Gottlieb Brussock filed a bill against Elizabeth and Joseph Schlund to foreclose a mortgage for $1,400 on Lots 7 and 8, Block 1, of C. & J. Schlund's Subdivision of Blocks 25, 26, 27, 28, 38, and 39, of Railroad Addition to Harlem.

Lucinda J. Sutton filed a bill against E. Gilbert Jackson, administrator, etc., Andrew Jackson, W. O. Jackson, Mary E. Ladd, Mary A. Jackson, J. W. Ladd, C. H. Morse, E. H. Whited, W. A. Norton, J. H. Gilbert, J. K. Murphy, H. Renchtoff, G. N. Brigham, and L. C. Grant, to foreclose a trust-deed for $2,500 on Lots 29 to 34, inclusive, Block 48 of Rogers Park; another for $5,000 on Lots 29, 30, 31, and 32, in the same subdivision; a third for $500 on Lots 10 and 11 in Huse & Jackson's Subdivision of Block 5, in Rogers Park, and Lot 12, Block 2, in John Culver's Addition to Chicago.

CIRCUIT COURT.

G. L. Ingraham began a suit for $4,000 against A. L. Hale.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of John S. Wallace, deceased, H. B. Hurd and Eldridge & Tourtelotte presented in behalf of the guardian of the son their objections to the award made to Miss Frank R. Wallace. The Court found that she was living with her father at the time of his death, and that the award was not excessive. The award was accordingly decreed, and recorded as heretofore made.

In the estate of James E. Slocum, minor, letters of guardianship were issued to Mary E. Slocum under bond of $10,000.

In the estate of Henry N. Gould, deceased, a warrant was issued to appraise the interest of deceased in the firm of Gould, Briggs & Co., of which he was the senior member.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Set cases and general business.

THE APPELLATE COURT—Passed case No. 32, Fame Insurance Company vs. Mann, and calendar Nos. 47, Farwell vs. Harding; 48, First National Bank of Sioux City vs. Gage; 49, Clybourn vs. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company; 50, Dunn vs. Jansen; and 51, Goodrich vs. Green. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARY—503, 529, 531 to 536, 539, 540, 542, 544 to 547, 549, 550, 551, 553 to 576, all inclusive, except 558 and 564. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Assists Judge Gary. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—17, 21, 22, 23. No. 15, Wilson vs. Wilson, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 2,336, Brandt vs. Gallup, on trial. No call of calendar until further notice.

JUDGE BOOTH—75 and 90 to 105, inclusive, except 92, 95, 96, and 99. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—18 to 28, and 210 to 215, all inclusive, except 212. No. 202, Thorpe vs. Gunzerhauser, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—No. 1,706, Ryan vs. Ryan, on trial.

JUDGE LOOMIS—No. 2, Hanson vs. Reed, on trial; insane cases from 9 to 10 a. m. Nos. 4, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Nos. 237, 249, 246, 250, 256, 848, 970, and 1,019.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—A. F. Riesser et al. vs. J. M. Sadler, $396.62.—D. J. Lake vs. Walter and F. H. Griffin, $197.

JUDGE GARY—Duncan S. Gooding vs. George W. Stevens, $2,993.75.—Maria A. McLean vs. Daniel P. Newell and William H. Mosher, $108.

JUDGE JAMESON—John Simons, use, etc., vs. Thomas E. Courtney and E. E. Swiney, debt $250; damages $107.54, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOTH—F. W. Feldner et al. vs. Rudolph Wolfson and Theodore Wollstein, $527.30.—J. W. Maginn vs. William E. Leonard, $1,655.92.—George K. Hazlitt et al. vs. Robert Roe, $78.30.—M. B. Perkins et al. vs. William B. Robbins, $166.02.—Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company vs. same, $430.24.—George W. R. Mannierre vs. Henry Waller, $4,229.22.—Abigail F. Grant vs. John Culver, $1,585.25.—Henry Brethauer vs. G. W. Brethauer, $445.02.—Peter New & Co. vs. Francis Larned, verdict $235, and motion for new trial.

PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 19.—The flour and feed dealers have formed themselves into a protective association, with the following officers: President, H. Riggs; Secretary, William Bode; Treasurer, John Schwartz, Jr. At a meeting of the members to-day, at the Secretary's room of the Chamber of Commerce, it was unanimously agreed that the manner in which the grain-receivers of the Chamber of Commerce dispose of their coarse grains was detrimental to the jobbers at large, and it was deemed the duty of all receivers to assist in establishing a system wherein certain jobbers and dealers can make a fair remuneration for their labor and investment. The method which receivers have pursued for some time past, and do at the present time, in selling coarse grain in small lots, and to parties outside of the organization of the Chamber of Commerce, and at as low prices as jobbers make their purchases, is deemed very unjust by that body.

Some Slight Complications in the Family of the Late Mr. Young, of Salt Lake.

New York Times.

Consider how many wives this man had. The number of women to whom he was fully married, according to Mormon usage, was twenty-five, which is not, after all, so large a company of wives as that with which popular rumor credited him. These wives bore him many children, some eight, some six, and some only one or two. Allowing an average of only five children to each wife, Young would have been the father of 125 children. It is admitted that he could not have known how many children had a right to call him father. As his first children were born before 1834, he had many grandchildren, and for aught we known to the contrary, great-grandchildren were born unto him. Then, again, his sons contracted plural marriages, and these plural marriages, and marriages with other men's wives, and marriages with women already having children, to say nothing of their numerous divorces and separations, must complicate the question of heirship beyond all possible unraveling. Brigham Young himself was a husband and a father before he was a Mormon. The dowager Mrs. Young, married to Brigham in Ohio, in 1834, survives her much-married husband. The surviving children and grandchildren of the first and original (but deceased) Mrs. Young entered polygamy, and these add a peculiar element to the legal contest which is said to be imminent. One other class of heirs is that made up of the offspring of the so-called "spiritual" marriages contracted by the Prophet. It is said that no record was ever kept of these contracts. The women were "sealed" to Young, that is, they were figuratively marked as wives who were to be fully recognized as such in the future world. Whatever may be said of the legality of Mormon plural marriages, children born of these "sealed" wives are clearly illegitimate. Nevertheless, they have rights as heirs. The oldest Mrs. Young now living has a lawful (Gentile) right to a widow's third.

STARTLING STATEMENTS.

Judge Van Buren and the Ætna Life-Insurance Company.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 19.—THE TRIBUNE of the 17th inst. contains an answer, or what purports to be an answer, to my letter of the 15th by the Company through its agents, Messrs. Paul & Mason. The Company either misrepresents the point I made, or else purposely attempts to mislead the public mind from the point by getting up a side issue. I did not complain of the rate of premium originally charged for my policy, but I do complain of the bad faith in the Company in not dividing among the policy-holders the enormous surplus of over four and a quarter millions which they say they have on hand, instead of increasing the amount of premium to be paid each year, and reducing by notes annually the value of the policy, as I stated in my other letter. The Company in their letter of the 17th say "This surplus is the property of the insured." That is exactly what I claim. Now, if it is the property of the insured, let us have it. We have created it; our money has paid for it; now, why not divide it, as other companies do? That is the question the policy-holders want answered. But, says the Company, "The management of this Company believes the interests of all are best served by not dividing the mortality gains." Yes, the Company probably think so, as long as they hold it in their own hands; but the policy-holders, to whom it belongs, are not satisfied to be robbed every year by paying enormous increased rates to swell this surplus for the benefit of the stockholders.

When I took my policy they told me the dividends would soon be enough to cover my notes,—they no doubt tell every one so. I have waited fourteen years for dividends, and I pay now in cash, besides notes, over 8 per cent of the value of my policy. When am I to realize this promise? They admit the surplus belongs to the policy-holders; then what right have they to withhold it from them? The policy-holders never chose the managers of the Company to be their guardians. Their antecedents do not recommend them as suitable persons to be our guardians.

Now let me ask them again, What do they do with that surplus?

This concern, it will be seen, has a good many sides to it. It was first chartered as a fire company, with a capital of $150,000. The stockholders are the original petitioners; what their names are, if there are any besides the managers, I do not know; their names nowhere appear that I have seen. These stockholders were to pay on their stock 10 per cent cash, and give notes for the balance. Afterwards they got an amendment to their charter giving them the right to issue marine insurance; then they got another amendment authorizing them to increase their capital stock from $50,000 to $150,000, to be called an "annuity fund." On this they might issue life policies. Was not this "annuity fund" taken from the earnings of the Company? In other words, where did they get the money from to increase the capital stock? And did not that increased stock go to the stockholders? Then another amendment was made, making the stockholders of the "annuity fund" a corporation by the name of the Ætna Life-Insurance Company. Here, then, we have four parts to constitute the conglomeration called the Ætna Life-Insurance Company.

In 1857 another amendment was made, authorizing the Ætna Life-Insurance Company to add to its capital stock 10,000 shares of $100 each, making $1,000,000 to *be made from the surplus earnings* of said Company, and to be divided pro rata among the persons who "*may be stockholders* at the time such addition shall be made." In 1878 the Ætna Life-Insurance Company obtained from the Massachusetts Legislature another amendment, authorizing them to increase the capital stock to an amount not exceeding $75,000, from such surplus funds of said Company as might be derived from, or the proceeds of business done upon, the non-participating stock plan of insurance, and the same should be apportioned pro rata among those who were *stockholders* at the time such increase was made. Now, it seems that the million of dollars which was used to add 10,000 shares of the capital stock, of the par value of $100 each, to the capital stock, was taken from the *surplus earnings* of said Company and divided among the stockholders. In other words, it is taking $1,000,000 from the surplus fund and putting it in the pocket of the stockholders, who originally, it seems, paid 10 per cent in cash on their stock. I don't think my "children's children" will be benefited by this, nor do the present policy-holders exactly want the same gentlemen continue to hold as their trustees this $4,250,000. They would rather take their share in dividends.

So, too, with the $750,000 taken by the amendment of 1878. That was taken from the *surplus*, as they say, derived from the proceeds of business done upon the non-participating stock plan; but did they take it from that fund? Who believes that this Company, with so much machinery,—a company that has appealed eight times to the Legislature for amendments to their charter, to enable them to absorb the earnings of the Company,—did take this money from the earnings of the business done upon the "non-participating plan"? Who believes that they keep the accounts of the different parts of all this machinery separate? And if they did take it from the earnings of the non-participating plan, I ask what right had they to do that? And if they will do that, who believes they will not in some way swallow up the four and a quarter millions belonging to the insured on the "participating plan" as soon as they can get a chance to do so?—if they have not already done so.

Yet the Company, through their agents, Messrs. Paul & Mason, think the insured should not complain about the large surplus which the Company believes should be kept in their hands, instead of being divided among the policy-holders, and for which our "children's children" will sing the pæans of our praise. As for my part, I beg to be delivered from such friends; they are such friends as the "vulture is to the lamb,"—only to devour us.

The Company admit that this surplus is the property of the insured. Then why do they not divide it among the policy-holders? The enormous annual increase of their premiums distresses many policy-holders to such an extent that, after struggling for years, and paying all they could by economy and self-denial obtain, they are at last obliged to forfeit their policy and throw in all they had paid to swell this fund for the benefit of the stockholders.

Insurance companies are supposed to be instituted for the purpose of enabling the insured to make provisions for their families in case of death, and much is said and written upon the subject to commend them to the favor of the people, and the managers of these companies write or cause to be written glowing and pathetic articles, telling how wonderfully widows have been benefited, and, to give them more credit, they have been published in religious papers, while in fact some of them, like this Ætna, are at the same time contriving ingenious methods to increase the annual premiums, and, by withholding the dividends that belong to the insured, compel them to forfeit their policies, and when the insured complain, and ask the Company what they are going to do with that surplus, the Company coldly and defiantly tell them, "This surplus is the property of the insured, but the management of the Company believes the interests of all are best served by not dividing the 'mortality gains.'" It seems, therefore, that we need expect no relief from the Company.

There probably are policy-holders enough in the United States to test the question in the courts, and see whether we cannot get a dividend of our own property.

EVERT VAN BUREN,
No. 174 LaSalle street, Room 52.

A Queer Letter from the General Agents of the Mutual Life-Insurance Company.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Many parties think that there has been a reduction of rates of premium in the Mutual Life-Insurance Company, for they are continually being told so by its agents, and applications are being procured on these false representations, and even under the management of the General Agents, whose letter is herewith appended. But as this Company is not held by the misrepresentations of its soliciting agents, as their iron-clad application and contract cuts insured off from any claim in this direction (and, in fact, almost every other right), they are not very particular what representations their agents make in trying to "infuse new blood." But when it becomes necessary to make their statements officially in writing they are compelled to state the facts that there has been no reduction in cost, as the following letter to an old policy-holder truthfully states, to wit: "The actual cost remains the same under either arrangement." Yours, X.

THE MUTUAL LIFE-INS. CO. OF NEW YORK (Merrell & Ferguson, General Agents for Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota), General Agency, DETROIT, Mich., March 15, 1879.—*A. K. Wells, Esq., Toledo, O.*—DEAR SIR: Your favor of 14th inst. is at hand, and we inclose March receipt on No. 55,127. You can change to the new and reduced rate of premium at the *anniversary* of the policy (i. e., with the December, '79, payment) if you prefer to do so. There is no special advantage to old members in embracing the reduction, as what they gain in premiums through the year they lose in dividend at the end; so that, taking one year with another, the actual cost remains the same under either arrangement. The insurance is furnished at actual *net cost* to all alike, and whether the excess is deducted from the premium or added to the dividend does not affect the result. Yours truly,

MERRELL & FERGUSON, General Agents.

Howl Over the Marriage of an English Bishop.

London Letter to New York Times.

Another Bishop has gone wrong. This time the offense is not against the Low Church. Ritualism is hurt. The clergymen who play at Romanism raise their hands in pious horror. The Bishop of Capetown has married a wife! The Right-Reverend prelate has taken unto himself a helpmate according to the holy ordination of the Scriptures. Ritualism is gravely offended at the marriage of the Colonial Bishop. "Churchmen," says one of the organs of the High-Church party, "will hear with a pang that he has just entered into the matrimonial state. As Bishops are the Church's public property, we give expression to the feeling without invidiousness or impertinence. We have no knowledge of the antecedents of the marriage. Dr. Jones may have contemplated the step before he was nominated to the Bishopric, or he may have been smitten since. In the first case we hold that he should have declined the offer, and in the second that he ought to have been thinking of something else. Love for his South African bride should have been strong enough to drive out every other."

To afford immediate relief in asthma, try Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which acts promptly by overcoming the spasmodic contraction of the wind-tubes, and by causing the ejection of the mucus which clogs them. For whooping-cough, croup, and hoarseness, this medicine is equally beneficial; while for all pulmonary and bronchial disorders it is both a palliative and a curative, and a sure and prompt remedy for all stubborn coughs and colds.

The Tribune.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1879.

The number of the drowned at Szegedin is now estimated at 1,600, while 8,200 out of 10,000 houses have been destroyed, and 120,000 persons rendered homeless by the floods.

Two fearful mishaps are noted in the foreign news of this morning. The one, a collision between two ocean steamers in which sixty persons were drowned. The other, an avalanche in the Austrian Tyrol, which destroyed many dwellings and swept to sudden death fifty-five of the inhabitants.

Republicanism is not altogether dead in Louisiana, where a large number of delegates have been elected to the State Constitutional Convention. In New Orleans ex-United States Senator EUSTIS was defeated by Judge PARDEE, the Republican candidate, and in numerous districts and parishes good Republican majorities have been polled.

The Democratic House of Representatives at Washington disposed of the "claims" of an immense number of office-seekers by re-electing the Speaker, Clerk, Doorkeeper, Postmaster, and Chaplain of the previous House. This, presumably, carried with it the retention of all the previous subordinates, and was a notice to applicants that there was "no vacancy." This adjourns the distribution of patronage to the new Senate, where several thousands of hungry Confeds are to be provided for by that body.

The policy of the Senate Republicans is to make the extra session a short one, and to defer until the winter all legislation except the Appropriation bills for the passage of which the session was convened. This is what the country, tired of political wrangling and anxious for a period of quiet, would approve of, but it is useless to expect that the Democracy will perceive the advantage of letting the people rest from partisan bickering for six or eight months. They will insist upon an extended session, and, from the number of bills introduced yesterday, it is evident that they have no intention of foregoing the exercise of their newly-acquired supremacy in the legislative branch of the Government.

Gen. BUTLER became very severe in his treatment of the Widow OLIVER in the course of his cross-examination yesterday. He bullied, and browbeat, and bulldozed the woman in his most fearless and valiant vein. He had a good subject to work upon, for the witness had by her own testimony shown herself to be utterly disreputable; and, besides, she was a woman. But it will not be forgotten that Gen. BUTLER once quailed before a woman witness, who had not the benefit of judicial protection from any indignities he might have offered. He had not Mrs. JENKS to deal with yesterday, and his virtuous soul was unhampered in its expression of scorn and indignation at baseness in a woman.

The President's message is brief, pithy, and pointed. It tells its story and stops. The sting of it is in the last sentence: "Regretting the existence of the emergency which requires a special session of Congress at a time when it is the general judgment of the country that *the public welfare will be best promoted by permanency in our legislation and by peace and rest*, I commend these few necessary measures to your considerate attention." The words in italics ought to commit the President in advance to a veto of the political amendments, if they are presented to him, for it is his sworn duty as an officer to do what in him lies "to promote the public welfare" by the use of the veto power or otherwise as occasion may arise.

In the death of the Rev. Dr. JAMES DE KOVEN, who was stricken down by apoplexy at Racine yesterday, the Protestant Episcopal Church loses one of its brightest lights and strongest minds. The Church in America had few sons, either in the House of Bishops or among the clergy, more widely known or heartily admired than was the gifted Warden of Racine College. His election as Bishop of Illinois, and the subsequent canvass of his qualifications and withholding of consent to his consecration by a majority of the Standing Committees by reason of his so-called High-Church proclivities, gave to Dr. DE KOVEN marked prominence in the denomination, and his sudden death in the hight of his fame and usefulness as minister and educator will be everywhere regarded as a grievous loss.

The desperate determination of the House Democrats to increase their perilously small majority at whatever disregard of fairness and honesty, is clearly shown in yesterday's action in the Florida contested election case. In violation of all principle and precedent, and solely on the ground that they are in need of votes, the Democrats voted solid for the seating of HULL, the Democratic claimant, who is now under indictment for complicity in election frauds, and whose certificate of election was canceled by order of the Florida Supreme Court. Unless the Democrats are successful in repealing so much of the Federal Election laws as imposes a penalty for fraud, this man HULL is very certain to be tried and convicted. It was by fraud he secured the certificate of election, and it is by the grossest of partisan inconsistency and a conscienceless disregard of law and equity that HULL is given a seat in Congress. The transaction is a fraud and a robbery so palpable that, with one exception, the Greenbackers and Independents, four of them Southern members, joined with the Republicans in voting against the seating of HULL. Nothing so indecent has been done by the Democracy since the exclusion of BELFORD, Republican, and the admission of PATTERSON, Democrat, as Representative from Colorado in the Forty-fifth Congress. Political power purchased at such a price will prove a costly possession.

The Constitution of New Hampshire has recently been changed, and the session of the Legislature last elected will not be held until June. In the meantime, the term of Mr. WADLEIGH, representing the State in the United States Senate, expired in March. The Governor of the State has appointed a gentleman to fill the "vacancy," and when the person appointed presented his credentials his admission was objected to. This is not a new question. We believe the decisions have always been adverse to the power of the Governor to make such appointments, on the ground that under such circumstances no "vacancy" occurs or exists. MCCRARY, in his work on the "American Law of Elections," has this to say on the subject: "It is very clear that no appointment can be made to fill a vacancy until the office has once been full. And, accordingly, it has been held by the Senate of the United States that the words 'All vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate' mean such vacancies as occur from death, resignation, or promotion." This does not apply strictly to vacancies in membership in the Senate. The Constitution provides: "And if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies." In the case of PHELPS, who was appointed by the Governor of Vermont to fill a vacancy, the Legislature met and adjourned without electing a Senator, and the Senate, after a thorough investigation, decided that PHELPS' appointment expired with the adjournment of the Legislature, leaving the State without one of its Senatorial representatives. MCCRARY in his book does not mention any case in which it was expressly decided that no "vacancy" exists where there has been a failure by the Legislature to elect for a full term, though the principle has been asserted that there can be no vacancy in an office which has never been filled.

THE MILITIA BILL.

The opposition to the Militia bill in the House at Springfield, developed in the debate on Tuesday last, was as extraordinary as it was infamous, and the character of the debate goes to show that the opponents of the bill were not actuated by any motives of economy, or by the belief that a militia is unnecessary, but simply by the natural tendency of all demagogues to pander to the riotous rabble of the cities.

The provisions of the National Constitution defining the powers of Congress authorize it to call out the militia for the execution of the laws, the suppression of insurrections, the repelling of invasions, and to provide for its organization, arms, and discipline, reserving to the States the appointment of the officers and the authority of training it; and this authorization not only enjoins and encourages the support of the militia, but is almost obligatory in character. The pending bill was therefore in sympathy with the constitutional provision, both in letter and spirit. In its local application there was no reason for objection. It proposed to make a moderate, indeed a very small, annual appropriation for the support of a State Guard of volunteer militia for the preservation of order, and the protection of life, property, business, and commerce. It is auxiliary and supplementary to the forces of the police, constables, and sheriffs, liable only to be called upon when the latter are unable to preserve the peace. This is all there is to the bill. If it is wrong to maintain the State militia, then it is equally wrong to maintain a police force. If the lawless classes have the right to demand through these political demagogues in the Legislature that they shall not be resisted by the militia whenever they undertake to destroy business and burn property, then they have an equal right to demand that they shall not be coerced by policemen or resisted by constables, and that they shall have full license to carry out their violent and destructive purposes.

No objection can lie to this bill upon the score of money. A well-organized militia is the cheapest and most effective public defense possible to devise and maintain, and the appropriation necessary for its support will never be felt by the people of the State, and, even if it were, would not create any discontent. A tithe of the money squandered in various corrupt and unnecessary ways would answer all purposes. The money proposed to be squandered on a lot of shorthand reporters would amply support the whole State Guard. The money that might be saved from extravagant appropriations for local institutions would pay the whole expense. One-tenth of the money lost by tax-fighting, by reason of defective tax laws, would far more than support it and would give the State of Illinois the best equipped militia in the Union.

It is no motive of economy, however, that urges these demagogues to oppose the militia. Ever since the War of the Rebellion, the Democrats have howled at, abused, and sought to destroy the usefulness of the Federal standing army, and contended that the country should depend upon the State militia; and now, when a bill is introduced to encourage the organization and discipline of a State militia, up jump these Democratic demagogues and howl at the militia as "a standing army." Any force is a standing army in their eyes that interferes with the vicious and law-breaking classes, whose votes they covet, and if they dared to go so far they would demand the disbandment of the police force upon the ground that it is a standing army that menaces rioters, and criminals, and the general riff-raff of the cities, and prevents them from making assaults upon the rights and peace of the quiet and respectable element of the community. These dirty demagogues, however, who are willing that the rights of citizens shall be invaded, and that the public peace and public and private property shall be left at the mercy of the mob of loafers, vagrants, tramps, criminals, and Communists with whom they wish to curry favor, forget that the young men of the State, who are the friends of the militia, have votes also. They forget that the property-holders, the manufacturers, the merchants, the transportation companies, and every man who believes in obedience to law and desires peace and order, have votes as well as the criminal classes and the Communists. They forget that the farmers of Illinois cannot afford to have the railroads blocked, and freight trains stopped, and property in transit plundered to gratify Communistic mobs, and, what is more to the point, will not have it. Their memories, however, may be refreshed in a very sudden and startling manner the next time these ruffians undertake to interfere with the execution of the laws and the movement of trade and commerce.

COLLECTING THE TAXES.

The bill which has passed the Illinois Senate to further the collection of past-due and unpaid taxes should receive prompt concurrence in the House and become a law. The purpose of the bill is clearly and concisely set forth in the following paragraph:

"SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That Sec. 230 of an act entitled 'An act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes,' approved March 30, 1872, be amended so as to read as follows: Sec. 230. The County Board may at any time institute suit in an action of debt, in the name of the people of the State of Illinois, in any court of competent jurisdiction, for the amount due on forfeited property; and in such suit the record or the real property forfeited to the State shall be prima-facie evidence of the legality and regularity of all prior proceedings, and the introduction of such record in evidence shall constitute a prima-facie case for the plaintiff."

Under the present system for the collection of taxes there are not enough sales to private purchasers from the delinquent list. In many, perhaps a vast majority, of cases the property is forfeited to the State, which carries the claim at 10 per cent interest, and enters up the unpaid tax in the next levy. The next year, very likely, the process is repeated, and so on for a number of years. The result is that the forfeitures have accumulated and are still accumulating at an alarming rate. It amounts to the State, County, and City Governments loaning money at 10 per cent when they are themselves paupers and borrowers, and loaning this money for an indefinite period, and upon securities which they cannot convert or touch, and then levying extra taxes on the rest of the people to replace the money. Two years ago, THE TRIBUNE suggested some such remedy as is proposed in the above bill, but no measure was then matured. As it is not likely that there will be any thorough or satisfactory revision of the Revenue law at this session, the best relief it is possible to afford is to enable the County Board, representing the County Collector, to sue for the amount due on the forfeited property, and proceed to collect as would any other creditor who gets a judgment against the debtor. The provision that the record of forfeiture shall be evidence of the indebtedness will simplify such suits very much, and render it practicable to take out judgments and executions promptly. In a great majority of cases it is not probable that the suits would be resisted, for the same reasons that the delinquent taxpayers do not resist the applications for judgment prior to forfeiture. The owners of delinquent property in many instances allow the judgments to be taken out and easier than to be forfeited because it is easiest way for them to borrow the money necessary for the payment of the taxes; if these persons knew, however, that they would ultimately be subjected to the costs of a suit for debt, and made to pay the original tax with added interest and cost by process of execution, they would probably make an effort in every case to pay the taxes when they become due. Such a law as that cited would be a great relief to the City of Chicago and Cook County in securing payment of the large accumulation of back taxes as well as by promoting the more general and prompter payment of taxes as they currently become due. There seems to be no good reason why the House should not concur in this Senate bill.

CALIFORNIA'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

The people of California have a new Constitution submitted to them for adoption or rejection, and are just now discussing its provisions in detail with an earnestness and intelligence that always ought to characterize a community's interest in its organic law. There was a large sprinkling of Workingmen, so called, or Independents, or Kearneyites, in the Convention that framed the present instrument, and for that reason it was expected that it would be radically and offensively agrarian; but such does not seem to be the case, and the extremists, in some instances at least, have "builded wiser than they knew." The Sand-Lot hoodlums of the DENNIS KEARNEY breed did not seem to have their own way to any great extent, and the San Francisco *Chronicle*, the most widely-circulated daily paper in the State, declares that "Every honest, intelligent man in the State, outside of the Central Pacific Railway and other monopoly circles, heartily indorses it." And, looking at the amended Bill of Rights in the new Constitution, it must be admitted that there are changes for the better and improvements upon old methods that some of the older States will do well to imitate whenever they reach the point in the course of their municipal life when their present Constitutions must be laid aside and new ones adopted. Mr. JEFFERSON expressed the opinion that most of the States, especially the new ones, would outgrow their Constitutions every thirty years, and find it necessary to abolish, alter, or amend them in many essential particulars in order to keep pace with the growth and prosperity of the people. California has been living under her first Constitution just the length of time that was set by Mr. JEFFERSON'S prophetic pen, and her people have now offered them another that seems to be, in the main, well adapted to their wishes and necessities.

Some of the changes that have been made in the new, as compared with the old, will illustrate what we are saying. Thus, for example, it was the cruel custom in many of the counties of California under the present *regime* to confine witnesses who could not give bonds for their appearance when wanted in the same room or cells with the worst criminals,—a most reprehensible practice, still in vogue in some of the older States. This is forbidden in Sec. 6. The mode of trial by jury is so modified as to meet the popular demand, and justice is to be no longer impeded by one stupid and stubborn juryman being able to thwart and render nugatory the decision of his eleven better-informed colleagues. Sec. 7 prescribes that in all civil cases three-fourths of a jury may find a verdict. This is a decided improvement, especially under the present vicious and corrupt system of drawing jurors that is the practice in other States as well as California. It makes the tampering with jurors more difficult and more liable to exposure, as well as more expensive. Under the old rule, it was sufficient to debauch *one* juryman in order to defeat the ends of justice and render a verdict impossible; but here it requires the corrupting of *four* before the same result is reached. It is better for honest litigants and harder for those who expect to escape the iron grip of the law by technicalities and delays.

Sec. 8 allows Grand Juries to be dispensed with once a year, and provides that prosecutions may proceed by information in cases where such offenses were formerly noticed only by indictment. This is a blow at the old ex-parte methods of procedure, and shows the tendency of modern civilization to fair play and open-handed dealing. The Grand Jury is doomed to go by the board entirely before long.

Sec. 9 relates to the law of libel, and there is added a clause to the existing law upon that subject which will be found to be a just and wholesome provision. The law of libel in this country in its essential features is, practically, the same that it was three hundred years ago, or when my Lord COKE declared that "The greater the truth the greater the libel." Since Lord COKE'S time, however, public sentiment has so far modified the laws of libel as to admit the truth as a factor in all such actions; but it is still susceptible of various changes for the better, for one of which the new Constitution of California makes provision. In that State, and in many others, the complainant in libel against the publisher of a newspaper may make presentment in any underhanded way he pleases in any county in the State, and if he fail in one county he can apply to another, and the publisher is dragged off hundreds of miles from home to be tried before an ignorant or a prejudiced Judge. Under the new Constitution, however, the plaintiff must bring suit either in the county where the paper is published, or in the county where the complainant resided at the time of the publication of the alleged libel, and that is the end of it. In Wisconsin the Supreme Court has held that a paper is published wherever it circulates through the mails without regard to the location of its business office, and some such provision is needed everywhere for the protection of publishers under such a capricious decision as that.

In nearly all the States it is provided that "Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation," but the California Constitution supplements this by adding that such compensation shall be "first paid to the Court or the owner, and no right-of-way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation other than municipal till full compensation shall have been paid to the Court or the owner."

There are other departures proposed in the new instrument as radical as those to which reference is here made, which go to show how certainly the judicial system of a people is forced to evolve and keep step with the progress of modern civilization.

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

It may have been, and probably was, very unkind and unjust for railroad companies in the West to send agents among the Southern blacks to encourage emigration to Kansas and the Western Territories by exaggerated accounts of the abundance and ease awaiting the emigrants at the end of their journey. But this movement has served, at least, to demonstrate two things which have been in dispute, viz.: (1) That the blacks are prepared and eager to leave the South in large numbers at the bare offer of a living elsewhere; and (2) that the native whites will make earnest efforts to retain them whenever there shall be a practicable scheme for their emigration. These two facts are important in their political as well as their material bearings.

There would be no reason for widespread discontent and eager migration among the Southern blacks if they had been well treated. The climate and the associations of their old homes would have bound them so closely to the South, if they had been treated as their new condition demands, that the prospects of an Eldorado, with free transportation, a farm and a mule, would scarcely have attracted them away. The fact that a mere distribution of railway circulars and irresponsible promises of an improved condition have started hundreds and even thousands of negroes from the interior plantations, with a bare possibility that they may secure transportation on the river towards a new home in the West, is a complete answer to the plea of the Southern whites that they are treating the negroes fairly. It is the strongest possible confirmation of the charges brought against the native whites to the effect that they have oppressed the negroes politically and imposed upon them in their business relations. The negro, as a free citizen, is entitled to full protection under the laws for his life, liberty, property, and personal and political rights. Instead of receiving such protection from native Southern rule, he has been denied the exercise of his political convictions; he has been forced to vote under the dictation of the Confederates or not permitted to vote at all; he has been intimidated, whipped, or murdered when he undertook to participate in a public meeting; he has been oppressed by special laws which are made to apply to the blacks alone; and, finally, he has suffered from extortion under the renting and credit system which prevails at the South. These are the reasons why the negroes are ready to quit their homes at the slightest inducements, and why nothing short of starvation will drive them back.

But the anxiety and alarm of the Southern planters at the recent negro exodus are not less significant. All accounts agree that the owners of Southern plantations, and their creditors in St. Louis and other Southern cities, regard a large negro emigration from the South as fatal to their prosperity. The fact is that the Southern whites have generally been living upon negro labor since the War as they did before the War, and the prospect of losing their means of support startles and frightens them. They are now laboring with the negroes who have already left them to induce the fugitives to return, and offer free transportation back. They are instructing the negroes who remain that the promises held out for emigration are delusive, as they probably are in most cases. The point of interest in this alarm is that, when the Southern whites once become convinced that the negroes can and will leave them, even under disadvantages, for the inducement of an actual freedom and acknowledged citizenship, they will begin to treat the negroes who remain with more consideration. The proper facility for emigration, then, is probably the best possible solution of the race-conflict at the South.

These reflections naturally revive Gen. GRANT'S San Domingo scheme, which, some day, will receive the earnest attention which he asked for it as an escape for outraged and discontented blacks at the South. If the United States Government had acquired San Domingo at the time GRANT proposed, there would already have been a thriving American colony on that island, made up mostly of negro emigrants from the South. With a congenial climate and employment to which the negro is peculiarly adapted, and with returns abundant enough to warrant the investment of capital, there would have been ample facilities for the emigration of negroes without a dollar of their own, and excellent opportunities for them in their new homes. If negro colonization be the true solution of the race-problem at the South, as the recent negro migration and the consequent concern of the whites will indicate, then some practicable scheme to that end should be promoted by the Government. It is to be deprecated that the black laborers of the South are deceived by railroad runners, and it is certain that the rough frontier life and cold climate of our Northwestern States and Territories are not suited to them; but the disposition to escape from Southern oppression, even under unfavorable conditions, is a reason why an exodus should be encouraged that will be advantageous to the negroes who desert the South and also to those who remain. We fear, however, that any San Domingo scheme will find little encouragement at the hands of Congress while that body shall remain under the control of a set of men who are in full sympathy with the present political methods and business habits of the Southern whites.

TINKERING WITH LIFE-INSURANCE.

Those belligerent legislators who are of the opinion that the shortest and easiest road to popularity is to attack some so-called monopoly will do well to consider the great difference that really exists in the objects, services, and functions of different corporations. Some of the purposes which are sought to be attained by the aggregation of capital under charters from the Commonwealth are, if not special and selfish, entirely personal, so far as all pecuniary considerations are concerned, that ever enter into the calculations of their projectors and managers. For example, the motives that would induce a company of capitalists to organize a National bank, or to obtain a charter for a railroad company, are quite different from those which would constrain them to establish a life-insurance institution, in this, that in the first instance they are looking to the present and to their own individual benefit and aggrandizement, but in the latter their object is more humane and unselfish, and their efforts embrace the welfare and happiness of those who may need protection and assistance in the future.

With this distinction pretty clearly defined in regard to the character of those companies whose government falls more or less within the province of legislation, we are prepared to say that a life-insurance company should be treated with more favor and leniency than those corporations whose aim and results are less vital and far-reaching. A railroad corporation is earning dividends for the present, and usually for those who are already well enough provided for to fight their own battles and to defend their property against all comers, whereas a life-insurance company is striving to hold in reserve for the future an amount, small though it be, that may afford food and shelter for the orphan or widow after death has invaded the home and forever removed the chief support of the family. Such corporations are not usually organized for the purposes of speculation, as most others are, but they have their inspiration in the best and noblest feelings of the human heart, and may, therefore, justly claim exemption is some respects from the inflexible rule which experience dictates is necessary to apply to corporate selfishness and aggressiveness.

We have said this much upon a trite subject because of the large number of bills already before the Illinois Legislature relating to the subject of life insurance, and because in all probability there are others of similar import still to emanate from the fertile brains of our law-makers. Some of these bills discriminate unjustly against foreign companies now doing a successful business within our limits, and which are not only affording safe and sound insurance to our people, but they yield the benefits and stimulus of active and healthy competition. We believe in freedom in insurance, as in everything else, and deprecate the disposition to show to good and solvent companies whose charters were granted in other States an unfriendly face on that account. We need scarcely reiterate what we said the other day when alluding to this subject, to-wit: That the people of Illinois have none too much first-class insurance now, neither fire nor life, and that any legislation which will render it less safe or harder to procure is unnecessary, impolitic, and vicious.

GENUINE SOUTHERN OPINION.

In a late Southern paper we find the secret of Senator BAYARD'S sudden defection from the right and adhesion to the wrong. The Washington *Republican* says, in connection with the assembling of Congress in extra session: "After a struggle of eighteen years in war and politics, the Confederacy have at last captured the Capitol." In response, the Southern paper says:

"Yes; thank GOD! we have captured the Capitol, and in 1880 our man will walk up the White House steps and take his seat in the Presidential chair.

"Then will our glorious triumph be complete.

"Then will we proceed to tear your amendments from the Constitution and trample them in the mire.

"Then will we break the shackles you have forged for the Free, Sovereign, and Independent Commonwealths of the Union.

"Then will we recognize the right of secession,—a right that is not dead, but sleeping.

"Then will we decorate the Capitol with the pictures of DAVIS, and LEE, and STUART, and all the glorious leaders of the Cause that is not lost, but living still.

"Yes, thank GOD, we HAVE captured the Capitol, and from that coigne of vantage we propose to rule the Republic in a way that will make your Radical laws and your Radical leaders forever odious in America."

It will not do to say that this is mere gasconade. It cannot be brushed aside as the bluster of an obscure journal. The weekly papers of the South are almost the only papers read by the Southern people. The great journals of the commercial capitals of the country do not circulate among the planters of the South. They rely upon the local papers, and the local papers reflect their sentiments or mold their opinions, which comes to the same thing. Let a Republican journalist in Mississippi undertake to publish the opposite of the views we have reproduced from the Okolona *States*, expressed in language equally forcible, and he will find either that his paper has no sale or that his publishing house has been reduced to ashes over night, and, in addition, will perhaps be served with notice to quit the country on pain of death. The lowest strata of opinion in the Democratic party always molds its policy. Papers like the *States* forced the South into secession and rebellion. Pot-house politicians goaded their leaders forward to the utterance of treasonable words and friendly to treasonable acts. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS opposed rebellion with all his might, but his efforts to stay the tide were in vain. All his influence had not the weight of a straw when exerted in opposition to the popular madness. And even STEPHENS, who possesses some heroic qualities, lacked the moral courage to stand by his convictions. He allowed the wave to sweep him into the ranks of traitors, and he became a leader in a cause which both his conscience and his judgment disapproved. It is only the other day that BAYARD struggled bravely to stay the proposed unjust, suicidal, and revolutionary policy of his party, as STEPHENS struggled to avert secession, but he failed as STEPHENS did, and, as STEPHENS did, dropped upon his knees before his radical associates recanting what he had said in support of the right, and offering humbly to surrender his convictions at the command of the extremists.

The State Senate on Tuesday passed an important bill, which, if also passed by the House, will be a great improvement on the laws of this State. The bill reads as passed "An act in relation to mortgages and trust-deeds":

"SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That no real estate within this State shall be sold by virtue of any power of sale contained in any mortgage, trust-deed, or any other conveyance in the nature of a mortgage executed after the taking effect of this act; but all such mortgages, trust-deeds, or other conveyances in the nature of a mortgage, shall only be foreclosed in the manner provided for foreclosing mortgages, containing no power of sale, and no real estate shall be sold to satisfy any such mortgage, trust-deed, or other conveyance in the nature of a mortgage, except in pursuance of a judgment of decree of a Court of competent jurisdiction."

It is true that Illinois should so amend her laws as to have them adapted for a permanently-settled State. Illinois is no longer a frontier State, occupied by an unsettled population. With more than three millions of people, the State can now afford to adopt its laws to the civilization of permanent States. The time when it was necessary to give cut-throat mortgages and lightning deeds of trust has departed with the time when men traded under the protection of cocked revolvers and the pressing solicitation of the bowie-knife. It is time that money-lending in Illinois should be reduced to some system based on civilization, and to recognize the fact that it takes two parties to make a bargain, and that all contracts ought to have some mutuality of interest. If this bill passes the House, as it ought to pass, without opposition, then hereafter, in this State, no man can be divested of his land without the judgment of a Court to that effect. That is the law now in most of the States, and it should have been adopted in this State years ago. The snap-judgment style of seizing estates and selling men out by summary process should have been abolished long since. The Legislature should also pass the kindred bill which modifies the practice of obtaining judgments for the deficiency between the amount of a mortgage debt and the amount obtained from a sale of the mortgaged premises. The pending bill simply provides that, when a judgment of this kind is taken, the proceeding shall have the effect of opening the foreclosure for the term of two years, during which the debtor may redeem the property. The merits of this bill have been discussed so often that it is not necessary to say more on the subject, but the two bills are equally just and expedient, and should certainly be passed at this session.

Corporal KEENAN has once more broken loose and opened his "burah." After the Corporal's successful termination of the Russo-Turkish war he rested from his labors, and the Old World enjoyed a season of repose. Since the *Times* suppressed its morning edition and decided to appear as a noon paper, he has come to the front again, and relieves BISMARCK, GAMBETTA, and DISRAELI by taking charge of European affairs. His first bulletin is truculent, and smells of goah. Russia is angry with Germany and Austria! France is concentrating her armies to seize Belgium, and Germany is advancing upon Holland, and both France and Germany will speedily advance upon each other!! Russia, meanwhile, is going to break the Treaty of Berlin and advance upon Germany, and England is going to advance upon Russia by way of Afghanistan, while Russia advances upon China by way of Khiva!!! Spain is dissatisfied with England in the matter of a treaty and will soon advance upon her by way of Cuba; while Italy, discontented with France and England for their action in Egypt, is about to advance upon both!!!! It is a very pretty programme that the Corporal has mapped out; but, unfortunately, he leaves the issue in doubt by not intimating which of the armies he will head. It is a little remarkable, however, that Corporal KEENAN should devote his energies to the organization of European wars when he is needed at home. Since the *Times* discontinued its morning edition and came out as a noon paper, the *Evening Journal*, *News*, and *Telegraph* have formed a Triple Alliance, and are pressing it to the wall. They have already anticipated it with their noon editions, and are now pressing the 3 o'clocks well up to its walls. Meanwhile, there is no head to the concern. Corporal KEENAN should resign the Premiership of Europe and come home before the Triple Alliance captures the whole concern.

Nineteen members of the United States Senate are ex-Confederate officers. They are:

Morgan,	Vance,	Lamar,
Garland,	Withers,	Butler,
Walker,	Johnston,	Hampton,
Call,	Gordon,	Harris,
Cockrell,	Williams,	Coke,
Vest,	Jones,	Maxey.
Ransom,		

The following is the list of ex-Federal officers:

Logan,	Plumb,	Burnside.
Kellogg,		

The Brigadiers are almost a majority of the majority party, and will control, as the most active members of the party, the legislation of that branch of Congress. The statistics for the House have not yet been made up, but they will show the same general proportion of ex-Confederates to ex-Unionists. It is not an exaggeration to say that the Legislative branch of the Government has passed under the control of persons who a few years ago plotted treason against it and tried to destroy it.

Col. R. A. ALSTON, who was assassinated in the State-House of Georgia in open day, wrote a letter to the New York *Tribune* not long since declaring that life and property were as secure in Georgia as in any other State in the Union.

The sale of the BRINLEY library in New York was brought to a close temporarily Saturday night, one-third of the collection having then been disposed of. The remaining two-thirds will not be sold until next autumn. This is in accordance with the original programme. The books thus far sold went off at very satisfactory prices, and it is believed more will be realized from the library than Mr. BAINLEY paid for it. Among the heavy purchasers were the American Antiquarian Society, Yale College, the WATKINS Library, of Hartford, and other institutions which had bequests from Mr. BRINLEY in the form of credits to be honored at the sale. Other large purchases were made on behalf of the Boston Public Library, the Library of Congress, and the Chicago Public Library, which bought principally rare Americana. Among individual buyers Mr. L. Z. LEITER, of Chicago, was prominent. The New York *Times* says he has "enriched his collection by innumerable purchases," including, we believe, one of the ELIOT Bibles. The results of each day's sale are as follows:

Monday	$ 9,895.03	Thursday	$ 5,348.18
Tuesday	12,715.65	Friday	4,680.97
Wednesday	10,991.18	Saturday	5,159.79
Total			$48,880.75

The average per lot is $18.78 and a fraction.

It is announced in the official programme of MCVICKER'S Theatre that, during the approaching engagement of EDWIN BOOTH in this city, the prompt-books prepared by that eminent actor in conjunction with Mr. WILLIAM WINTER will be strictly followed. In the list of prompt-books as given the titles of some of the plays are thus printed: "Don Ceosen de Rauzon," "Rug Blas," and "Katheren J. Petruchio." These plays have not hitherto, we believe, been in Mr. BOOTH'S repertory; but if he can play *Katheren J. Petruchio* with anything like the same art that he sometimes employs in a similar character in "The Taming of the Shrew," his performance will be well worth seeing. So with *Rug Blas*, which may possibly be a Persian adaptation of *Ruy Blas*; but we have not even an inkling of the plot of "Don Ceosen de Rauzon." The title might be taken for a misprint of "Don Cæsar de Bazan," but for the fact that all printers are familiar with the stage and its history, and no professor of "the art preservative" could be conceived of as mutilating well-known names in the manner indicated.

The Rock Island and Davenport papers keep silence about the Moline Water-Power debate in Congress, or touch points not in debate. The question is not whether the Government should fulfill its contract with the Company, and keep up the power as agreed, but whether a gift of the water-power back to the Company, as contemplated in the Sundry Civil bill, would be honest or wise. The discretion of making such a lease has been vested by Congress in Secretary MCCRARY, who is an Iowa man, and may have special knowledge of the subject.

Queen VICTORIA'S snub of GLADSTONE, in refusing to invite him to the wedding of the Duke of Connaught, causes universal surprise in this country, where no English public man is more universally esteemed than Mr. GLADSTONE. The Springfield *Republican* speaks for more than itself when it says that GLADSTONE'S "brain and heart are worth those of all the GUELPHS since the robber-Baron of the Rhine who founded the family.

"State after State at the South was called without finding a man in the delegation who could take an iron-clad oath." Such was the suggestive scene presented on the assembling of the Forty-sixth Congress of the United States fourteen years after the close of the War. The iron-clad oath is simply a declaration on the part of the person who takes it that he has not attempted to destroy the Government.

By choosing a Democratic committee out of a Republican Council to appoint judges of elections in a Republican city, Ald. TULEY has done much to discourage independent movements in local politics. He has, indeed, only confirmed an opinion which has been growing steadily of late among Republicans; but such a stand was hardly to be expected of one who was elected as an Independent by Republican votes.

The hard-money Democrats in the Senate threw a sop to the soft-money men by putting DAN VOORHEES on the Finance Committee. That shows the degree in which the Democratic party really is committed to the cause of honest money. With BAYARD at the head and VOORHEES at the tail of the Committee it ought to be possible for the Senate to make anything, from gold to soft-soap, legal-tender.

The bill which passed the State Senate appropriating $10,000 for a library for the Appellate Court of this district was, by a misprint, represented as appropriating $100,000. The sum actually appropriated is not too much for the purpose and the bill ought to pass.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald* speaks of Senator WADLEIGH as the best Senator New Hampshire has had since the time of JOHN P. HALE, and thinks the attempt of the Governor to prejudice his election by appointing Mr. BELL in his place for the extra session cannot be too strongly condemned.

W. D. KELLEY, openly deserted his party in the House, and voted for HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, the vilest demagogue and Communist in Congress, for Speaker. Mr. KELLEY is the "Father of the House," owing to his years of service; but years, it seems, have not brought him discretion.

The Vernal Equinox occurs to-day, March 20, at 5h. 44m. p. m., Chicago time. This in deference to the express wishes of many people who fancy there is some connection between the weather of the next three months and the direction of the wind at the date of the Equinox.

"The public welfare will be best promoted by permanency in our legislation, and by peace and rest," says the President in his new message. Truer and wiser words than these the President has never uttered.

Senator LOGAN apparently got more flowers than any other member of the Senate, but he seems to have been shabbily treated by his associates in the distribution of places on the committees.

The Rev. GILBERT DE LA MATYR showed by nominating and voting for HENDRICK B. WRIGHT for Speaker that he valued his Greenbackism more than he did his religion.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Randall has been elected Speaker, but we suppose Mr. Tilden knows nothing about it.

The "Black Crook" drew well in New York last week, in spite of the legs of the other sex.

Westward the course of hempire takes its way. Colorado has just had its first legal execution.

A scientific authority says that oysters can whistle. Their favorite tune probably is Neptune.

The English can beat us running. They always could, ever since the days of George Washington.

Mr. Tilden's influence is unmistakably increasing, and the barrel certainly supplies a want long felt.

Mr. Paynter, R. A., is painting "A Game of Ball," with the beautiful Mrs. Langtry as a spectator.

The Buffalo *Express* mentions him as Jack Astley. We think, however, there should be another "S."

Advice from a noted pedestrian: "Take care of your stomach, and your legs will take care of themselves."

Mr. Rowell may take the belt, and he must never come here bothering us about the worthless thing again.

Tramps are excellent pedestrians, but they cannot be persuaded to walk on a track, for the reason that there are no farm-houses along the course where they can stop and beg mince pie.

In connection with a number of executions which occurred last Friday a newspaper expresses the wish that everybody who deserves it could be hung. But who, let us ask, would be left to do the hanging?

CRIMINAL NEWS.

An Account of the Carelessness of Some Philadelphia Burglars.

Murder as Easily Glossed Over in Arkansas as in Chicago.

Promise of Interesting Developments in the Olney Bank Defalcation.

The Result of Implicitly Trusting Young Mr. Algeo, of Columbus.

Slick Work at Sparta, Wis.—A Tragic Tale of Love in Tennessee.

ALGEO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., March 19.—The defalcation of T. W. Algeo, late confidential bookkeeper for Dunn & Co., dry-goods merchants, looms up in huge proportions, the first reports only giving the amount at $5,000. Further investigation into the books and accounts brings forth the startling facts that the total amount of the defalcation will not fall far short of $30,000, even if it does not exceed that amount. In his confession, Algeo states that he commenced his thieving operations about eight years since, and has kept up the systematic work of robbery during the entire period, the firm having always reposed the utmost confidence in his strict honesty. For a long time it has been known that the stealing was being carried on to an alarming extent, and Algeo was taken into the firm's confidence in devising means to capture the guilty one. About two weeks since the senior member of the firm went East, and, while absent, the junior members of the house set about investigating the accounts at night-time, unknown to the defaulter. Mr. Dunn was telegraphed for, and even after the statement was placed before him he could hardly believe the evidence of guilt brought against the young man in whom he had so implicitly confided. In order to keep the matter quiet, and keep the young man's friends from learning of his downfall, he secured the suppression of the affair in all the city papers, but, being advised that the news had been telegraphed to outside cities, he made a statement to-day, giving full particulars of the robbery. Algeo makes about $6,000 in property over to the house. The balance he has used in fast living. Mr. Dunn's action in the matter is peculiar. He says he will pocket the loss and leave justice with God. He will not prosecute. The financial standing of the firm is not affected by the defalcation. Algeo married an adopted daughter of the head of the firm, and it is doubtless partly for her sake that Algeo is permitted to go free.

JUDGE MAYO'S DISAPPEARANCE.

Special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.—Startling developments are again promised touching the mysterious disappearance of Judge Walter Mayo, of Olney, Richland County, while on the St. Louis bridge, or from East St. Louis, over a year ago. The Judge was President of the Olney National Bank, where at the time a defalcation existed, and Cashier Marshall was subsequently sent to the Penitentiary on trial in Federal Court here. Jacob Shatz, Marshall's alleged accomplice, is still in jail here, never having been tried, and it is the form of a confession by him that the developments will assume. President Kramer, of the Olney Bank, Judge Mayo's successor, and Judge Green, counsel, are here to see Shatz, and will have an interview with him to-morrow, when he is expected to unbosom himself. The visit of the bank officials is also if possible to learn from the prisoner what disposition was made of some of the stolen money, or where some property purchased with it is located. It is understood to have been deeded away, but most interest attaches to Shatz's professed knowledge of where and by whom and for what Judge Mayo was murdered. If he is to be believed at all, which is very doubtful, indeed, the murder was the result of a deep-laid conspiracy, in which, as Shatz has said, several social card-playing acquaintances of the Judge, and also prominent citizens of Olney, are involved. Shatz's stories are, however, contradicted, and when inquired of this afternoon by a *Globe-Democrat* representative he was inclined to be very reticent, and said that he could tell no more than he had already told. The visiting bank officials are also reticent to-night, but may be less so to-morrow if the promised confession is made.

STUPID BURGLARS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—One of the most curious unsuccessful attempts at robbery which have ever come to the knowledge of the police was discovered this morning, at about 3 o'clock. A night watchman discovered smoke and flames issuing from the basement of J. & A. Kemple's ladies' dress goods establishment, at No. 33 South Fourth street. He gave an alarm, which being quickly responded to by the firemen, they were fortunately able to extinguish the embryo conflagration before serious damage was done. A singular discovery was made when the building was searched to find the origin of the fire. It was evident that the store had been entered by burglars by breaking into one of the upper floors through a carpenter shop at the rear. They had packed up several large bundles of valuable goods, including laces, trimmings, etc., and had carefully deposited them in the basement, after ransacking the different floors to get together the most costly goods. They had even got so far as to break the iron-guards of a basement window in the rear, and had deposited several of their bundles of plunder through the aperture into an areaway, preparatory to removal. Thus far the thieves were successful; but at this point they seem to have discovered a gallon of Rhine wine in a closet, and, the temptation being too much for them, they proceeded to indulge in the fascinating liquor. Whether or not they became intoxicated is unknown; but they probably did, as they upset a lighted lantern and so set fire to the store. About this time they must have hurriedly left the place, as they took none of the plunder with them, and the fire was discovered shortly after it broke out. The only loss by this singular burglary is $3,000 worth of goods burned, which is not equal to the value of what the burglars had packed up to carry off.

JUSTICE MOCKED IN ARKANSAS.

Dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 18.—John Lindsey, on trial at Lonoke for the murder of Andrew Taylor, colored, was acquitted to-day. The murder was committed in this (Pulaski) county last summer in the following manner: Priton Robinson, Smith Kelium, and John Lindsey, three young white men, were drinking at a country grog-shop, about seven miles from this city, and, as alleged in the testimony, feeling in a jolly humor, and for no other assignable reason than mere deviltry, took Taylor, an old negro man, away from the store to the adjacent woods, stood him up as a mark, fired at him until he was struck once or twice, which brought him to a sitting position, then occasionally as he opened his eyes or moved his lips put bullets into his body until life became extinct. The murderers were arrested. Kellum was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and is now in the Penitentiary. Priton Robinson, who pleaded youth and drunkenness, and had powerful friends, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, but appealed to the Supreme Court and secured a new trial, which will doubtless be had at the Circuit Court of this county, next month, but he is apparently confident of escaping the penalty of the law, for as soon as he was released on bail in December he got married. John Lindsey, the man who was acquitted to-day, upon arrest waived examination, and secured a change of venue to Lonoke County. Lindsey, according to the evidence taken here, was the one who deliberately blew out the brains of the victim. The *Democrat* of to-day, speaking of the acquittal, says: "It was a horrible, ghastly murder, a crime almost without a parallel. How to account for this verdict from a jury of sensible, honest, educated gentlemen surpasses our powers of comprehension. We give it up."

STILL UNSOLVED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., March 19.—The river horror is unsolved after all. The body of the dead woman, gagged, tied, and enveloped in a bag, found floating in the river last week, was positively identified by several persons as that of Aimee Bradley, the Spanish doctress, but a telegram from Petoskey, Mich., says to-day that Aimee Bradley is there alive and well. It appears that Chief Rogers had some doubts as to the identity of the murdered woman, and, learning that the Doctress when last heard from was at Petoskey, dispatched Patrolman Hammond to ascertain if the woman still lived and was there, and this morning's telegram is the result. So the mystery is no nearer a solution. The body was buried on Monday, and so decomposed that identification is now almost hopeless. The authorities are much perplexed, and incline to the opinion that the body was shipped here from some other city, and thrown into the water.

PRETTY WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 19.—Con Crowley, a notorious confidence man and counterfeit money-dealer, was arrested at Sparta, Wis., yesterday by Col. J. P. McIlrath, of the United States Detective Service, brought to this city, waived an examination, and, in default of $2,000 bail, committed to jail to await trial in the June term of the United States Court for the Western District of Wisconsin. Crowley is one of a gang of five who have been operating extensively in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Their plan of operations was to send one of the gang through the country with some new genuine bills. He would stop in a saloon, "light on" his customer, and, in the course of a conversation, tell his victim he knew of a friend who would sell him such money for twenty cents on the dollar, and, as a proof, ask his victim to go to a bank and get it changed, which was generally done, and the fool induced to go to Sparta and invest money, but, instead of giving him counterfeit money, a box of sawdust was substituted. Generally, as the man was making for the train to escape with his box, a confederate of Crowley would meet him, playing the role of detective, tell him he had been watching him, and the victim, to get away, would empty his pockets of what valuables he had to satisfy the bogus detective. In this way hundreds of would-be dealers in the "queer" have been victimized. Col. McIlrath has ample proof, in the shape of letters written by Crowley, and he will receive the full force of the law.

A VICKSBURG FRACAS.

VICKSBURG, Miss., March 19.—Last night a shooting affray occurred between Capt. W. F. Fitzgerald, Capt. W. H. Andrews, and W. L. Greene. Andrews and Greene were killed almost instantly, and Fitzgerald dangerously wounded. The difficulty originated about the Hibernian Society meeting, at which Andrews was elected President. Fitzgerald claimed to still be President of the Hibernian Society, and denounced the election of Andrews as a farce. Greene took exceptions to Fitzgerald's remarks and attempted to draw a weapon. Fitzgerald drew first and shot Greene through the heart. Andrews then shot Fitzgerald and Fitzgerald shot Andrews.

Andrews was the head of the firm of H. Andrews & Bro., and was President of the Howard Association after Rockwood's death last summer. W. L. Greene was clerk of Andrews & Bros. Fitzgerald is a prominent lawyer, and was once the Republican State District-Attorney.

BIGAMY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., March 19.—The final proceedings in the examination of Ferrell, the bigamist, a report of whose exploits in the matrimonial field was telegraphed THE TRIBUNE last week, were conducted this afternoon before 'Squire Britton, of this city, and resulted in the defendant's being held to the Circuit Court for trial in the sum of $1,500. Two of Ferrell's wives were in court,—one, Amanda S. Davis, of Ithaca, N. Y., the other, Sarah E. Baldwin, a school-teacher and highly respectable lady, residing in Nora, this county, to whom Ferrell was last married. The case has excited no little interest in this section, and every effort will be made to bring the defendant to justice and expose his villainy. It is rumored that other and more serious charges are to be brought against him. Ferrell is represented by Capt. J. W. Luke, late of Chicago, and one of the leading attorneys of this county.

PEKIN AND PEORIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 19.—Collector Merriam to-day received a dispatch from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue directing him to again advertise for sale on April 11 the Westerman distillery at Pekin, for taxes due the Government. The concern was to have been sold Feb. 28, but the sale was postponed by order of Commissioner Raum until further orders. This postponement has been used by the sensational correspondents as an evidence that Westerman had received immunity in consideration of the worthless testimony which he attempted to sell to the Government to save himself and shield his friends. The facts are, however, that the Westerman crowd secured the postponement by representing that they would probably be able to pay the claims of the Government if granted time.

MURDERRD IN COLD BLOOD.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 19.—In January, 1877, Gotty Bond, a young man living at Bartlett, this county, attempted to elope with a daughter of a neighbor. Being opposed by the father of the young lady, he killed him in cold blood. Taking the daughter behind him on horseback, he fled through the country. Fearing arrest, he left the young lady at a neighbor's residence and made his escape. A few months after he was arrested in Texas and brought back here for trial. Yesterday afternoon, at Bartlett, a jury *delunatico inquirendo* declared him insane. Judge Eldridge has ordered that Bond be conveyed to Nashville and confined in the Lunatic Asylum.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 19.—Ward, the husband of the woman who was robbed in her house some weeks ago by men in conspiracy with her husband, a full account of which appeared in THE TRIBUNE, was to-day arrested at East Saginaw, and brought here and lodged in jail. This makes the arrest of the full party, and they will be tried next term for burglary. It will be remembered that, on account of the skill and daring of Mrs. Ward, they only succeeded in carrying away about $7 in money, though there was nearly $600 in the house.

FURTHER VENGEANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 19.—W. H. alias "Dot" Bates was convicted at Cookeville, O., of complicity in the murder of Russell and Claude Allison in Putnam County four years ago. He was sentenced to imprisonment for ten years. Motion for a new trial was entered but will likely be overruled. It will be remembered that George and Joseph Brassett were hanged last year for complicity in the crime.

FOOTPADS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 19.—Information reached here to-night from Peru, Ill., that Mr. Augustus Fleshman, a prominent German citizen of Bloomington, was knocked down by three footpads last night in the former city while returning to his hotel. Fleshman was robbed of his jewelry and a sum of money. His injuries are said to be very serious.

A DEADWOOD VERDICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DEADWOOD, D. T., March 19.—The jury in the case of The Territory vs. Clark, Travis, and Smith, charged with the murder of Alex Frankenburg, at Lead City last January, returned a verdict this morning of acquittal. After hearing the verdict Judge Moody severely criticised the action of the jury and intimated very strongly that they were controlled by corrupt influences.

MORTALLY SHOT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 19.—A special to the *Avalanche* from Starkville says: Thomas J. Wood, a prominent attorney, was mortally shot last night by William Gilmer (colored). Wood had caned Gilmer last week for using insulting language in the presence of his wife. Gilmer made public threats of killing Wood. Last night he shot him as he stepped into his back yard.

BROUGHT TO TEXAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 19.—In the City Jail to-day, one Hall, a prisoner, snatched a revolver from Ayers, a guard, and danced out to the yard, threatening all near. Officer McWhirter, however, got the drop on him with a gun, and, walking slowly up, took the revolver from him. Hall is now heavily ironed.

CRIMINAL NEGLECT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 19.—The Coroner's inquest on the body of John Benz, killed by a boiler-explosion March 8, was concluded this morning. The verdict of the jury was, that the boiler-makers (Mitchell & Coffey) were guilty of criminal neglect in failing to put in a sufficient number of stay-bolts at the weak point.

IDENTIFIED.

LYNN, Mass., March 19.—The body of the young girl found in a trunk recently has been identified as that of Jennie P. Clark, who last lived as domestic at the Boston Highlands.

AMUSEMENTS.

MIGNON.

Mignon	Miss Cary
Filina	Miss Kellogg
Federico	Miss Gould
Guylielmo	Mr. Westberg
Lotario	Mr. Conly
Laertes	Mr. Gottschalk

"Mignon" was given last evening to a very large audience, and with a cast that was notable in two particulars,—first, that it gave us Miss Cary for the first time in this city in the title role; and, second, that it restored Miss Kellogg to the role of *Filina*, in which she has no superior. We even question whether she has an equal in this character on the lyric stage. The chief interest centered, of course, in Miss Cary's representation of *Mignon*. With all due credit to this excellent artist, whose vocal and dramatic abilities are so pronounced, her personation cannot be called a success. Not that she does not sing well,—this she almost always does; not that she does not act well,—she has shown us in "Trovatore," "Aida," and particularly "Favorita," how great a dramatic artist she can be in roles adapted to her large and noble style. The illusion of the child *Mignon* is gone. It is not *Mignon's* voice that we hear in her positive, broad, deep, and strongly characteristic voice. It is not the childish, pettishness, and waywardness, the earnestness and pathos underlying the humor of *Mignon* that Miss Cary gives us, but the comedy and seriousness of the artist herself. The comedy is too apparent and real, and does not reach that subtle essence of humor, which was so characteristic of *Mignon*, and which bordered so closely upon the limits of a smile and a tear. In the serious parts she was much better, but Miss Cary cannot be serious without being dignified and to a certain extent majestic, and *Mignon* was neither the one nor the other. To sum it all up, *Mignon* was a child with a child's fancies, impulses, caprices, and waywardness, and to do a character with such attributes requires delicacy, fineness, and lightness which cannot be expected of an artist whose comedy is jovial and rollicking, and whose tragedy is of the heroic sort. Still it would be unfair not to credit her with an earnest and honest effort to give the part in a conscientious manner, and to give that expression and sentiment which belong to it, though her music was transposed, which made her singing all the more individual and strongly self-asserting. The romanza "Non Conos ci il bel suol," and the Gypsy song in the boudoir, her most prominent numbers, were beautifully given,—the one with much feeling and pathos, and the other with great freedom and regard for its peculiar coloring. She richly deserved the encore she received for the ballad, and should have had one for the romanza. For the present the novelty of the performance will prove an attraction, but, as that novelty wears off, we fancy that Miss Cary herself will perceive the difficulties that stand in the way of her success with it and discard it,—not because she cannot do it as well as any other artist of her physical, musical, and dramatic mold would, but because there are impediments in her way which she can never overcome, well-trained and disciplined as she is in lyric work.

Our opinion has often been expressed of Miss Kellogg's *Filina*, and after last evening's performance we only feel like repeating it with still more emphasis. If there is an artist on the stage who can sing or act *Filina* better than Miss Kellogg, her name is not yet known. The personation was a complete success, and the singing of the Polacca was the brilliant event of the performance. Miss Gould made her first appearance of the season in the little part of *Federico*. She sang her only number, the Gavotte, very creditably, but beyond that there is nothing to commend in her performance. The remaining parts were fairly taken, and the chorus was in better shape than it has been before this week.

This evening, "Rigoletto" will be given, with Miss Marco, Miss Cary, Lazarini, Pantaleoni, and Conly in the leading parts.

The sale of seats for the Pinafore season, which commences at McVicker's next Monday evening, will begin this morning at the box-office.

"JULIUS CÆSAR."

Haverly has within the past twelve months worked a wonderful revolution in the management of his stage. Play-goers among the audience last night who recollect the slip-shod shape in which the drama was dished up there, and see the marked advance in scenery, in dressing, and in attention to little details now, must have experienced a sense of agreeable astonishment. Yet there is much to be done before the full requirements of a Shakspearean play are complied with, and until that much is done we fear the general public will look with apathy upon the presentation of the higher range of dramatic work. The attendance last night was slight, although a better *Brutus* and a more faithful picture of *Cassius*, it is safe to say, never appeared jointly upon a Chicago stage. We will not dwell upon the lofty lessons, the noble influence, the exquisite diction, the wonderful beauties of the tragedy itself, but simply deal with the performers. It may be said unreservedly that John McCullough in his assumption of *Brutus* presents the heroic Roman with an originality of conception and with such masterly execution as to entitle him to rank among the very best actors of our time. It is a piece of stage art as nearly perfect as possible. His temperament and his talents find the most spontaneous expression and unite in embodying the *Brutus* that Shakspeare drew. Throughout there is the intellectual poise, the calm, the gentleness, the graciousness, and the sweetness of the character. He retains and touchingly expresses that subtle undercurrent of sorrow inherent to a spirit with a premonition of impending doom. The captious critic might say that the countenance ought to have shown more decidedly the ravages of a dreadful mental struggle, or that the ghost scene could have been bettered by the introduction of an indication of the impending supernatural terror. But these are small faults. One of the most delicately-handled scenes was that in which the well-known dialogue occurs between *Brutus* and *Cassius*, in which the latter breaks the design of the conspiracy to the former, and partly gains him over to it. He steps into the body of *Brutus* and imparts to him a spirit of innate nobility, and, in the delivery of the lines, fully conveys the honor and patriotism of the man. In the succeeding scenes there was an entire absence of the rough and boisterous manner so often attributed to this tragedian. His repression, considering his resources of voice and action and his strength in repose, were marvelous. His sympathetic touches were tinted with exquisite taste and with striking effect, deserving the highest commendation,—the shrinking from the hand of *Cæsar*, the gentleness shown in the action to the sleeping *Lucius* and the parting with *Cassius* on the field of Philippi, the revelation of the death of *Portia*, and the farewell to the dead *Cassius*. Mr. Charles Barron won the good will of his audience by his *Iago* the other night. He received their commendation again in the role of *Cassius*. The interview with *Brutus*, in which *Cassius* insists upon the effeminacy of *Cæsar*, and his description of their swimming across the Tiber on "a raw and gusty day," were among his finest efforts. The quarrel scene in the tent was managed in a masterly way by both. The dramatic fluctuations of passion, the calmness of *Brutus*, and the heat of *Cassius*, were admirably described, and the exclamation of the latter on hearing of *Portia's* death, "How 'scaped I killing when I crossed you so!" was given with its full significance. Mr. John A. Lane, as *Antony*, agreeably surprised us by his appreciation of the meaning of the oration. After the death of *Cæsar* in the former scene he showed considerable resources of voice and action. He received a well-earned call before the curtain. *Portia* was rendered by Miss Augusta Foster. Her reading was exceedingly disagreeable. Miss Mittens Willett in the small part of *Lucius* gave good assistance, and read her lines with discretion and intelligence. H. A. Langdon personated *Julius Cæsar*, John P. Sutton was the *Casca*, Miss Virginia Thorne the *Calphurnia*, all of whom require no particular mention.

HOOLEY'S.

Gilbert's delicious and finely-spun dramatic poem, "Sweethearts," opened the matinee yesterday. Like much of this author's work, the texture is so fine that the utmost delicacy of treatment is necessary to convey the spirit and the meaning of the story properly. The people engaged in its production yesterday, although possessing ability, were scarcely equal to the task. Mr. J. J. Sullivan, as *Henry Spreadbrow*, in the first act failed to catch the spirit of the young lover, and, in that pretty parting scene with *Jane Northcott*, the simulation of sorrow and regret was badly expressed. In the second act, after a lapse of thirty years, when he returns to the scene of his youthful love-making a prosperous man, neither voice nor carriage indicated that he had grown a day older. Miss Julia Hanchett was more fortunate in her portrait of *Jane Northcott*. The personation was well sustained, no less in the assumption of willful girlhood in the first act than in the sober and staid middle-aged woman of the second. Perhaps the finest part of her performance was the revealing of the rose, the gift of her lover, which she had treasured for thirty years. The incident was set forth with much feeling. A creditable *Wilcox* was given by Mr. W. H. Wallis, and the same may be said of Miss Lewis' *Jenny*. "Naval Engagements" followed, with Mr. W. H. Wallis as the *Admiral*, a bluff and manly character in his hands; Mr. Clement Bainbridge as an excellent *Lieut. Kingston*; and Miss Julia Hanchett furnished the *Mary Mortimer*. The *Dennis* (Mr. H. B. Bradley) suffered, owing to an exceedingly bad brogue, and the *Short* of Mr. F. Bennett knew his lines but indifferently well. Lotta played in the evening to a full house. To-morrow night she will be the recipient of a benefit.

MINNIE HAUK.

New York Sun, March 17.

Miss Minnie Hauk, the prima donna, said yesterday that she had received a communication from Mr. Mapleson asking her to sing for a few nights here after the expiration of her contract on the 25th; otherwise her last appearance would be in "Faust," on Friday.

"Mr. Maurice Strakosch tells me," she added, 'that Mr. Mapleson expects me to sing in London on the 19th of April. Now, even if my contract should be renewed, and as to that I am not prepared to say, it would not take effect by that date. I have not replied to his note. Yet I see by this morning's *Sun* that he definitely states that my last performance will be on Friday. What a bullying way he has. I 'shall have to sail for England.' 'He could prevent my appearing in Europe.' He must let me know 'who is master.' I am continually misrepresented. No one ever hears of any of the other artistes' troubles with the management. For instance, there was the affair in which Signor Campanini was concerned in Philadelphia. He was announced to sing in 'Carmen,' but he had already appeared twice that week and was to sing at the matinee the next day, and he refused to do *Don Jose* unless he was paid extra. Mr. Mapleson would not agree to this, and the consequence was that Signor Tecchi took the part at short notice, and Campanini came to the theatre and looked on. Now, if I had had such a disagreement it would have been noised abroad. But then I made the mistake of refusing to sing at a Sunday concert, and Mr. Mapleson said at the time that he would make me sorry for it. Now, what I object to is that I am represented as quarrelsome and obstinate, when I am not. 'Lohengrin,' 'Aida,' and 'Mignon' are important features of my repertoire, yet I have not been allowed to appear in them. I studied *Elsa* under Hans Richter, Wagner's right-hand man, and gave it many times in Germany, as well as in Pesth, where I sang the words in Italian, the others singing Hungarian. I sang *Senta* ('Der Fliegende Hollander'), without a rehearsal, in the presence of Wagner. As for *Aida*, it is one of the roles in which I have pleased the most. I was reminded by Mr. Strakosch's kind words in this morning's *Sun* that he heard me in this opera in Vienna, where it was given with an extraordinary cast. *Mignon* I have invariably chosen for my debut, and I was liked better in it in Berlin than either Lucca or Ehnn—the latter a charming singer, who was held to eclipse die kleine Pauline in the role. I have sung *Mignon* over a hundred times. Now, I am allowed to sing none of these roles here, and it is decidedly hard, for they are my best. *Carmen* is a very nice creation, but I certainly ought not to be confined to it. I am puzzled to know what Mr. Mapleson wants to renew the contract with me for—only for *Carmen?*

"I wrote him a letter last week concerning the substitution of Signor Tecchi for Campanini in 'Carmen' the night it was given in Brooklyn. It was perfectly well understood that Signor Campanini would not appear, and yet Tecchi had no rehearsal with me, as he should have had, and had to depend upon what he recollected of the performance in which he was hastily substituted in Philadelphia for the 'business of that scene.' He jerked my arm so violently three times in the third act that I nearly swooned with pain. It was not his fault, and could easily have been avoided at a rehearsal, at which we would have arranged which way he was to pull me. I was in such distress that the arm had to be rubbed with arnica, and this occasioned delay in my responding to a call before the curtain; and apropos of this, a Brooklyn paper said that Miss Hauk came forward reluctantly and scarcely graciously to acknowledge the applause. And that's the way it goes. Mr. Mapleson calls my illness prior to appearing in Boston a 'trick;' but I was really ill, and had two physicians, one of them being his own, to certify to it.

"An endeavor is constantly made to show that I am on bad terms with the other singers. On the contrary, Mme. Gerster and I, although we seldom meet, are perfectly friendly when we do, and as to Mme. Roze we breakfasted together when traveling, and we are as amiable as possible. I am glad to see that she treats me in this way, despite her husband. Of course, one can't blame him; he has married a prima donna and does all he can for her. I like her, but for me he does not exist!" And here Miss Hauk gave a charmingly imperious wave of the hand.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Williamson terminate a two-weeks' engagement at the Philadelphia Walnut on Saturday.

Wallack has not yet decided upon a leading lady for next season. The latest rumor says Ada Cavendish will be the selection.

"Pinafore" wrecks are reported all over the country. Freight trains are looked upon as snug harbors indeed by the crews.

Upon the withdrawal of "The Banker's Daughter," now running at Union Square, the piece will go to Boston. That will be in May.

Miss Lina Melville and Marion Elmore, of the Colville Company, have seceded, and joined Rice's Surprise Party. This was a "surprise party" for Uncle Sam Colville.

Tom Maguire, though ostensibly the manager of Baldwin's Theatre, San Francisco, is said to be only a figure-head. The apparent controllers of affairs are Fred Lyster and Mrs. Lewis Morrison.

A new piece has been produced in London called "New Babylon," described as a mixture of "Tom and Jerry" and "Formosa." It is by Paul Merritt, author of "At Last," which, it will be remembered, failed at Wallack's.

Bronson Howard is in London. His "Hurricane," produced at the Criterion, under the title of "Truth," is a success. No arrangement has at present been made for the production of "The Banker's Daughter." Experts who have read this latter comedy, says a London paper, are nervous for its success in England.

Max Maretzek is in town. He will superintend the production of "Pinafore," which occurs at McVicker's on Monday evening. The orchestra will be under his direction. Among the artists in the cast—an excellent one, by the way, so far as names go—will be Mr. Charles Vivian, as the *Admiral*; James Peakes, as *Capt. Corcoran*; J. H. Rowe, as *Dick Deadeye*; Charles Clark, as *Ralph Rackstraw*; Miss Haidee Palmer (Miss Heller), as *Little Buttercup*; and Miss Marie Stone will personate *Josephine*.

Col. Haverly has contracted with A. M. Palmer for a six-weeks' summer season of the Union Square Company at his Chicago theatre. The terms of the contract are understood to be $3,000 a week, payable every Monday morning in advance. Mr. Palmer agrees to produce "The Banker's Daughter," "Mother and Son," "The Danicheffs," and other Union Square successes, with casts including Charles R. Thorne, John Parcelle, Joseph Polk, Walden Ramsey, J. H. Stoddard, Miss Linda Dietz, Miss Sara Jewett, Miss Maud Harrison, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Sarah Cowell, and Miss Nina Varion.

Whenever John T. Raymond, says the Philadelphia *Item*, appears as *Herr Wiegand*, in "My Son," his gesture in delineating the pathos of the part are so remarkably similar to those used as *Col. Sellers* that the audience laugh, instead of being affected to tears. Raymond will discover that (like Hackett, who was laughed off the stage for attempting *King Lear*) he has made a mistake in attempting a serious part, when his forte is eccentric comedy. And the New York *Tribune* says: "Mr. John T. Raymond surprised and delighted everybody last week by his acting of the old shoemaker in the drama of 'My Son.' His make-up, in the last act, was wonderfully fine, and his pathos was very tender, truthful, and beautiful."

Why the Negroes Leave Louisiana.

New Orleans Times (Dem.), March 14.

Yesterday a number of the white and colored men who claim that they were driven from the Parishes of Natchitoches, Caddo, Tensas, etc., joined in framing a petition to President Hayes, which petition they requested Senator Kellogg to present as soon as he arrived in Washington. The petition recites all the stories lately told in the Natchitoches and Caddo conspiracy cases, and describes the horrors in thrilling terms. It further states that they have no hope or wish ever to return to their homes, and have sent for their families to join them in this city. They now wish to leave the State, and call upon the President to give them counsel and assistance. The best advised among the colored men seem to think the paper a campaign document, and have little hope that Hayes can or will assist them. In the meantime they have entered into correspondence with transportation agents, and are trying to make arrangements to move North. They do not wish to go to Kansas, to Wisconsin, or any State very far in that direction, as they are afraid the coldness of the climate will affect them. They would like to settle in Southern Illinois or Ohio. It is said they will not complete their arrangements for at least a month or so, and that finally they will take passage upon some of the Mississippi Valley Transportation barges, which latter usually are returned empty to St. Louis every summer. In addition to the claimants to martyrdom, there are said to be some 300 colored people in Madison Parish who are awaiting an opportunity to leave the State. The most of these people are from Richmond Parish, and have crossed over into Madison Parish in order to reach the river.

THE RAILROADS.

THE GENERAL TICKET AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

The New York *Tribune* has the following in regard to the reorganization of the General Ticket and Passenger Agent Association of the United States:

It has been the ground of complaint for years that the roads having little or no interest in through travel have had equal representation in the old Association with large trunk lines, and that men who were not General Passenger or General Ticket agents were members of the Associationas representatives of certain roads. The old constitution was interpreted by the Association so as to admit such representatives. Since the last semi-annual meeting authorities on parliamentary law have been consulted as to the true interpretation of the constitution on this point, and the opinion was given that none except General Ticket or Passenger Agents were eligible to membership. It was determined to make an issue on this question at the opening of the session, which began on Friday. Hence the opposition to the re-election of Samuel Powell to the Secretaryship, which he had held for nearly fifteen years. It was said by Shattuc, who was leader of the opposition, and by others, that Powell was not General Agent of any road; that he was merely Western Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and was sent as the representative of small roads to enable him to hold his office to which a salary of $600 was attached.

Mr. Powell's re-election by a small majority defeated the attempt to draw lines of membership more strictly, but the representatives of the large lines were not disheartened—they carried out their plan to-day, dissolving the old organization, and calling a meeting to form a new one.

Mr. Shattuc took the chair. He then said that the meeting was for General Passenger and General Ticket Agents only, and requested all others who might be in the room to withdraw. Several gentlemen took their hats and left the room, among them Mr. Powell, the old Secretary, who did not belong to the required class. A door-keeper was then appointed, and no one was allowed to enter who was not known to be a General Passenger or Ticket Agent. A. J. Smith was then appointed Secretary, and the Association became permanently organized by the election of the following officers: President, S. C. Boylston, Savannah & Charleston Railroad; Vice-President, W. B. Shattuc, of the Atlantic & Great Western; Secretary, A. J. Smith, of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis. The first order of business, after the enrollment of new members, is making rates. The work will not be concluded for several days, and there are those who believe the entire week will be consumed by it. There is to be an entire revision of the rate-sheet, and rates are to be made on an entirely new basis. On the present rate-sheets there are only unlimited rates. On the new sheets there will be first-class limited, first-class unlimited, second-class limited, and third-class, or emigrant rates.

The feeling last night among members of the Association was one of unmixed gratification at the result of the day's work. They believe rates will be adjusted more equitably and will be adhered to with greater fidelity. The Association will be constituted of men at the head of the passenger business of their several lines, and who thoroughly understand the passenger traffic. It will belong to the General Passenger and ticket Agents, not to the railroad companies, and the privacy of their sessions will exclude lobby influences.

THE OHIO & MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. John King, Jr., Vice-President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and Receiver of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, has sent a copy of the annual report of the latter Company for the year 1878 to THE TRIBUNE. The report exhibits the gross earnings and operating expenses upon the main line for the year 1878, with a net result in favor of earnings of $891,467.98; being an increase, as compared with 1877, of $157,999.36. The gross earnings and operating expenses on the Springfield Division for the same period show a deficit of $26,920.36; being an increase in net earnings, as compared with 1877, of $16,249.26, and making net earnings of both lines $864,547.62, or an increase of $174,248.62. During the year 3,588 tons of steel rails, 2,060 tons of iron rails, and 184,021 track and 1,954 switch ties, were laid on the main line, and 560 tons of iron rails, and 38,557 track and 528 switch ties were laid on the Springfield Division. In the opinion of the Receiver, only steel rails should be laid upon a road doing such heavy traffic, as there can be no question as to the great superiority of steel as compared with iron.

The Receiver also stated that the increased net results are largely due to the greatly improved condition of the property.

SOUTHWESTERN RATE ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 19.—The Southwestern Rate Association, which met here this morning, was in session all day, but the meeting was held with closed doors, and nothing will be given out by the members, who state that the business was of a routine character. The meeting adjourned until this morning. This is the regular monthly meeting.

AN INDIGNANT CORPORATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., March 19.—Zachariah Harris, County Treasurer and Collector of Macoupin County, has been sued in the Circuit Court of this county by the Chicago & Alton Railway for $50,000 damages. The Company allege that Harris detained a passenger-train and levied on the same for State and county taxes. The case is one of great interest.

ITEMS.

Mr. H. B. Ledyard, General Manager of the Michigan Central, is in the city to have a consultation with the officials of his road at this end of the line in regard to the through business.

The General Freight Agents of the roads leading from the Michigan lumber regions to Western and Southwestern points are at Detroit to revise the lumber tariff.

Mr. W. H. Smith, Receiver of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Extension, announces the appointment of the following officers for this Company: Mr. A. H. Wood, General Superintendent; Mr. Jay G. Rupert, General Freight and Ticket Agent; Mr. A. McDonald, Auditor. The headquarters of the Company will be at Urbana, Ill.

The Legislature of Illinois is not the only one which has been considering the question of regulating sleeping-car charges. A bill is pending in the Missouri Legislature to limit charges to $1 a night for single berths. A similar bill is before the Virginia Legislature, and the Attorney-General has given a formal opinion that it is within the power of the State to regulate sleeping-car companies by statute.

The first annual meeting of the Illinois Central Railroad Relief Association was held at the office of the Company, corner of Lake street and Michigan avenue, yesterday. The report of the Trustees shows the total number of members to be 139, and that but one death has occurred during the past year. Mr. J. W. Seymour, of Centralia, was elected President; Mr. John Dunn, of Chicago, Vice-President; and Messrs. George Morris, of Amboy, P. A. Murphy, of Freeport, J. H. Whitmore, of Dubuque, H. C. De Puy, of Fort Dodge, P. H. Dennis and Henry DeWolf, of Chicago, Trustees.

It is rumored that Mr. William P. Taylor, Superintendent of the Buffalo Division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, will be transferred to the Canada Southern about the 1st of April, and that Mr. George Skinner, Superintendent of the Canada Division of the Canada Southern, will retire. It is stated on good authority that Mr. Vanderbilt has sent word to Mr. Taylor to come to New York and have a talk, and this is all that anybody knows about it except the powers that be. It is thought that the Buffalo and Erie Divisions of the Lake Shore will be consolidated and placed under the management of one Superintendent. There are also rumors to the effect that important changes in the management of the Michigan Central will soon take place.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, March 19.—H. F. Laverenz, administrator of the estate of James Fisher, killed on the railroad a few months ago, was to-day awarded $5,000 damages against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Company by the Circuit Court of Scott County. The defendants filed a motion for a new trial.

SPORTING NEWS.

O'Leary's Reputation Enriches His Victorious Rivals.

Their Division of the Money, and His Utter Exclusion.

Rowell Carries off $18,398.31; Ennis, $11,938.98; Harriman, $3,679.66.

THE DIVISION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The practical results of the great walking-match were made known to-day, when, after a conference of four hours, the pedestrians and their backers succeeded in dividing the spoils in a manner satisfactory to all of them excepting O'Leary and his friends. The latter were snubbed directly. The principal question of discussion was whether O'Leary should share in the gate-money. According to an agreement drawn up the Tuesday after the walk had begun, and signed by Kelly, Hatch, Walton, and Bustey, each of the men then on the track were to have $2,000 whether he completed the 450 miles or not. At that time O'Leary was supposed to have as good a chance as anybody. After O'Leary withdrew, two of these signatures were torn from the agreement, and it was discovered yesterday that Ennis and Harriman did not consider themselves bound by it. Rowell was inclined to allow the claim, but the others would not. Then they considered a proposition to allow him $1,000, strongly supported by Rowell, but the others opposed it so strenuously that it was also defeated, and word was sent to O'Leary that he was to have no share. His friends seemed to feel the injustice of this more keenly than he, for they say O'Leary's prestige as a pedestrian had much to do with attracting the crowds that thronged to the Garden during the earlier days of the walk. O'Leary took his disappointment very philosophically, saying he had enough money to support him, and did not mind the loss as much as he did the feeling manifested against him by his late friends and rivals. The result of the final division was that Rowell received a check for $18,398.31; Ennis, $11,938.98; Harriman, $3,679.66; Mr. Walton, his backer, one for an equal amount; and Mr. Kelly, one for $2,000. The total bill of expenses amounts to $12,908. The amount of money carried home by the little Englishman is $4,000 greater than the total receipts of gate money for the first six-days' contest for the belt in London.

O'Leary is about to become a patron of long-distance pedestrian contests by offering a belt for the championship of America, which, he says, shall far exceed in beauty and worth that offered by Sir John Astley for the championship of the world. The first contest will take place about the 1st of June. The entrance fee will be $100, and beside the belt will be given prizes of $2,500 to the first man, $1,000 to the second, and $500 to the third. Nearly forty applications have already been received for entrance.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The *Herald* takes the ground that, as the six-days' walking-match is wearing and breaking on the holder of the championship, no man ought to take the belt unless he surpasses the record made by the last preceding winner. The writer cites the instance that Rowell has taken the belt, but by no means equaled the record made by O'Leary in London when he won the championship.

BOYTON'S SWIM.

MADISON, Ind., March 19.—Capt. Paul Boyton, the great amphibian, on his grand swim to New Orleans, arrived here at 5 a. m., and leaves again at 12 to-night for Louisville. He is in good health and feels confident of success.

THE FLYING CONGRESSMAN.

Fastest Time Ever Made Between the West and the East—Gov. Whiteaker's Wonderful Ride.

Pittsburg Post, March 17.

He started from his home in Maine County, Ore., on Friday, March 7, in response to a message from the Democratic managers, asking him to come to Washington immediately. He took a special train and reached Portland, distant 150 miles from his home, in good time for the steamer. On Saturday, the 8th, the steamer started down the Columbia River to Astoria. The first vexatious delay was had at the bar. After a weary wait, the boat started across at 7 o'clock Sunday morning. The weather was ugly, the water was rough, and travel was tedious. The boat should have reached San Francisco by 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning last, but, tossed about by the waves, she was detained over twenty-four hours. She arrived at San Francisco, distant 657 miles from Portland, at 9:30 Wednesday morning. This train would have taken him through to Washington by 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, March 18, early enough to be present at the organization of Congress.

News of his delay was telegraphed to Washington, and back went the message, "Take special train and come on at all hazards." The instructions to the traveler were followed up with arrangements for his journey. The special train was provided. A man with a light craft was instructed to pull up to the steamer as she approached the San Francisco wharf. He obeyed the instructions, and while other passengers were eagerly awaiting the tedious process of tying up the steamer Congressman Whiteaker was in the little boat, cutting through the water to Oakland. At 10:35, or less than an hour from the time of leaving the steamer, he had reached Oakland, had taken the special train, and was soon afterward whooping across the country over the Central Pacific at the rate of forty-five miles an hour. The intention was to overtake the train which he had missed. The special consisted of a locomotive and sleeper.

A clear track was given the special, and on she sped at a terrific rate of speed until Ogden was reached. Twenty-one hours had now been gained, but the regular train was still far ahead. There was no delay at Ogden, but the special continued her way, now on the Union Pacific, flying at an enormous speed across the plains. The traveler was determined to reach Washington in time for organization, in spite of wind, and tide, and railroad schedules, and, to be sure of doing it, had given up the idea of taking the train which he had missed at San Francisco. He determined to stick to the special, and allowed no diminution in the speed of his own train. He swept on through Wyoming and then through Nebraska, sometimes traveling at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, sometimes less than twenty-five, but always maintaining the average of over thirty miles an hour.

At 2:30 last Saturday morning his special pulled into the depot at Omaha, having made the run from San Francisco, a distance of 1,928 miles, in sixty-four hours. The usual time for the fastest train is 101 hours. The usual rate of speed is an average of not quite nineteen miles an hour. The average rate of Congressman Whiteaker's special was something over thirty miles an hour. There was no detention at Omaha. The special continued her way now over still another road. She left Omaha on Saturday last at 3:05 a. m. She pulled up in Chicago at 5:15 p. m. She delivered her distinguished passenger in Chicago just in time to take the Atlantic express over the Fort Wayne Road. The Congressman hustled himself into the Atlantic, and at half-past 5 o'clock was still shooting over terra firma, and was now on the first schedule train since he left his home, 3,000 miles away. He arrived in Pittsburg at 12:27 yesterday afternoon.

On the Fort Wayne Road he met the Hon. Henry Poehler and Mr. Smith. The party left here last night at 8:06 on the Fast Line over the Pennsylvania Railroad, and will arrive in Washington, D. C., at 9:02 o'clock this morning. With wind, tide, and railroad schedules all against him Gov. Whiteaker will still reach his destination twenty-four hours ahead of the time expected when he left home. His trip from San Francisco to Washington will have been made in one hour and twenty-three minutes less than five days, the fastest time on record from West to East. The trip of Lawrence Barrett and other theatrical people from New York to San Francisco some time ago was made in something less than six days. These gentlemen traveled from east to west with the sun, but Gov. Whiteaker traveled in a contrary direction. They gained three hours, because San Francisco time is three hours slower than Washington time. Congressman Whiteaker lost three hours for the same reason. He also lost nearly eight hours in this city because there was no through train to Washington before 8:05 p. m. The theatrical people had the advantage also of previous arrangements on all the railroads. Gov. Whiteaker's special train was put on the road at the shortest notice.

A SPIRITUAL "BUST."

A spiritual seance at No. 802 Cottage Grove avenue last evening, to which an admission fee of 25 cents had been charged, resulted so unsatisfactorily to the spectators that they demanded back their money, pronounced the show a fraud, and raised a tumult. The excitement became so fierce that fights were frequent, and the performers, rightfully conjecturing that their persons were in danger, escaped through a side window. The crowd pursued, and the goblins fled. Singularly enough, the spirits which had been shown the audience refused to interpose on behalf of the badly-frightened Professor.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Republicans in Their New Headquarters---Encouraging Reports.

Billy Seipp Names His Barrel—$1,500 for Assessment and $5,000 on the Outside.

He Will Spend the Money Himself and Avoid Being Bled by "the D—d Irish."

The Nationalists, Failing to Sell Out, Nominate Another City Treasurer.

Pomeroy's Gang Appoint a Committee to "Scare Up" Candidates.

THE SITUATION.

THE REPUBLICANS OCCUPIED

their new headquarters yesterday for the first time, which are quite comfortably fitted up, and the Executive Committee was in session during the forenoon. Encouraging reports were received from the various wards, and considerable detail work was disposed of. The Campaign Committee will meet at 11 o'clock this morning, and work will be commenced in earnest. Arrangements have already been perfected for a thorough canvass of the various wards, and in a few days everything will be booming. A report was given currency around headquarters that John C. Foltz, independent candidate for Alderman in the Fifth Ward, had backed out in favor of another candidate, but there is no truth whatever in it. Mr. Foltz has never had any idea of withdrawing from the contest, but, to the contrary, reports that his chances for election are most flattering.

THE DEMOCRATS WERE QUITE ACTIVE

during the day in the endeavor to inveigle Mr. Seipp into the idea that the would be the next City Treasurer. The Campaign Committee was under lock and key at the Tremont House in the forenoon, and organized by electing C. C. Copeland as Chairman, and Michael Keeley as Treasurer. No other business was transacted, but an immense amount of talk was indulged in, going to show that all was not harmony. The threatened return of "Our Carter" to-day was considered in all its bearings, and the sentiment was against his return, but decidedly in favor of his making an early remittance, for the Democracy was never as hungry as now. They want money, and this fact is liable to lead to early trouble and defection in the rank and file. Mr. Seipp, who had been relied upon as a main stay, has given it out to his friends that he will not stand an assessment in excess of $1,500 to be used by the Committee, and that he will not spend more than $5,000 all told. This would seem to indicate a want of confidence in his new-fledged party friends, for he said to the reporter's informant, who is a relative, that he proposed to dispense his own money, and, above all things, to "avoid being bled by the d—d Irish." This may be said to be his first speech, or the principal plank of his platform, and those who have had experience—Kern, for instance—think he was just a little injudicious in saying so much so early in the campaign. They think that if his idea of the Irish people, upon whom he must largely depend for support, is that they are to be bought and sold like cattle, he should have avoided expressing himself so freely on the subject, or kept his mouth closed entirely. But those who are inclined to censure him for speaking his mind are not fully aware of the fact that he is not actually seeking the office of City Treasurer, nor of the causes which operated upon him and led him to accept the nomination originally. A party light dropped the secret yesterday, or, in common parlance, let the cat out of the bag, when he said that Seipp persistently refused to accept the nomination until it had been shown him that his acceptance would be the biggest kind of an advertisement for his business, and that as a candidate he would have untold advantages over the other brewers of the city, and, in the event of his election, that he would be not only placed in position to command the influence of the entire City Government in pushing his business to the detriment of rival concerns, but also the public money. There is really more truth than poetry in this line of reasoning, and, since Mr. Seipp proposes to be so niggard with the Committee and so generous with outsiders, it is quite apparent that he has gone into the fight as an advertising scheme; and, while the party took him up to use him, he proposes to get even in using it to further his business, and let his associates on the ticket go to the dogs.

THE NATIONALISTS

One of the matters of gossip during the day in connection with the canvass was a proposition made to certain members of the Democratic Campaign Committee by the Nationalists—the coterie of Democratic kickers who have not yet been able to find a market for their wares—to drop Grinnell and Patsy Howard from the ticket and put on their men, or men they could indorse without stultifying themselves. The proposition was seriously entertained by some on account of the belief that these gentlemen would not be able to contribute their quota to the party exchequer, and caused considerable whispering. The Nationalists offered to indorse Seipp and have his name printed on their tickets as an extra inducement to the Democrats, provided Seipp or the party would put up enough money to pay their campaign expenses, and conference after conference was held looking to bringing such an arrangement around. They showed the Democrats a letter from their nominee for City Treasurer, prepared, doubtless, for the occasion, wherein he had declined to run, but not having heard from Harrison, they could do nothing, and all the schemes and propositions went for naught and fell through, leaving the Nationalists as far to seek as ever. But, not to be outdone, they called their Campaign Committee together last evening, using the headquarters of the Democrats. The reporters were promptly on hand to see the fun, and agonies of a dying party. They were allowed to remain until the report of the Finance Committee was called for, when up jumped Herr and proposed that they go into executive session. The motion prevailed, and the delicate question of finance was opened up and discussed. Those who had come expecting a division of spoils there and then were disappointed, however, for the Committee reported that they had not been able to raise any funds, owing to the long-continued and unexplained absence of Mr. Harrison, and their inability to make any advantageous coalitions. A gloom settled over the group, and, disheartened beyond expression, a member proposed to disband. No, said another, we will not disband, for all hope is not yet lost, and he proposed that the resolution adopted providing against the nomination of any one who was not a member of their party be repealed. Everybody seemed to see the drift of things, but another shadow settled over the group when it was said that the last resource had been exhausted in trying to get a candidate on their ticket who would put up money, etc. This enraged the untamed, and they at once set about nominating a candidate for City Treasurer. Ald. Stauber was nominated, and a confusion of tongues ensued. Some were in favor of asking the Socialists to let them in, among whom was Herr. Felch took a moderate view of the situation, and suggested that the Republicans would probably put up the money to run their campaign if they would put Mr. Farwell on their ticket, but he was opposed to it, and inclined to favor a coalition with the Socialists, if with any party, because there was very little difference between the aims and objects of the two parties. Duff was opposed to any coalition with the Socialists, and denounced them roundly as the enemies of the workingmen, saying that they would not support Harrison, and were not able to put up any money. He warned the party that if Stauber was nominated he would wash his hands of the party, and said a great many vile and pretty things. The wrangle continued for some time, amidst which A. C. Wolsen and Gavin, of the gang, were put in nomination. Then came a proposition to postpone action until proposals could be invited for the party's support for City Treasurer, but it met with little favor, and finally A. C. Wolsen, a Tenth Ward Nationalist, and cooper by trade, was accorded the nomination by a majority vote, and declared the victor. This leaves them with a full ticket, and each candidate at liberty to make the best terms he can election-day. As a party, however, they are at the mercy of "Our Carter," and upon his liberality they depend for raising the money to have their tickets printed. They are to have a ratification meeting, but not until they hear from him.

SPREAD THE LIE.

The *Socialist* of next Saturday will contain the bogus letter addressed to the organizer of the Socialistic party at their Convention, and purporting to be from A. M. Wright. This letter, it will be remembered, was shown to be a forgery by THE TRIBUNE, and utterly repudiated by Mr. Wright. Nevertheless the *Socialist*, in its forthcoming issue, boldly attempts to use this as a campaign document in spite of the facts above given.

DECLINES.

Adam Meyer, who was nominated by the Democrats as a candidate for Alderman from the Fifteenth Ward, declines the honor, and positively says he will not run.

HYDE PARK.

THE REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.

The Central Republican and the Campaign Committees of the Village of Hyde Park held a joint meeting yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific Hotel. A. S. Bradley occupied the chair, and John S. Williams was Secretary.

The following call was read by the Secretary, and will be printed and circulated:

To the Republican Voters of Hyde Park: Meetings for the choice of delegates to a Republican Convention to nominate candidates for town and village officers will be held March 22, from 5 to 7 p. m., as follows: First District, at Village Hall, 10 delegates; Second, No. 928 Cottage Grove avenue, 18; Third, No. 3 Hose-House, 5; Fourth, Hose-House, Grand Crossing, 3; Fifth, Engine-House, South Chicago, 4; Sixth, Colehour Post-Office, 5; Seventh, Torrence Hall, 6; Eighth, Vanderbilt's Store, 3; Ninth, Riverdale Post-Office, 2; Tenth, Ring's Hall, 2. Under the old "ring" system of nominating candidates the Treasury has been robbed, private jobs fostered, and the town impoverished. Without a radical change old abuses will not be reformed nor even thoroughly exposed. The above call is the result of a spontaneous movement for a reform of these abuses through a regular Republican organization, under which each citizen has an equal voice in the selection of candidates, instead of their being nominated in private meetings in Chicago and elsewhere, in the interest of a clique. You are each and all requested to attend to the important duty of electing good delegates.

Any officer or officers of a precinct club who may be present at a primary meeting shall fill any vacancy in the number of judges of such elections, and in case no officer is present at the hour of opening the polls the Republicans present at that time shall appoint such judges.

By order of the Republican Campaign Committee.

The Committeemen from the various districts reported that everything was favorable for the success of the regular party nominees in their respective localities.

Dr. U. B. Ferris, of the First District, stated that he was at the meeting at Flood's Hall, Tuesday night, and it was of the burlesque sort. There were twenty-one men present who represented the Union Taxpayers' party, and they selected seventy-five delegates, two-thirds of whom were Republicans. He also said that it had been reported in the village paper that he was a recent convert to Republicanism, and for the information of the Committee and others he would say that he had always been a Republican, having voted for Abraham Lincoln when the latter was first nominated.

Mr. C. B. King remarked that he had canvassed considerably among Republicans in his district (the First) and he found them generally in favor of straight party nominations, as opposed to the star-chamber method of the men who had been running things in Hyde Park about as they desired. He said that they had some hard work before them, but he believed that with proper, organized efforts they could elect their ticket.

Mr. John S. Williams, the Secretary, said that he had evidence that convinced him that as many Democrats would vote for the straight Republican ticket as Republicans would for the Union Taxpayers' ticket. He knew of 100 Democrats in one district who would vote for the Republican ticket. There was a Republican majority of 600 or 800, and admitting that 300 or 400 Republicans would vote for the Union Taxpayers' ticket, their votes would be offset by those of the Democrats who would vote for the Republican nominees.

Mr. F. A. Herring reported that the outlook was favorable in his district (the Second).

Mr. T. C. Boyd said that he believed that if the Republicans put a good ticket in the field it would be elected by a sweeping majority.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Committee that a thorough reform and retrenchment should be made in the administration of town and village affairs.

It was announced that the Hyde Park Town Convention would be held next Monday at 4 p. m., in the Hose-House at Grand Crossing.

The Committee then adjourned until Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

MEETINGS.

FIFTH WARD.

An adjourned meeting of the Fifth Ward Republican Club was held last evening in the hall corner of Portland and Archer avenues, Mr. M. Schmitz in the chair. There was a large and enthusiastic audience, and the utmost unanimity prevailed.

Mr. M. A. Farwell said that there never was a time at which the Republican party was so well united and so confident of success as on this occasion. But, notwithstanding this fact, it was the duty of all Republicans to work their hardest for the success of the ticket. They had received assurances from many able speakers that they were ready to speak on behalf of the Republican nominees. The speaker briefly alluded to the candidates for both city and town offices, and pronounced the ticket the best ever put in the field.

Mr. Buschwah, candidate for City Clerk, said that the events of the last few years had shown that it was imperative on the citizens of Chicago to elect men to the executive offices who were distinguished for their financial and business ability. They did not want political demagogues, and Carter Harrison was one of the worst demagogues that ever showed in Congress, and had done less for his constituents than any man in that House. When the Shields case came up Carter Harrison showed himself in his true colors,—a mere tool in the hands of the Southern Brigadiers. The Republican party delighted to honor the men who fought for the Union, but the Democrats, on the other hand, were far more ready to indorse a Rebel. The voters of the Fifth Ward could do no better than to support the whole Republican ticket, and to work their hardest for its success. They had Messrs. Wright and Farwell, business men of great ability and high standing; Col. Ricaby, who had distinguished himself in the War; and the town ticket was composed of good men throughout.

The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Greeley, of the Third Ward, who spoke at some length in regard to the qualifications of nominees for town officers, and by other local speakers.

THE PARTY OF MANY INITIALS.

The City Central Committee of the "Union Greenback Labor" party (another branch of the body Fiatic) held a meeting last night at Room 15 Crystal Block, otherwise known as Brick Pomeroy's office. C. J. Beattie presided, and about twenty delegates were present. In the beginning of the meeting Mr. B. W. Goodhue made what he thought would be a gladsome announcement. It was to the effect that he had obtained pledges for enough money to defray the expense of ticket-printing, speakers, car-fare, etc. The Chair threw around the announcement a vague shadow of suspicion by asking if these pledges came from Greenbackers. Mr. Goodhue replied with some warmth that an organized body of workingmen stood behind the pledges ready to "back" them with money and votes. There was one delegate who evidently thought the statement a little fishy, for he rose hurriedly, pulled down his vest with a nervous jerk, and said: "When you come down to finances, the Fourteenth Ward has not got 'em." He then went on to say that the M. G. L. party had no funds, and would, therefore, do well to put no ticket in the field this spring. The speaker was "not so sure" that the money which was said to be pledged was not coming from outside sources, and he didn't believe in taking money from anybody but Greenbackers. He thought that the money was furnished by the Democrats or by the Republicans to buy off the Greenbackers. At this point the Chair suddenly called for the reports of Committees, and the Committee on Resolutions, through Mr. A. L. Whitaker, presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Your Committee selected to draft resolutions bearing on the action of the Convention called at Greenebaum's Hall report as follows:

WHEREAS, The recent Convention of the National Greenback Labor party of Chicago proved recreant to its duty by nominating a man for Mayor who was not a member of the party, and that, too, after prefacing its business by passing a resolution that it would take up no man who was not a member of said party; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Committee repudiate in toto the action of the said Convention, and resolve that, while we desire the success of our party, we do not want it at the sacrifice of our principles, nor through a corrupt and unholy alliance of either the Democratic or Republican party; and whereas, Greenback delegates of known integrity were refused admission to the Convention, we refuse to be governed by its action, and pray that this Committee may in its wisdom place us as true Greenback men in their proper light before the people.

Two delegates then announced that there was no use in putting a city ticket in the field. No one could be found who had a big enough "barrel," and the party could not elect anybody anyway. The Chair mildly suggested that he be allowed to appoint a committee to "scare up" some candidates. This incited Mr. Whitaker to remark that he had often laughed in his sleep at the neatness of the way in which the party there represented had been bought and sold after it had furnished all the money for "Greenback," and National," and "Labor" party doings this spring. He thought that no ticket should be put up unless some fountain-head could be struck for a flow of cash to run the campaign. Mr. Russell, of the Seventh Ward, and Mr. Ellis, of the Fourth Ward, spoke about "no money," "small vote a great disadvantage," "badly beaten," and all that sort of thing. This spurred Mr. Whitaker on to a pace which slackened only after he had submitted a resolution declaring that the Greenbackers should put up no city ticket this spring. This gave Mr. Goodhue the chance for which he had been waiting. He reviewed the entire situation, and said the Democrats had broken faith with the faction of the Greenbackers which they had bought, and that faction was mad, and would unite with the U. G. L. faction in putting up an entire ticket. It would be cowardly to submit under the circumstances. They should put up a ticket just to show that they still lived. If they would not do it *he*, the speaker, would get a crowd of men to put up a ticket, and *he* would show them how to do it, and *he* would make up the city as *he* had done sometime in the indefinite past. A mild-mannered delegate was at this point forcibly sat down upon for politely asking if Mr. Goodhue was a City Central Committee all by himself. Those present then began to ask about the eligibility of certain men for the position at the head of the ticket. "Col." Grover was spoken of, and "Col." Chamberlain was referred to as a man with money and ambition. Mr. Whitaker then withdrew his resolution against a ticket, and the Chair renewed his suggestion about a "Scaring-up" Committee. Mr. Beattie's suggestion was adopted, and Mr. Beattie appointed Messrs. Whitaker, Van Buren, Russell, Ellis, and Goodhue. Mr. Beattie's Committee will wait upon Mr. Beattie's candidate to-day and ascertain whether he will be Mr. Beattie's nominee for the office of Mayor. Mr. Beattie's Committee will report to Mr. Beattie (and other delegates, of course) to-morrow night, to which time Mr. Beattie's meeting adjourned.

FIFTH WARD NATIONALS.

At a ward meeting of the National Greenback Labor party of the Fifth Ward, Michael McAuley was declared unanimously the nominee for Alderman of the ward.

A TILDEN MOVE.

The Governor of New York Delivers a Blow from the Shoulder, and Knocks the Breath Out of Tammany.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The great and only topic of conversation around the City-Hall and County Court-House this morning was the removal of County Clerk Gumbleton by Gov. Robinson, and the appointment in his place of Deputy Commissioner of Public Works H. O. Thompson. The politicians are full of the subject, and comment was generally colored by party bias and association. Tammany men vigorously denounced the action of the Governor. "It will lose him the Governorship," said one, "should he again be a candidate, and it will create a wide sympathy for Mr. Gumbleton." The anti-Tammany people are jubilant. The County Clerk's office this morning presented a strange appearance. Policemen stood at the entrances, and inside was a row of blue-coats swinging their clubs.

Mr. Thompson got official news of his appointment late last evening, and he determined to act quickly, and so ordered a coach. It was driven up to his residence, on Lexington avenue, just two hours after midnight, and Mr. Thompson, accompanied by J. Harry Ford, Tom Costigan, and one or two others, entered, and the Jehu was directed to drive down town to the County Court-House. Away the party went, rolling over the trap-block pavement, and in less than half an hour the coach drew up in front of the marble temple of justice in Chambers street. The work of breaking in was then commenced, and soon the new-comers were in actual possession of the place. The wee sma' hours to 5 o'clock passed rapidly, and all was excitement and commotion. When Mr. Gumbleton called to enter his former sanctum he found the doors locked and guarded, and went away. The clerks in the office came in at the usual hour, and thereafter a stream of friends dropped in to congratulate Mr. Thompson.

Around the office of the County Clerk the excitement was intense. Politicians were not alone in their expressions of feeling. Many prominent lawyers were among those present. The general feeling seemed to be that the Governor's action was, to say the least, a strange one, in discriminating between the cases of the County Clerk and the Register. The reasons given by the Governor for his discrimination were freely commented upon, and found few supporters. Said one prominent official: "It is the flimsiest argument I ever heard. The Governor substantially says: 'Insomuch as it appears to me that the County Clerk and the Register have in many instances overcharged, I hereby remove the County Clerk, but I will not remove the Register.' Is this fair? Is this just, or honest?"

Loewe was met to-day coming out of his office and asked for his views regarding the removal of the County Clerk by the Governor, and his (Mr. Loewe's) retention in office. Mr. Loewe was reticent about the matter, but said that he was grateful to Gov. Robinson for the view he had taken of the charges that had been brought against him, and that the Governor's decision was a sufficient answer to these charges.

The following brief, clear, and pointed remarks were made by Comptroller Kelly to-day: "The act was unjustifiable. The records of Mr. Gumbleton's office would show any fair-minded man that its business had been conducted with the strictest integrity, fidelity, and capability. Mr. Gumbleton was," said Mr. Kelly, "as willing at first to admit full access for any examination of the books of the County Clerk's office as Mr. Loewe of those of the Register's office. But it soon became evident that the Bar Association Committee was a partisan one, more intent on political ends than on public interests. It could not be shown that Mr. Gumbleton had violated any law. He fell back on the law of 1861, which gave him full control of the affairs of his office, when he refused to a committee which represented only a clique access to the books of his office. There is undoubtedly," said Mr. Kelly, "a political deal behind this, the nature of which will soon be brought to the surface. One thing is certain, it is a purely partisan move in the interest of Mr. Tilden, and has been carried out in a manner which is an outrage on the commonest principles of justice. The retention of Mr. Loewe was doubtless the result of a prearranged plan to palliate the removal of Mr. Gumbleton, who, from a legal and just standpoint, could no more be removed than Mr. Loewe."

A dispatch from Albany says: "The appointment of Hubert O. Thompson to fill County-Clerk Gumbleton's place is bitterly denounced by the Tammany members of the Assembly. They look upon it as a special blow aimed at the organization by Gov. Robinson.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Politicians discovered to-day, as they thought, that the Register had gone over to Tilden, abandoning John Kelly, and that he had been spared in consideration of the transfer of allegiance. It is also said that Reilly, the Sheriff, has gone over likewise. The patronage of all these offices is very large, and they contain many members of the Tammany General Committee, who will no doubt have to take their choice between acknowledging the rule of Tilden or losing their positions. Tammany men are wild with indignation, and John Kelly's evening paper, the *Express*, denounces the entry into the County Clerk's office, which was unusual but certainly not illegal, as "revolutionary."

It should also be mentioned here that the Police Commissioners will be removed by the Mayor in a few days, and the two Democrats who are to be appointed to the Board are already known and are two of Tilden's most devoted friends. If all this gossip is correct, Tilden will practically control in a few days these departments of the City Government: Public Works, Police, County Clerk's office, Register's office, Sheriff's office, and Mayor's office. This includes a large proportion of the city patronage. All these maneuvers are directed toward the election of Tammany Sachems in April. Politicians on all sides declare to-day that by the middle of next month Tilden will be in control of Tammany Hall itself, and, therefore, master of the whole Democratic party of the State.

This coup d'etat, coupled with the success of Randall at Washington, fills the air with predictions of Tilden's renomination in 1880.

An Artistic Sensation.

London Letter.

An artistic sensation for the next Academy. Mr. Poynter, R. A., is painting all the society beauties, of whom you have so often heard, in one picture. Mrs. Langtry is to be the leading figure. Mrs. Cornwallis West and the Duchesses and ladies who figured in *Vanity Fair's* Jenkinsonian "season number" are sitting to the artist for their faces. They are to be attired in classic robes, and depicted playing some classic out-door game. I don't know if there is to be a key to the picture for the miserable outsiders who only get occasional glimpses of the charmed circle, which said occasional glimpses are not always calculated to elevate the exterior opinion of society. The portraits will need no interpretation at the private view. Belgravia and Mayfair will know them at a glance. A famous French artist painted the Empress of the French and the beauties of her court enjoying the luxuries of the bath. We have not arrived at that pass in England yet; but we are getting on.

SIMON'S SCOURGE.

The Widow Oliver's Examination in the Breach-of-Promise Case.

Her Anxiety to Keep the Ancient Rogue Out of Hurtful Mischief.

The Great Political Influoence Possessed by the Would-Be Mrs. Simon.

A Batch of Letters Damaging to the Cause of the Complainant.

Giving a Slight Tinge of Blackmail to the Widow's Course of Action.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—The evidence in the Oliver-Cameron case to-day was very vulgar, and much of it would not admit of publication in a respectable journal. This morning the court-room was again densely packed, a a number of ladies being among the spectators, Dr. Mary Walker being conspicuous. Mrs. Oliver's face becomes more determined as her case grows more complicated. She entered the room with an elastic step, and a look at least of victory. Womanlike, she had declined to bring the family Bible to give Gen. Butler the chance to prove her age. She admitted a number of letters, which were presented to her by Butler, as having been written to Cameron by herself. Many of these letters asked for payments of money, and, it is supposed, are to be used by the defense as part of the link in the chain of evidence to

ESTABLISH THE CHARGE OF BLACKMAILING.

According to these letters, Mrs. Oliver took a wide range in her scheme, as in one breath, speaking of the venerable Simon, she says, "God will keep him from mischief," the mischief being two other women, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Smith; and again she says: "The President and Stanley Matthews will help me in my suit." Another: "Mr. Cameron took my virtue, and God will avenge if he does not repay." One of her letters, in which she asks an immediate answer to her demand to have the contract of marriage executed, her lawyer was compelled to admit was written by himself, though signed by Mrs. Oliver.

In another letter she offers great inducements to Don Cameron if he should succeed in influencing his papa to marry her. She says: "Some day your papa will remember I love him the same. I would make him happy. I know I would. If I went to Europe with your papa, I could introduce him to the nobility and show him the castle where my grandsires lived in Scotland. Even here, if my case comes up, I will have the first people in my behalf, and, had your papa treated me well, you would be first to-day in the Cabinet and next to the President.

THE KING OF THE SOUTH.

One letter, signed "Mary," no date, says if Mr. Cameron marries her they can spend the pleasant winter months at the South, "and your son Don will be the King of the South. All the Southern people will worship him. You can take the country, as I shall influence every one in the South to favor your family, so you can send me word by some private person. Won't we have a nice time next winter in New Orleans, and won't it be grand to have all the Southern people adore you and your son? You can now take possession of the whole South if you will promptly marry me."

This letter she was positive was in her handwriting, and

THE SENTIMENT WAS HERS.

Gen. Butler was very persistent in pressing these letters to her attention, and in having her acknowledge them as her letters. The action of the counsel in this respect would seem to indicate a possible attempt to endeavor later on to prove a monomania on the subject of the venerable Simon.

Mrs. Oliver was very particular on the subject of improper relations. Improper meetings did occur, how often she did not charge her memory; she only knew that it was whenever her venerable master was inclined. She went to his place in every instance. Sometimes occupied his bed all night. Had given birth to two living children; had had two miscarriages. Witness never had threatened Mr. Cameron that if he did not marry her she would swear that she had a baby by him.

Gen. Butler—"Are you sure, Mrs. Oliver?"

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Butler—"Hand me the letters. [Looking over the letters.] No. 28. See if you recognize it."

Gen. Butler then read a letter of the 19th of March last, in which she says that she had

CONSULTED MR. CARRINGTON

as to bringing suit for $50,000, but she was willing to take $10,000; that she had been injured, and it was a matter of life and death to her, "and I am going before the Court next week to swear to the truth. You are the father of this baby, so it will not come into the world unprovided for. You have forced me to do this."

Gen. Butler asked if she had written this letter.

Witness—"Yes, sir."

Witness believed then that she was with child. On the 21st of August she went to bed and sent for a doctor. Believed that the medicine had an effect on her and it passed away. Witness did threaten that if the baby was born she would swear it to him. May have said she would send the baby to the Senate to disgrace him. Was not positive that she said this to him

AFTER THE SUIT WAS BROUGHT.

Don't know that she spoke to him after the suit. Knows that when she wrote to him (Cameron) he refused. When Mr. Cameron locked her in at the hotel he seduced her.

Gen. Butler—"What was the state of your health?"

Witness—"Well, I was well in the morning." Never told Mr. Cameron that she was a virgin.

Gen. Butler—"You didn't? We'll see," and he had read a letter dated Dec. 9, 1876, in which she professes to give the details of Mr. C.'s conversation at the hotel, and speaks of having him turned out of the Senate. The most of this letter is too indelicate to publish. When Gen. Butler questioned her as to the alleged interview with Senator Cameron at the Congressional Hotel, where the improper advances were made, she said she had not charged her mind, but to her best recollection it was in the winter of 1876. "Did you not live there as his mistress?" asked the General, abruptly.

The question somewhat startled the witness. She drew herself up with dignity, and replied with firmness: "Pardon me, sir; there is no man in the United States, not even a priest, that can call me by that name."

"We'll see about that," added Gen. Butler, and he then asked the witness a series of delicate questions as to her alleged criminal connection with Senator Cameron, which part of the examination is totally unfit for publication.

Gen. Butler compelled the admission from the witness that in all their criminal intercourse Senator Cameron had never come to her, but she had invariably gone to him. "But he sent for me," she said in explanation.

"Did you or did you not always go to him?" shouted Gen. Butler.

"He sent for me," answered the witness evasively.

"Answer the question," said the Court sharply.

"Well, then; yes, sir," admitted the witness.

"How many children have you had?" was the next question.

"Two, living."

"Those are the two Olivers—are they?"

"Yes, sir."

"And how many dead?" asked Gen. Butler.

The witness answered that she had two miscarriages.

"Didn't you threaten to send the baby to the Senate if he (Cameron) didn't settle with you?" was Gen. Butler's next question, which caused sensation in the Court-room, and the bailiffs were compelled to suppress the laughter.

"No doubt I did," was the witness' first answer. But other questions compelled the admission that she had so threatened.

Gen. Butler became very severe at this point of the examination. He rose up in front of the witness, hurled questions at her with a short gesture of the right arm, and then glared at her for an answer.

Mr. Peters, of her counsel, protested against this browbeating of the witness, and asked that the Court give her proper protection.

Gen. Butler defended his conduct, and said he yielded to no man in his respect to a woman, no matter how lowly, but to him a perjurer or a blackmailer has no sex. While he held a good woman above an angel, he also thought a bad woman below the devil.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—The Oliver-Cameron breach-of-promise suit was continued to-day, and the cross-examination of Mrs. Oliver by Gen. Butler was resumed. A number of letters written by Mrs. Oliver were produced, read, and acknowledged by witness as hers.

An effort will be made to show that the handwriting in these is identical with that of the letters purporting to have been written by Senator Cameron to Mrs. Oliver. The letters read were generally of a threatening character, demanding money consideration in the settlement. Among them was one stating she would bring a suit for $50,000, but was willing to compromise for $10,000. To this letter was added a postscript saying, "I am going before the Court next week to swear to the truth that you are the father of this baby, so that it will not come into the world unprovided for."

Witness stated there was no child, but she believed herself in that condition at the time she wrote the letter. Others judged so, and she was obliged to leave the Treasury Department on that account.

Cameron forced her to take medicine. She believed at the time that it was done to destroy her. She afterwards had a miscarriage. She went into Riddle's office in a state of pregnancy, and later returned and said the child was born, and wanted him to go after Cameron to get the money.

Adjourned.

CANADA.

The Great Commercial Change which Has Come Upon the Dominion—The People Waking Up—Prison Statistics.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, March 19.—The strike on the Welland Canal continues. Some fifteen or twenty stonecutters arrived from the United States this evening to take the place of those on strike. Trouble is expected in the morning when they start to work. There was some rioting yesterday, and about a dozen of the rioters were arrested and sent to jail. Most of the men were on a drunken spree, but were comparatively quiet to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, March 19.—A decline of 2 per cent took place in Bank of Montreal and Merchants' Bank stocks and 3 per cent in Montreal Telegraph stock to-day.

A meeting of cigar-makers has been held here to protest against the tariff, as it affects their business. A deputation was appointed to wait on the Finance Minister, who will be asked to place the import duty at one cent per pound and 20 per cent, and that cigars are a suitable article on which to impose heavy duties. Messrs. J. Henry and J. Parent were named a committee to proceed to Ottawa to interview Mr. Tilley.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 19.—The Prince of Wales, who took such a deep interest in the Paris Exposition, has forwarded to each member of the Canadian Commission a letter thanking them for eminent services rendered in that connection, and inclosing his portrait as a memento of the occasion. This evening the gentlemen who composed the Commission proceeded to the Government House when her Royal Highness the Princess Louise made the presentation.

The Roman Catholics of the Capital this afternoon tendered Bishop Duhamel a most enthusiastic reception on his return to the city. His Lordship has been absent in Rome since September last, and brings home with him many special indulgences for members of his diocese. The Pope has conferred on Notre Dame Cathedral, this city, the title of Minor Basilica, as a proof of his affection for the Ottawa Catholics. On reaching the railway depot the Bishop was received by a deputation, after which a monster procession was formed, and the Bishop was escorted to the Cathedral. Over 10,000 people participated. An address in English was presented by the Hon. John O'Connor, and in French by Mr. Tasse, M. P. His Lordship replied in warm terms, after which he pronounced the Papal benediction. The Cathedral was profusely decorated with flowers, evergreens, and bunting, and opposite the main entrance a large and beautiful arch was erected. It was enriched with shields, bannerets, and mottoes.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, March 19.—It is said that the Government have lost a very large amount of money on account of their intentions respecting the tariff becoming known beforehand. The amount of the loss is put by the Hon. Mr. Cartwright at considerably over a million of dollars, and, as if this were not loss enough, the Finance Minister goes to the relief of those traders who were anxious to get their goods out of bond, and helps them to do so by enabling them to obtain better banking accommodation. Mr. Cartwright likens this action to that of a merchant robbing his own till.

In the House of Commons Dr. Schultz asked whether it was the intention of the Government to take any steps to prevent the introduction into the Northwest Territories of Winchester and other breech-loading rifles and cartridges for the Indians. Sir John Macdonald replied that the Commissioner of Mounted Police had not observed any large introduction of those arms among the Indians in the Northwest, but it was under the consideration of the Government whether they should take steps to prevent any indiscriminate introduction of those arms into that country.

Mr. De Cosmos asked: "Has any communication been recently received from the Government of British Columbia respecting the enactment of a special tariff for that Province, to continue until the Canadian Pacific Railway shall have been completed? If such has been received, what is the intention of the Government respecting it?" Sir John Macdonald replied that no communication of that character had been recently received by the Government.

Mr. Ogden gave notice that he would move for correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States regarding the tax on tin cans containing lobsters, salmon, and other fresh fish, which, under the Washington Treaty, should not be imposed.

The Opposition held a caucus and discussed the policy to be pursued in regard to the tariff. It is understood they will endeavor in the public interest to secure certain modifications of the tariff so as to prevent its oppressing as much as it will in its present shape the agricultural, lumbering, and fishery interests of the country, also the laboring classes.

It is said that indignation meetings will be held in various parts of the Dominion protesting against the tariff, which presses exceptionally hard on the laboring classes. It is reported that the lumbermen, who are threatened with ruin, will probably hold a convention in the course of a week or so to organize opposition to the tariff. The working classes of Ottawa, who are not in a particularly flourishing position, are surprised to find the price of their groceries materially increased. Sugar increased one cent a pound, teas several cents. All biscuits have been increased, as that article is on the unenumerated 20 per cent list. Imported preserves and canned fruits have increased enormously. American and English sauces formerly sold at 35 cents now command 50. Hardware shows an upward tendency. Dry goods are advancing. Tweeds are increased 10 cents a yard. The ten-pound blanket 80 to 85 cents. Linen and prints are materially affected, and paper collars have gone up with a bound. Farmers' prices remain where they were, while bread is advancing. It is said that Dr. Young, late of the Bureau of Statistics, Washington, was the principal adviser of the Hon. Mr. Tilley in preparing his tariff changes.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, March 19.—The Rev. J. B. Green, pastor of the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian), has resigned and is about to proceed to Boston.

An action for $120,000 damage has been filed against the Hochelaga Bank and its Directors by S. Goldring, for false arrest.

The following are the statistics of the common jail of the city for the year 1878: Number of imprisonments on warrants, 3,391; number of prisoners incarcerated, but not on warrants, males, 1,952; females, 373; total, 5,225; countries represented, Canada, 1,819; England, 131; Ireland, 343; Scotland, 70; United States, 22; France, 24; other countries, 116; total, 2,525; Roman Catholics, 2,004; Church of England, 302; Church of Scotland, 119; Methodist, 49; other denominations, 53; total, 2,525; ages, males above 60 years, 68; under 60 and over 14, 1,917; under 14, 10; females over 16, 559; under 16, 45. The number who could read and write was 1,287; who could read only, 125; could neither read nor write, 1,113. The largest number confined at one time was 432; number of deaths, 10; larcenies, 472; vagrancy, 810; selling liquor without license, 38; drunkenness, 531; keeping houses of ill-fame, 65; frequenters of the same, 39; inmates of the same, 109; insanity, 85. Among professional men were 2 doctors, 1 lawyer, and 2 actors.

WRITING WITH LIGHTNING.

The New Plan of Cable Telegraphing which Is to Outdo All Former Efforts.

New York World, March 18.

In the Boston *Post* last Tuesday appeared an account of a plan of cable telegraphy which sets at defiance all the methods of telegraphic transmission now known. [The account was printed in THE TRIBUNE some days ago.] . . . Wonderful as are the capacities of a wire and an electric current, these statements seemed so extravagant that a *World* reporter called at the office yesterday in pursuit of information about the "startling invention" referred to in the *Post*, and saw one of the Company's officers, who said:

"The American Cable Company does not need gratuitous advertising, and I regret that the *Post* should have made the statements which are ridiculed by some of to-day's papers. It does not desire to announce its plans just now, and it has no favors to ask; when its line is working to Europe for five cents the word the newspapers may compliment us if they will. The silver wedding of the first cable has seen a reduction from $2 per word to 75 cents. I expect its golden anniversary will present something better than that. The day has nearly gone when any corporation may impose an almost prohibitory transit-tax upon each word of important news and urgent commercial correspondence passing between this country and Europe.

"Concerning the new fac-simile process of telegraphing about which the *Post* has spoken we wish to say nothing. Be it good or bad we own the exclusive right to use it across the Atlantic. The power of performance which the inventor claims for his system is carefully stated in our contract with him, and you may scan that for your own private information, but not for publication.

"The fact is that a few gentlemen have privately joined together to carry out a certain telegraphic enterprise. They expect to succeed in their undertaking, and when they have done so our people will enjoy cheaper cable communication and everybody will know all about it. We have managed to keep out of the newspapers; we don't believe in hunting ducks in company with a brass band, and shall continue to mind our own business. This policy has enabled us to quietly acquire several important inventions. We own a repeater which I consider the most wonderful instrument of our group, and yet nothing about it has yet appeared in the newspapers. I suppose when I assert it may be used successfully on a cable at the bottom of the sea, I simply invite all telegrapher's to howl and pronounce me an idiot. We shall see; the unexpected often happens."

"But what about your company's other instruments, without which, the *Post* suggests, the new fac-simile system was unavailable for a cable?"

"Oh, that instrument enables us to use a printer on a long deep sea cable; our ability to do that facilitates the use of the new fac-simile apparatus. Let me explain that on the Atlantic cables, as now worked, the receiving instrument is Thomson's siphon-recorder. In his system, or rather in the system which is a combination of the inventions of Jenkin, Varley, and Thomson, the Morse code of signals is used, and that, you know, is composed of long and short dashes, and requires three of such signs to express the average letter. The siphon-recorder has to receive from the cable that number of electrical impulses and make that number of movements to represent a single letter. It moves in one direction to indicate a dash, and when it swings to the opposite side it means a dot. It leaves upon a moving paper-tape a wavy trail of ink, and, as the sinuosities of that mark are to the one side or the other of the middle line of the paper, so the operator interprets them as dots or dashes. The addition of the new duplex system adds about 20 per cent only to the sending capacity of the cable, and the conditions essential to that acceleration are so very delicate, and the electrical 'balance' is so easily disturbed, that the employment of the duplex apparatus has not justified the slightest reduction in the tariff of the Anglo-American combination. Now remember that on the average three electrical impulses traverse the cable, and the siphon-recorder makes three movements to signify a single letter at the receiving end. Substitute our printer for the siphon-recorder, and then each electrical wave flowing through the cable will print a letter of the alphabet. The existing cables charge to-day 75 cents per word. You can easily reckon that by the use of our printer alone we will be able to take four times as many words at one quarter of their tariff. That is, at 18¾ cents per word, using no heavier battery than in transmitting the same number of signals, we can receive four times as many words and earn the same quantity of dollars per day as they can. And all this independent of the much-abused fac-simile process."

"But is not the use of a printer on an Atlantic cable of itself 'wildly absurd'?"

"Oh, I suppose it is. I apprehend the gentlemen whose opinions are given in the papers would judge the use of a 'sounder' on a long, deep-sea cable quite impossible, and as constituting by itself the bigger half of the problem of practical fac-simile cabling, which the *Post* told them had been solved. With regard to what I have stated, here is an opinion from which you may quote briefly if you choose."

The *World* reporter recognized in the signature of the document handed him the autograph of an electrician of world-wide reputation whose opinion upon such matters ranks second to none, and he copied therefrom the following startling paragraph:

"I have worked a sounder with your instruments on a circuit representing over 3,000 miles of the French Atlantic cable with seven cells of Daniell's battery. . . . By using your instruments the printer would give a printed Roman letter for each impulse. . . . It would work on the French cable between Brest and St. Pierre (2,584 miles) with the batteries usually employed."

ZAMACONA.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 19.—The formal welcome to St. Louis was given to Senor Zamacona, Mexican Minister, to-night at the great hall of the Merchants' Exchange. Over 3,000 ladies and gentlemen, representing not only the mercantile and manufacturing interests, but the wealth, culture, and fashion of the city, were present. A brief and graceful address of welcome on behalf of the city and citizens generally was prepared by Mayor Overstolz, but, owing to the illness of that gentleman, it was read by the Hon. George Bain, ex-President of the Merchants' Exchange. To this Senor Zamacona replied in a short speech, giving a brief sketch of the commercial relations between Mexican and European countries since the independence of Mexico, the past and present condition of trade between his country and the United States, the radical change of sentiment on the part of the two peoples in late years, the growing disposition on the part of the Mexicans to cultivate closer social and more intimate commercial intercourse, and pointing out some of the means by which a new, more friendly, and profitable order of things may be brought about. He seemed to think the Mississippi Valley possessed the most natural facilities for conducting trade with Mexico, and as St Louis is the largest and most central city in that valley, he thought she should lead off in the new enterprise of opening direct commerce with the great Southern Republic.

After the addresses were finished, the floor was partially cleared, and there is now one of the most brilliant promenade concerts and impromptu dancing parties in progress ever seen in St. Louis.

Since Senor Zamacona's arrival here he has received marked attention from leading citizens, been shown through all the chief mercantile and manufacturing establishments, taken to all places of note in the city and suburbs, and says he has spent the time not only pleasantly, but profitably.

The Emperor and Von Roon.

The Emperor William paid a visit to Field-Marshal Von Roon shortly before the decease of the latter. His Majesty arrived unexpectedly, and without any announcement having been made to his former Minister of War, who immediately recognized the Emperor, pressed his Majesty's hand between both his own, and exclaimed, "Majesty! what a pleasure!" The Emperor replied: "I have many reasons for being grateful to you," and then, with tears in his eyes, and amid the general emotion of those who witnessed the scene, took a touching leave of his faithful servitor.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the Illinois General Assembly.

Progress of the Measure to Prohibit the Manufacture of Fraudulent Butter.

Continuation of Action on the Militia Bill in the House.

The Apportionment Bill in Indiana---Tennessee's Debt.

ILLINOIS.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 19.—Bills to require the payment of taxes on lands before they are platted or vacated, and to tax peddlers, merchants, etc., were reported for passage, and advanced to a second reading.

Bills were introduced to create County Boards of Park Commissioners in counties where two or more parks are located, to supersede all other Commissioners; to make the collection of a greater rate of interest than 8 per cent as liquidated damages usurious; and to amend the Bastardy act to apply to Cook County.

Bills were advanced to a third reading, to regulate the number of visiting committees of the General Assembly, and to punish the sale of adulterated butter and cheese.

Bills to require the publication of official statements by all county officers and abolish the State Board of Health were laid on the table.

The Canal Appropriation bill was made a special order for Wednesday next at 10 o'clock.

FRAUDULENT BUTTER.

The bill to repeal the act to establish a State Board of Health was taken up, and the roll called upon ordering it to a third reading without debate. The question was decided in the negative by a vote of 13 to 23.

Senator Fuller's bill to punish the manufacture and sale of any article as butter and cheese which has the semblance of those substances, but which are not made of pure cream or milk, unless stamped or marked so as to indicate plainly the true and appropriate names thereof, was taken up, and an amendment to strike out the proviso which prevents use of skimmed milk, salt, rennet, or harmless coloring in the manufacture of butter and cheese was rejected. A motion to strike out the enacting clause was also lost. The bill was slightly amended and advanced to a third reading.

HOUSE.

The House took up the Militia bill again immediately after reading the journal, and it was read a first time at length and advanced to a second reading.

Mr. Mock, Chairman of the Militia Committee, made a motion to have the bill made a special order for next Friday, but the opposition, who had not succeeded in getting the majority bill adopted, raised an objection, and the motion was lost on call of the roll.

The bill passed to authorize the appointment of Deputy Recorders and to legalize their acts, and was sent to the Governor with an emergency clause.

WOMEN.

Mr. Bink this morning presented a petition signed by sixteen men and thirteen women, residents of Harvel, asking that an amendment to the Constitution be submitted to a vote of the people giving women the ballot, for the following reasons: First, because the Constitution makes women citizens, and denies them the rights of citizens; second, because they are men's equals in intelligence, and superiors in morals; third, because they have to help bear the burden of Government, without a voice in its administration; fourth, because taxation without representation is incompatible with free government.

The House held an afternoon session of some two hours' duration, still having under consideration the Road and Bridge law, and adjourned at 4:30 o'clock, having passed seventy sections.

THE COMMITTEE ON CORPORATIONS

this afternoon resolved to report back to the House Murray's bill giving policemen and firemen the right of appeal to the Circuit Court, with the recommendation that it pass; also the bill amending the charter of the Father Mathew Society of Chicago.

Sol Hopkins' bill to establish crematories for burning dead bodies also passed this Committee.

YESTERDAY'S VOTE.

Following is the vote on the question of the substitution of the minority for the majority report of Mr. Mock's Committee on Military Affairs yesterday, those voting yea being against the proposed militia system, and those voting nay being for it:

YEAS.

Bolt,	Jones (Christian)	Richey,
Bridges,	Lewis,	Ryan,
Brambock,	McBride,	Samuel,
Chase,	McKinlay,	Scarlett,
Day,	Meyer,	Sexton,
Ehrhardt,	Mileham,	Snigg,
Elliott,	Morrison,	Snyder,
English,	O'Malley,	Struckman,
Ficklin,	Orendorff,	Taylor (Cook),
Fosbender,	Pratt,	Thomason,
Hall (Tazewell),	Reaburn,	Thomson (Will),
Hall (Gallatin),	Reavill,	Truesdell,
Halliday,	Robinson (Jackson),	Vasey,
Harts,		Wall,
Herrington,	Robinson (Fulton),	Weber,
Hinckley,		Zink—48.
Hinds,	Rogers,	

NAYS.

Abraham,	Gross,	Nichols,
Allen (Warren),	Holden,	Otman,
Allen (Whiteside),	Hopkins,	Pearson,
	Ingham,	Peters,
Bower,	Jackson,	Scott,
Bisbee,	Jennings,	Scroggs,
Brigham,	Johnson,	Secrest,
Buck,	Jones (Washington),	Shaw,
Burt,		Sherman,
Butterworth,	Keniston,	Simonson,
Byers,	Kouka,	Sloan,
Carter (Adams),	Latimer,	Stevens,
Churchill,	Layman,	Thomas,
Cockle,	Lovell,	Thompson (Cook),
Collins,	Lyon,	
Crooker,	Marston,	Tyler,
Crosthwaite,	Mason,	Viele,
Davis,	Matthews,	Warren,
Durfee,	Miles,	Wentworth,
Eldredge,	Mitchell,	Wheeler,
Ewing,	Mock,	Wilson,
Granger,	Moss,	Wightman,
Gray,	Neal,	Mr. Speaker—67.
Green,		

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

of the House this afternoon resolved to report back Mr. Bisbee's bill providing that the election of Judges of the Superior Court shall take place in June next, at the same time that Circuit Judges are elected, with the recommendation that it pass.

INDIANA.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 19.—Within the next year $710,000 of temporary-loan bonds of the State bonds become due. A bill was passed in the House to-day providing for an extension of the loan for a short time.

In the Insane-Asylum investigation to-night, H. H. Lee, dealer in tea, coffee, and sugar, was the principal witness. He said he sent a chest of tea to Mrs. Dr. Jameson one Christmas, but the Doctor refused to receive it as a present, and paid for it subsequently. He had sent three boxes of cigars to Dr. Everts at the Asylum when the Legislative Commissioners were expected, and he thought they would like to smoke while there.

The Democrats will rush the Congressional Apportionment bill through the Senate and House to-morrow. The Republicans claim that the bill will not give them more than three Representatives.

TENNESSEE.

THE DEBT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 19.—The railroad companies to-day sent to Gov. Marks a communication agreeing to waive the claimed exemption from taxation. This action will add between $80,000 and $100,000 to the revenue. To-morrow morning the Governor will transmit a communication to the General Assembly accompanied by recommendations in reference to an adjustment of the State debt. Rumor says he will advise the Legislature to fix the rate and settle at 50 cents with 4 per cent interest. Your correspondent called upon him to-night to obtain definite information regarding the matter, but he declined to reveal the contents of the message until it was sent to the body.

Has Sowed His Wild Oats.

Boston Globe.

Since the compromise on the Commodore's will, Cornelius Vanderbilt has been able to pay $1,200 for a copy of the Bay-State Psalm-Book.

PARIS.

Chit-Chat from the Theatr[...] ous Revival of the [...] Drama.

A "Mystery" at the Th[...] Gaite—Acting and Ac[...] the Fourteenth Cent[...]

M. Faure at a Sacred [...] Opera at Church, and [...] at the Opera.

"Le Pain Bis"—Interesting [...] Husbands—Echoes of the [...] at Nice.

Special Correspondence of Th[...]

PARIS, March 3.—In the inter[...] devoted to theatrical curiosities [...] hibition, was a singular reproduc[...] in an old miracle play. As yo[...] quaint simplicity of the "proper[...] decoration which the medieval [...] sufficient for the purposes of [...] was difficult to repress a smile [...] proved upon all that in our lu[...] manager thinks little of spendin[...] on the mounting of an opera [...] francs are swallowed up in the [...] ing a single theatre. Nor can [...] that we have made gigantic strid[...] important matters relating to t[...] may be presumptuous in assu[...] Bernhardt and Henry Irving are [...] than their unsophisticated for[...] year 1300 or thereabouts. It is [...] that even these, though they are [...] nent living exponents of their a[...] England, would have some di[...] manding the attention of an aud[...] developed the manifold beauties [...] ties of

A PLAY LASTING FORT[...]

as we are told the "Mystery of [...] did. Profane persons who att[...] recent Festival at Bayreuth fou[...] tedious to sit out the three co[...] of a "Niebelungenring" perfo[...] its musical and scenic attraction[...] sure that we would any of us [...] even of "Hamlet," though they [...] spread over two evenings.

One thing, however, is unq[...] have made astonishing progr[...] literature. If anybody doubt[...] only have been present at M[...] matinee, at which two examples [...] drama of the Fourteenth Centu[...] much to the delight of a few a[...] greatly to the amazement of th[...] One introduced us to the comic [...] riod. Its title, "La Farce d[...] seemed to the audience by fa[...] thing about it. Jehan d'Abund[...] it, would not draw nowaday[...] excited some laughter, but not [...] right quality, and I am very [...] had it not been tricked out in [...] verse, the very antiquarians th[...] have had

MORE THAN ENOUGH

before it ended. Imagine the [...] upon a connoisseur of pictures [...] slate-pencilings of a schoolboy [...] have some idea of that pro[...] d'Abundance and his "Farce d[...]

The other work was the Mys[...] le Diable." It is of a far more [...] of course, than Jehan's play; b[...] all M. Fournier's learned intr[...] succeeded in stirring the Ni[...] Parisians to any enthusiasm [...] are elements of a fine tragedy [...] the same; and, if only from th[...] the foundation upon which Mey[...] le Diable" was erected, it sho[...] interest to the Gaite audience. [...] corrupt and artificial generatio[...] of the year 1300 or thereab[...] tedious, and a feeling of undi[...] reigned in every breast as [...] "Nous avons change tout cela. [...]

By-the-by, what would we pa[...] who wax wroth and hiss at an [...] an hour, say to

AN ENTR'ACTE OF A WH[...]

I am not joking. As M. Fo[...] reminded some who had for[...] formed many who had never [...] medieval stage-plays often [...] open air, and, as a matter of c[...] to continued interruption from [...] heavy shower of rain or a thu[...] damp the enthusiasm of the "[...] and, unless the actors liked [...] benches, all they could do was [...] wait till the sun came out aga[...] ing a forty-day Mystery, like [...] tles, this was a serious matter, [...] that, on one occasion, the wea[...] being so obstinately evil th[...] pany—numbering several hu[...] in representing one of these [...] repaired to church and prayed [...] clement skies which were go[...] satisfactory receipts. Whethe[...] acceded to, I know not.

THERE ARE A FEW PIO[...]

nowadays, but they are rare b[...] the earth, like unto the oft-qu[...] M. Faure is one of the pious [...] may judge of his sanctity fro[...] with which he lends aid to [...] mony requiring the help of hi[...] tone. He was singing here t[...] a grand musical performance [...] Church of St. Francois Xavier [...] advent of the splendid org[...] been built for it. Although g[...] edifice, this concert was one of [...] able and delightful we ha[...] son. Faure sang a fine "[...] Niedermeyer, and a "Fons [...] Papa Haydn; Vergnet treate[...] Verum" composed by M. Re[...] of the church, and the Opera [...] by the choir of the Conservat[...] eral symphonic fragments an[...] Widor, the clever organist of [...] gether, the evening is likely t[...] bered by the happy persons w[...] inside the doors of St. Fr[...] Thursday.

The world seems a little up[...] We have to go to church to hea[...] singers, and we go to the [...] morality. To be sure it is t[...] of learning, so I don't grum[...] of the Opera Comique for p[...] pore Dubois'

"LE PAIN BI[...]

a pleasant and clever piece, b[...] and the music, inculcating t[...] bands should be faithful to th[...] wives should not coddle th[...] like the creatures mentioned [...] ment, they should "wax fat[...] this is the plot of "Le Pai[...] the edification of those to wh[...] is unfamiliar, signifies "Bro[...] an uninviting title for a com[...]

Mme. Charlotte adores her [...] brewer), and at the same time [...] ous. Thinking that the su[...] affection from straying is to [...] him the slightest trouble, a[...] comfortable at home that h[...] leave it, she no sooner m[...] takes the whole managemen[...] his shoulders, and encou[...] means in her power, to indul[...] appetite. Unaccustomed to [...] at first finds his married l[...] change from his bachelorho[...] be spoilt with the most C[...] Soon, however, the sweets [...] upon him, and he begins to [...] irksome. One day he sugg[...] it might be well for him to [...] customers, whom he had [...] time. *Charlotte's*

JEALOUSY IS AW[...]

Suppose he wants to see th[...] too? A sprightly maid, w[...] nantly watched the effem[...] master, and is burning fo[...] opening her mistress' eyes [...] pampering system, does h[...] *Charlotte's* suspicions. The [...] *Daniel* is induced to stay at [...] goes to see the customers f[...] been truly, if tritely, said: [...] evil still for idle hands to [...] left to his own resources, [...] casts about for a novel se[...] his man *Seraphin*, lover of [...] happens to allude to the ch[...] The very sensation the mon[...] *Seraphin* out of the way on [...] makes violent love to *la Lil*[...] This affords that pretty da[...]

PARIS.

Chit-Chat from the Theatres—A Curious Revival of the Medieval Drama.

A "Mystery" at the Theatre de la Gaite—Acting and Actors in the Fourteenth Century.

M. Faure at a Sacred Concert—The Opera at Church, and Morality at the Opera.

"Le Pain Bis"—Interesting to Wives and Husbands—Echoes of the Carnival at Nice.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PARIS, March 3.—In the interesting pavilion devoted to theatrical curiosities at the 1878 Exhibition, was a singular reproduction of a scene in an old miracle play. As you looked at the quaint simplicity of the "properties" and stage decoration which the medieval actors thought sufficient for the purposes of their drama, it was difficult to repress a smile. We have improved upon all that in our luxurious age. A manager thinks little of spending 300,000 francs on the mounting of an opera, and 60,000,000 francs are swallowed up in the process of building a single theatre. Nor can it be doubted that we have made gigantic strides in other more important matters relating to the drama. We may be presumptuous in assuming that Sarah Bernhardt and Henry Irving are greater artists than their unsophisticated forerunners of the year 1300 or thereabouts. It is at least certain that even these, though they are the most eminent living exponents of their art in France and England, would have some difficulty in commanding the attention of an audience while they developed the manifold beauties and eccentricities of

A PLAY LASTING FORTY DAYS,

as we are told the "Mystery of the Apostles" did. Profane persons who attended Wagner's recent Festival at Bayreuth found it sufficiently tedious to sit out the three consecutive nights of a "Niebelungenring" performance, despite its musical and scenic attractions; and I am not sure that we would any of us stand ten acts even of "Hamlet," though they were charitably spread over two evenings.

One thing, however, is unquestionable: we have made astonishing progress in dramatic literature. If anybody doubted it, he need only have been present at Marie Dumas' last matinee, at which two examples of the French drama of the Fourteenth Century were revived, much to the delight of a few antiquarians, and greatly to the amazement of the general public. One introduced us to the comic play of the period. Its title, "La Farce de la Cornette," seemed to the audience by far the most comic thing about it. Jehan d'Abundance, who wrote it, would not draw nowadays. The "farce" excited some laughter, but not exactly of the right quality, and I am very much afraid that, had it not been tricked out in modern French verse, the very antiquarians themselves would have had

MORE THAN ENOUGH OF IT

before it ended. Imagine the impression made upon a connoisseur of pictures by the grotesque slate-pencilings of a schoolboy-satirist, and you have some idea of that produced by Jehan d'Abundance and his "Farce de la Cornette."

The other work was the Mystery of "Robert le Diable." It is of a far more ambitious cast, of course, than Jehan's play; but, some how, not all M. Fournier's learned introductory lecture succeeded in stirring the Nineteenth-Century Parisians to any enthusiasm about it. There are elements of a fine tragedy in it, though, all the same; and, if only from the fact that it is the foundation upon which Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" was erected, it should have had an interest to the Gaite audience. But this is a corrupt and artificial generation. The simplicity of the year 1300 or thereabouts was voted tedious, and a feeling of undiluted satisfaction reigned in every breast as we rejected that "Nous avons changé tout cela."

By-the-by, what would we pampered moderns, who wax wroth and hiss at an entr'acte of half an hour, say to

AN ENTR'ACTE OF A WHOLE WEEK?

I am not joking. As M. Fournier obligingly reminded some who had forgotten it, and informed many who had never known it, the old medieval stage-plays often took place in the open air, and, as a matter of course, were liable to continued interruption from bad weather. A heavy shower of rain or a thunder-storm would damp the enthusiasm of the "house" at once, and, unless the actors liked to play to empty benches, all they could do was to adjourn and wait till the sun came out again. In representing a forty-day Mystery, like that of the Apostles, this was a serious matter. It is recorded that, on one occasion, the weather persisted in being so obstinately evil that the whole company—numbering several hundreds—engaged in representing one of these semi-sacred works repaired to church and prayed devoutly for the element skies which were so indispensable to satisfactory receipts. Whether the prayer was acceded to, I know not.

THERE ARE A FEW PIOUS ACTORS

nowadays, but they are rare birds on the face of the earth, like unto the oft-quoted black swan. M. Faure is one of the pious exceptions, if we may judge of his sanctity from the readiness with which he lends aid to any religious ceremony requiring the help of his magnificent baritone. He was singing here the other evening at a grand musical performance given at the new Church of St. Francois Xavier, to celebrate the advent of the splendid organ which has just been built for it. Although given in a sacred edifice, this concert was one of the most remarkable and delightful we have had this season. Faure sang a fine "Pater Noster" of Niedermeyer, and a "Fons Pietatis" of old Papa Haydn; Vergnet treated us to an "Ave Verum" composed by M. Renaud, the organist of the church, and the Opera orchestra, assisted by the choir of the Conservatoire, executed several symphonic fragments and choruses of M. Widor, the clever organist of St. Sulpice. Altogether, the evening is likely to be long remembered by the happy persons who managed to get inside the doors of St. Francois Xavier on Thursday.

The world seems a little upside down to me. We have to go to church to hear our best operatic singers, and we go to the opera to be taught morality. To be sure it is the pleasantest way of learning, so I don't grumble at the manager of the Opera Comique for producing M. Theodore Dubois'

"LE PAIN BIS,"

a pleasant and clever piece, both as to the plot and the music, inculcating the lesson that husbands should be faithful to their wives, and that wives should not coddle their husbands, lest, like the creatures mentioned in the Old Testament, they should "wax fat and kick." Briefly, this is the plot of "Le Pain Bis" which, for the edification of those to whom the Gallic idiom is unfamiliar, signifies "Brown Bread,"—rather an uninviting title for a comic opera.

Mme. Charlotte adores her husband *Daniel* (a brewer), and at the same time is desperately jealous. Thinking that the surest way to keep his affection from straying is to spoil him, to spare him the slightest trouble, and to make him so comfortable at home that he will never want to leave it, she no sooner married him than she takes the whole management of the brewery off his shoulders, and encourages him, by every means in her power, to indulge his own ease and appetite. Unaccustomed to such luxury, *Daniel* at first finds his married life a very agreeable change from his bachelorhood, and lets himself be spoilt with the most Christian resignation. Soon, however, the sweets of matrimony pall upon him, and he begins to find all this coddling irksome. One day he suggests to his wife that it might be well for him to go round and see his customers, whom he had neglected for some time. *Charlotte's*

JEALOUSY IS AWAKENED.

Suppose he wants to see the customers' wives, too? A sprightly maid, who has long indignantly watched the effeminate life of her master, and is burning for an opportunity of opening her mistress' eyes to the folly of her pampering system, does her best to increase *Charlotte's* suspicions. The end of it is, that *Daniel* is induced to stay at home, and his wife goes to see the customers for him. But it has been truly, if tritely, said: "Satan finds some evil still for idle hands to do." The brewer, left to his own resources, yawns, sighs, and casts about for a novel sensation. Just then his man *Seraphin*, lover of the maid aforesaid, happens to allude to the charms of his goddess. The very sensation the monster wanted! He gets *Seraphin* out of the way on some pretext, and makes violent love to *la Lilloise*, as she is called. This affords that pretty damsel her opportunity. She affects to humor the brewer's suit, suffers him to embrace her, and to snatch away a rose that she had received from *Seraphin*; and then, to punish the sinner, she sets him to do her work for her, making him hew wood and draw water for the household in her stead,—all to the huge delight of the infatuated *Daniel*, who is as glad to have occupation after his enforced inactivity as most people are to have rest. When *Charlotte* returns she is thunderstruck to discover her husband busily performing his menial task under the superintendence of the mocking *Lilloise*; and *Seraphin* is rendered furious by the sight of his rose in his master's buttonhole.

A DOMESTIC "SCENE"

results, as you may suppose; but the storm blows over. *Daniel* vows amendment, and *Charlotte* pardons him. One moral is, that a man who is kept too strictly to a white-bread diet, or spoilt by an over-indulgent wife, is very apt to get a sudden craving for common brown-bread, and fall in love with a pretty maid from sheer desire of variety. There is a second moral,—for "Le Pain Bis" is a two-edged sword, cutting both ways. It may teach other "husbands in cotton-wool," as it is supposed to have taught *Daniel*, that the savor of brown-bread is, after all, only pleasant by contrast, and that there is nothing equal to the joy of having a doting wife, who humors your every whim, and satisfies each longing of your soul, before you know yourself what you are longing for.

I hear that they have had a

VERY GAY CARNIVAL AT NICE

this year. The town was crowded to suffocation, and the amount of money spent upon the traditional bonbons, flowers, and flour-bags with which it is the innocent costume to pelt people at all Carnivals worthy the name, would have sufficed to build and endow several hospitals and almshouses. Patti and Nicolini have been singing at Nice, too. They were received as enthusiastically as ever, it appears, and, at the close of the representations, were smothered with bouquets, wreaths, and so on, just as in the old days, when the poor diva had not "stooped to folly," or "learned, too late, that men betray." HARRY MELTZER.

MODERN ALCHEMY.

A Tonawanda Party Extracting Gold from Common-Looking Earth which Chemists and Metallurgists Say Contains No Gold.

Buffalo Express.

For some time past vague reports of the discovery of gold in the vicinity of Tonawanda, this county, have been going the rounds, so disjointed and incoherent that but little attention has been given them. It is a fact, however, that a refining establishment has recently been erected near the village, and operations by which it is claimed the precious metal is produced are busily going on. The parties who are managing the refinery have preserved the utmost secrecy concerning all the details of the manufacture, or refining process, or whatever it is; but yesterday, when visited by an insidious and uncompromising reporter of the *Express*, they unbosomed themselves to that extent that we are enabled to provide our readers with far more information concerning the gold-makers and their mysterious proceedings than has hitherto been published.

Assuming that the operatives are honest in their statements, and we have no valid reason for disbelieving them, they are extracting gold by a peculiar and only partially-explained process from what appears to be ordinary brown earth, which comes from they will not say where, and which, after analysis, is pronounced by our chemists to contain no gold at all. This is surely a curious and complex condition of affairs. Now for the results of our reporter's investigation.

At the refinery, located as before described, he found Mr. Felton, of the firm of B. F. Felton & Co., and Prof. F. G. Hall, of Pennsylvania, the chemist in charge of the establishment. These gentlemen received our reporter very pleasantly and kindly, and, although they said they had heretofore firmly refused to furnish any details to newspaper representatives or anybody else, they eventually gave him all such facts as were not inconsistent with the safety of what they hold to be their important secrets. The building is a large frame structure, eighty feet by forty, and is divided into a digesting-room, a precipitating-room, and a furnace-room, with a steam boiler and engine-room; where the "ore," so-called, is obtained remaining a profound secret. The supposition is, however, that it is found on or in the neighborhood of the farm on which the building stands, although Mr. Hall stated, apparently with some hesitation, that it was procured from Pennsylvania. The process so far as could be learned is as follows: The "ore," which is said to be of a very high grade, is placed in a large vat with certain chemicals, the names and properties of which the chemist could not be induced to disclose. By means of certain rotating machinery, operated by steam-power, the contents of the vat are in the course of a few hours rendered soluble. The "digested ore" is then run out into tanks, where it undergoes another process. From thence it is forced into a reservoir for the reception of the gold solution, the nature of which is also unexplained. By this the refuse, which resembles river sand, is extracted from the ore, and the mineral remains are then conveyed into a concentrating tank, where another secret operation is performed upon it. The contents of this latter tank are then precipitated with a gas generator. The per-sulphurette produced is then put in a black-lead crucible, which is placed in a furnace. Here it is submitted to sufficient heat to produce a species of carbon from which the gold is taken. The whole process occupies about a week, but a change can be worked from the rotating vats, of which there are six every day, as one process follows another, so that ten tons of ore a day can be worked, according to the present capacity of the machinery. It is, however, contemplated to erect a much larger building, capable of working fifty tons a day. It is also stated as probable that an acid chamber will be constructed for the purpose of manufacturing the oil of vitriol required in the works.

A piece of the carbon was operated upon with a small blow-pipe in the presence of our reporter. A small bead of gold was produced in the course of a few minutes. It was then thoroughly tested and cleansed with nitric acid and presented to him. There seems to be no question but that gold can be produced by the modus operandi we have in part endeavored to explain, but what ratio of gold is produced from ten tons of ore, and at what expense, is known only to the proprietors, for their lips were hermetically sealed upon these points. They, however, spoke of the success of the undertaking in the most sanguine manner. In reply to questions as to the metallic substances found in the ore, Mr. Hall said they consisted of didymium, cerium, lynthanium, erbium and terbium, Gallium, motor, vanadium, nickel, cobalt, some of which was inspected, of a brilliant blue, silver, gold, traces of iron, calcium in its metallic state, potassium in its metallic state, potassium as a nitrate, potassium as a cyanide, potassium both as an oxide and carbonate, zirconium, and sodium as a nitrate. All these properties have been determined to be present. Mr. Hall stated that specimens of the ore had been submitted for analysis to chemists in Pennsylvania and Buffalo, and they had declared that not a trace of gold was to be found in them.

As to the quantity of gold thus far realized, the market in which it is to be put, the future policy of the firm concerning the secrets of supply and manufacture, and other points well calculated to excite curiosity, the gentlemen in question would give no word. "Have they really found the fabled philosopher's stone?" is a conundrum with which we must leave others who have more leisure to grapple.

That Historic Failure.

The April number of the *United States Service* contains a paper written by Commodore Rhind of the Navy in regard to two articles published in the *Atlantic Monthly* last May and June, written by Mr. Lockwood, on the "Fort Fisher Expedition," prepared, as the Commodore concludes, "in the interest of those whose desertion caused the failure of the first expedition." The object of Commodore Rhind is not to answer those articles, but merely to correct some statements relative to the explosion of the powder-boat, to which duty the Commodore was assigned. The object of the *Atlantic* articles was to show that the failure of the explosion was due to the carelessness of the officers and the distance of the boat from the fort, which Mr. Lockwood says was 800 yards. The Commodore shows conclusively that the boat was not over 250 yards from the fort when it exploded, and that the non-effect was due partly to the fact that the powder was not of the first quality, and that the apparatus for igniting the powder was not adequate. The failure of the explosion was in the conception of the plan. In reply to the remark of Mr. Lockwood that it was strange that Gen. Butler, "who suggested the use of this immense torpedo," was not permitted to be present to witness the explosion, the Commodore remarks that "it would have given him pleasure to have had the society of the suggester of the experiment, but I am inclined to think that he was about as near as he really wished to be."

Connecticut Going for the Tramps.

The passage of the Tramp law in both Houses of the Connecticut Legislature is causing much uneasiness among foot-pads throughout the State, and especially among the colony of about fifty who have occupied caves in the tract of woods at Old Greenwich for the past two years, foraging in the vicinity for supplies.

TOM CORWIN.

Some Anecdotes of the Noted Statesman, Gathered from His Son.

How Corwin Defended Lincoln Against the Imputation of Disappointed Sewardites.

The Celebrated Mexican-War Speech—"Welcoming with Bloody Hands to Hospitable Graves."

Corwin's Explanations of This at Jacksonville and Edwardsville, Ill.—"Issachar, the Overburdened Ass."

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 16.—About thirty miles northeast from Cincinnati, in the midst of that beautiful and inexhaustibly-fertile region lying between the Little and the Big Miami Rivers, is situated the old Village of Lebanon, the county-seat of Warren County, Ohio, and the home of Thomas Corwin. A business-trip recently called me there, and a pleasant evening was spent with Dr. W. H. Corwin, the only son of the departed statesman. Upon telling him that I was an Illinoisan, the conversation turned upon various matters connected with the State and her great men, and finally

PASSED TO HIS FATHER;

and, from all that was said, the following anecdotes stand out the most prominently in my memory:

In 1860 Corwin was a strong supporter of Lincoln for the Presidency, was a delegate to the Chicago Convention which placed that great man in nomination, and did all possible in his support. On the return trip two young men were sitting in the car-seat directly in front of Corwin, and were engaged in talking about the nomination which had just been announced. They had evidently been supporters of the Hon. William H. Seward, and considered the choice of the Convention a great mistake.

"The idea," said one, "that the people of this country must go out into the backwoods of Illinois and take up an unknown, third-rate lawyer for such a position as this!" "O well! he will probably be defeated any way," said the other. "If he had been much of a man he would not be so poor. A man who can't make money is a poor one to take up for President."

Mr. Corwin could no longer hear such sentiments in silence.

"If you will excuse me," he began,—"I once read, a great while ago, in a very old Book, of a very remarkable Personage,—the most remarkable, perhaps, that ever lived. But on one occasion this Personage rode into Jerusalem on the bare back of an ass, because He hadn't money enough to buy Himself a horse and saddle. Yet the people received Him with honor and welcome shouts, and He has often been called great.

THERE MAY BE MORE

in this Illinois lawyer than you think."

When the campaign of 1860 opened, Mr. Corwin entered it with the utmost vigor, and stumped constantly in Indiana and Illinois. He had a fight of his own to make in some places, too. In 1847 he had made his famous Mexican-War speech. This effort was never fully understood in its day. But, viewed in the light of subsequent events, it is seen to have had much of truth and justice in it. In the passage which has been most often quoted, and which, taken entirely out of its natural construction, had a tendency to do him so much injury, he said:

If I were a Mexican, I would tell you: "Have you not room in your own country to bury your dead men? If you come into mine, we will greet you with bloody hands, and welcome you to hospital graves."

Early in this memorable campaign he was announced to speak at Jacksonville, Ill. Arriving at the town a little late in the afternoon he was driven immediately to the stand, and began his speech before a large miscellaneous audience. Just at the moment of beginning the speech, boys began to distribute upon the grounds large numbers of documents with the following printed upon them:

The citizens of Jacksonville earnestly request Gov. Corwin before he leaves their town to visit their cemetery, where lie the remains of the gallant Col. Hardin, one of the men whom he hoped the Mexicans would "welcome with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

The campaign managers, ever on the alert to see that everything moves off well, saw that the effect of this circular

WAS BAD UPON THE PEOPLE,

with whom Col. Hardin had been a great favorite, and that they were of necessity prejudiced against the speaker.

Dr. Corwin, who, as usual, accompanied his father, said, upon learning the state of affairs, that he would carry one of the circulars to him immediately, and give him an opportunity to answer it. The managers all thought it would not be well to do so, as it might throw the speaker off his guard, and cause him to say something that he ought not,—the subject being a delicate one; still they were all of opinion that the speech, under the circumstances, would do but little good. At length the young man told the Committee that he was settled in his own mind what he should do; and so, taking a copy of the circular, he passed up into the stand. Here he was urged by Gov. Bebb not to show it to his father, but, stepping up behind the speaker and waiting until a break came in the speech, he laid his hand upon the old statesman's shoulder, and called attention to the paper by placing it in his hands.

Mr. Corwin immediately took in the situation, and, drawing out his spectacles, he began to assume those inimitable expressions of countenance of which he was so capable. He would glance at the document through his spectacles, and then take a look over them at the crowd. In a moment all were in the best of humor, and the document was thoroughly belittled before the orator said a word. At length he made the most

THOROUGH AND EXHAUSTIVE EXPLANATION

of the whole speech from the midst of which this portion of a sentence had been garbled. He showed how thoroughly he had been misrepresented during all the fifteen years that had passed since the delivery of the speech, and called upon the people to vindicate him from this injustice. He argued that, while Col. Hardin was a hero, and did his duty nobly as a soldier, still the war was wholly in the interests of Slavery, and accomplished no good for the country at large. So convincing was all this, and it was made with such evident candor, that the effect was wonderful. The people saw how the old statesman had been wronged, and came over to him with remarkable unanimity. He was given a grand reception in the evening, and went away the next morning decidedly master of the situation.

The next day he spoke at Edwardsville, in the same State, and here was met by the same thing, only the words which he had uttered were even worse misrepresented than they had been on the day before. The son brought a copy of the circular to his father, who was engaged in speaking, and the latter, taking it, laid it to one side until he had spoken for nearly two hours, and had arrived at a proper point in his speech, and then,

TAKING UP THE LITTLE SLIP,

he said:

"My attention has been called to a portion of one of my speeches which was delivered in the United States Senate many years ago. The manner in which it has been presented to the public has much surprised me. It has been brought out by some little Democratic country-editor, acting under the command of the State Democratic Central Committee. We read in the Scriptures that a certain patriarch had exhausted all the names in his vocabulary for his children and grandchildren, and finally another came, and he was for a time at a loss what to call him. But, at length, as though a happy thought had struck him, he said: 'Issachar shall be his name,—a strong ass crouching between two burdens.' Thus will we name our little editor 'Issachar, the overburdened ass.' Now I wish Issachar were here. I would like to talk to him."

Just then a little man, bearing every indication of being a country editor, started in haste to leave the grounds, but two sturdy Republicans, calling out,

"HERE IS ISSACHER!"

caught him and brought him back, and placed him before the speaker, who proceeded something as follows:

"Well, Issachar, I am glad to see you. I know perfectly well now that you are the overburdened ass, and that you did not understand this speech. You simply acted, Issacher, upon the orders of your masters, the Central Committee. Now, I am glad you are here, Issachar. I want to explain my speech to you, which, of course, you did not hear, and I fear never have read."

He then proceeded to show what he meant, going over much the same ground that he did the day before at Jacksonville,—addressing himself all the while to Issachar in the most patronizing manner imaginable.

Finally Issachar piped out, in a tenor voice: "Well, Governor, why didn't you say it that way when you made the speech?"

The speaker replied, in a tone conveying the utmost apparent regard: "Issachar,

IF YOU HAD ONLY BEEN THERE,

I should have done so; but, as you were not there, I was left to my own weak resources, and so made this great mistake."

The people cheered and laughed by turns; and, when the little editor left the grounds, fifty boys followed him home, shouting at his heels the name which had been indelibly stamped upon him,—"Issachar."

Gov. Bebb prophesied, that evening, that Issachar would not stay in the town six months, as life would be made such a burden to him.

Upon the day when President Lincoln was inaugurated, Gov. Bebb saw Gov. Corwin at the Capital, and the first thing he said was: "Issachar stayed in Edwardsville just four weeks after your speech; he couldn't stand it any longer."

It was afterwards ascertained that there had been

A PRECONCERTED PLAN

upon the part of the Democratic Central Committee, just as Gov. Corwin had said, to use that sentence of his against him everywhere he should speak; but the disastrous effects at Jacksonville and Edwardsville were conclusive, and orders were sent to County Committees everywhere not to refer to that speech again; and it is a recorded fact that the Mexican-War speech was never used against the old hero after that day.

Dr. Corwin insists that the Issachar speech was the wittiest his father ever delivered, and greatly regrets that it was not reported, or preserved in full.

OUR SOLAR SYSTEM.

Remarkable New Theory Offered by Prof. Peirce—Where Do Comets and Meteors Come From?—A Spherical Shell of Meteoric Matter Bounding Our Solar System.

Boston Advertiser.

Interesting as was the main part of Prof. Benjamin Peirce's lecture at the Lowell Institute last evening, there was one part which will command at once the attention of the scientific world, both from the high reputation of the lecturer and from the facts he gave to support his views. He broached the theory that around the entire solar system is a spherical shell of matter, from which fall the meteors which supply the heat of the sun, and to which return the comets and meteors which pass around the sun. This theory, Prof. Peirce stated, has not yet been propounded to the scientific world, but will be soon. Below will be found the chief points of the lecture:

The final stage of the nebular history is the planet. It may be considered under the heads of congealed star, inorganic period, organic period, planet, satellite, comet, meteor, and chaotic mass. Through the process of condensation the star must sooner or later begin to liquify permanently, and will, after a time, become liquid throughout, and may be classified as a congealed star.

The planet, satellite, comet, and meteor are different forms of the congealed star. They are simultaneous in existence, and not successive stages of the history. Starting from a common origin, they have passed through a process of differentiation, and are fitted for different functions. They may all be regarded as bolides, and they fill the celestial spaces with every conceivable variety of magnitude, motion, and physical aspect.

The perfect comet combines nucleus and train. The beauty belongs to the train, which is unsubstantial and temporary, while the mass and density reside in the almost invisible but permanent nucleus. The solid nucleus moves about the sun in a nearly parabolic orbit, obedient to the same law of attraction which governs the motions of either of the planets; whereas each particle of the train moves in its own hyperbolic orbit in consequence of a repulsion from the sun, often two or three times as great as the ordinary solar attraction. These particles are electrified bodies, and have the same electricity with the sun; the particles which are most highly electrified advance to the front edge of the tail, while those which are the least electrified fall back to the rear. Each particle seems to retain the same amount of electricity during the whole period of visibility. The theory of these hyperbolic orbits is as real a phenomenon, and subject to as certain and definite a geometry, as the planetary ellipses themselves. Their mathematical relation to the parabolic orbit of the nucleus is singularly simple to him who can read the formulæ of algebra. They conform to Kepler's two first laws, and especially illustrate the principle of the preservation of areas.

If the nucleus were to be taken away the train would continue to move off through space undisturbed by the loss. This is a singular phenomenon, but, strange to say, it has been actually observed. The nucleus is surrounded by a mist, on which account the head has been designated as coma, and hence was derived the name of comet or hairy star. The mass of the nucleus can be weighed from the hight of its surrounding atmosphere, or, more exactly, the least limit of mass can be determined, which will suffice to maintain such a hight of atmosphere.

In the case of Donati's comet the diameter of the nucleus was perhaps not more than 100 miles, while the hight of the atmosphere extended to 18,000 miles. You will be surprised to learn that the corresponding density of the nucleus was at least equal to that of iron. What an unexpected contrast is here presented to the prevalent notions concerning the sun and the comet! The solid sun is reduced by science to the state of gas, while the substance of the ethereal comet is a solid and heavy metal.

The electrification of the cometary mist is analagous to that of our own thunder-cloud. Any portion of the coma which had received the opposite kind of electricity to the sun and the repelled tail, would have been attracted. This gives a simple explanation of the negative tails which have been sometimes seen directed toward the sun.

Omitting the comets with elliptical orbits, we find nothing in the position of the other orbits which indicates relation to the solar axis of rotation on the planetary planes of revolution. They are as uniformly distributed as if they had entered the system indifferently from every direction, and without reference to the internal motions of the planets on their mutual organization. If a paraboloid of revolution were constructed, with the sun at the focus, the number of meteorites which would be contained within it during their circuit of the sun would be measured by the magnitude of its opening at some proposed great distance from the sun. Regardless, then, of the direction of the meteorites from the sun, the same area of opening would be the measure of all the meteorites or comets which would have perihelion distance less than that of the paraboloid. Now, the area of the opening is itself proportional to the perihelion distance. The inference is obvious that if all the comets and meteorites were distributed upon a line drawn from the sun, at distances corresponding to the perihelia of their orbits, the line would be uniformly covered with comets. Upon applying this law of distribution to the comets of our catalogues, we find it to be quite well enough verified to authorize its acceptance and extension to all the comets which approach the sun as near as the outermost of the planets.

We may assume the sun's authority to extend half way to the nearest fixed star. This gives the limiting sphere a diameter exceeding one hundred thousand times the diameter of the earth's orbit; and a comet would require eight hundred and sixty-seven millions of years to pass from the regions of terrestrial visibility to these outer limits of the solar jurisdiction, and just as long for the inward passage. The number of new comets which annually appear is about three. Hence the whole number of comets which are capable of being seen from the earth at perihelion, and which at any other time, as the present, are contained within our sun's sphere, may be fairly estimated at more than five thousand millions.

The mass is, however, more important than the number. Each comet may be assumed to be as heavy as those which have been approximately weighed, especially when it is considered that many comets must have entered the sphere of visibility and have escaped observation. Under this assumption the mass of each individual comet exceeds, on the average, a sphere of a hundred miles in diameter, with a density equal to that of the earth. Such a mass is about one five-hundred-thousandth part of the earth's mass. The aggregate mass of the comets just enumerated would then be 10,000 times the mass of the earth. This is one-fortieth of the mass of the sun and twenty-six times heavier than Jupiter.

This estimate only includes those which he calls the visible comets. A small extension of the law of distribution beyond the orbit of Neptune would increase the estimate till it became as large as the sun's mass, and would still be hundreds of times too small. The observed velocities of the comets would be totally insufficient to carry them out to the bounds of the solar territory, against the force of gravitation, subject to this immense increase; and no comet would have entered our domain and descended to visibility without having acquired a velocity far exceeding those of the observed comets. The hypothesis of the cosmical origin of the comets may be considered to have refuted itself. Notwithstanding their freedom from the peculiarities of position incident to the larger members of our group, and their consequent deficiency of family likeness, they must be adopted into it. They must be recognized as permanent associates, although their legitimate home must be placed so remote from the centre that the distribution of their perihelia may manifest the law appropriate to distant orbits.

In many cases debris of comet are distributed all along the cometary path. These debris are meteorites, and are visible as shooting stars when they enter our atmosphere. They may be deflected and pass out into space; they may be burnt up by the heat arising from their concussion and rapid motion, and portions of them may fall upon the earth as meteoric stones. Pursuing their paths in groups they give us the celebrated meteoric showers of August and September.

The sun's light and heat were derived in the outset from its compression, and some astronomers are still disposed to regard this as their source. Combustion or any form of chemical action has been abandoned by thoughtful physicists. The rival theory is that of the heat of energy derived from the concussion of the bolides, which are constantly falling into the sun. It is not as fuel that they are supposed to act, supplying heat by combustion, but as masses which have an energy exhibited under the form of rapid motion, and which is transformed into actual heat when they strike the sun.

Prof. Peirce discussed at length the amount of heat that would be received from meteors, and reached the following conclusions: This gives us the unexpected and startling result that the heat which the earth receives directly from the meteors is the same in amount with that which it receives from the sun by radiation. There can be no doubt of the validity of this strange conclusion, although it has not yet reached scientific publication. It is still more strange that it is verified by accurate observations made long ago by a most eminent and trustworthy authority; but which have never been discussed in relation to their significance, nor have they ever been doubted.

The next point taken up was the heat received from space. Careful experiments show that this heat is only a little less than that from the sun. The earth would not give a thousandth part of it. To hold that it comes from a vacant space is an untenable doctrine. It is unreasonable to assign it to the stars, for it involves too vast a difference between stellar light and heat, for the former is exceedingly slight compared with the sun. But the meteoric theory fully explains the phenomenon. The doubt is reversed, and the question arises, Why did the experiments show the meteoric heat inferior in amount to solar heat? The difference would seem to be partially caused by the penetrability of the earth's atmosphere to solar rays, whereas a large portion of the meteoric heat is absorbed into the upper atmosphere and is radiated into space before it can reach the surface of the earth, or it may show that five-sixths of the sun's heat is derived from meteors and the remainder from compression. The constant dashing of cold bolides upon the sun would cause the mighty disturbances of its atmosphere, of its surface, and the vast gaseous jets which are seen.

The bodies falling upon the sun must increase its mass at so slow a rate that many decades of centuries of nice observation will be required to detect its effect. But there are other modes in which it is not impossible that the increase of mess may be detected through the revelations of geometry. A constant increase of the solar mass would have a peculiar influence upon the planetary orbits. It would diminish their eccentricities according to a law of easy computation. Hence their orbits may originally have been quite eccentric so as to approximate them more to comets, and their present freedom of eccentricity may be the effect of the growing mass of the sun. What modification of the nebular theory may be involved in this phenomenon cannot easily be imagined without any indication from nature to guide us.

Returning to the original round nebula from which the solar system was generated, it seems to have gone through stages which are represented in many of the nebulæ. A central spherical portion seems to have concentrated into the sun and planets, leaving an outer spherical envelope, which was much slower in the process of condensation, and finally became an envelope of bolides. The natural orbit of each of the bolides was a nearly circular path, of which the sun was the centre. The variety of direction of their orbits was so great that they constituted a nearly uniform system constantly approaching each other, and, by their mutual heat, producing explosion. They were thus broken into an increased number of smaller irregular masses, such as are constantly seen in the meteoric stones. In this way we find all the varieties of the bodies of the solar system harmoniously explained. Would it not be stranger than fiction, would it not violate all the physical analogies, if this ideal hypothesis of the meteoric structure of our system, sustained by such a variety of observations, were not a close representation of the actual phenomena of nature?

HIDDEN TREASURE.

A Reminiscence of Guerrilla Warfare—$65,000 in Gold and Silver Unearthed.

Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.

MARROW-BONE, Cumberland Co., Ky., March 8.—During the last week a sensation of considerable interest came to the surface. It was nothing more or less than the discovery and recovery of a vast amount of gold, silver, and precious stones which have been buried since the beginning of the War in a small cave on the farm of Robert O. Willis, one mile south of this town. The treasure consisted of about $55,000 in gold and silver coin, and about $10,000 (present value) of jewelry, such as diamond rings, pins, earrings, etc. It appears that Mr. Willis placed all these valuables in an old sugar-kettle, which he buried in the extreme end of the cave, covering it over with boards, and loose rock from the side of the cave. His wife alone he informed in regard to the precise spot where the treasure had been secreted. Of course it would have been very imprudent to have imparted such an important secret to any other person or persons.

A few weeks after secreting all this treasure, Mr. Willis mysteriously disappeared. It is supposed he was killed by guerrillas on the Cumberland River, whither he had gone with several head of cattle to ship to Nashville. He was never heard of afterward, and his wife mourned for him up until the day of her death, which occurred last Saturday, March 1. Although she was well aware that there was a vast fortune buried in that cave, yet she did not impart her secret to any person, and, having a good income from the farm, had no particular need of any of the money, so she thought she would let it remain there, as it was fully as safe as it could be elsewhere. Grief over the loss of her husband, and having poor health combined, rendered her somewhat careless and indifferent. She lived all alone with an old negro man and his wife as her servants and companions. They were old slaves,—belonged to her father,—had nursed her in her infancy, and she was perfectly content. She had no children or near relatives, and a few days before death claimed her as his own, she imparted the secret of the hidden treasure to those old servants, also to the Rev. John D. Hogan, her pastor, and Messrs. Owsley & Gore, her attorneys, summoned to execute her last will and testament. The treasure was found according to directions, all safe and sound and in first-class condition, and it was opened in her presence. She bequeathed her jewelry and $40,000 to her old servants, also the old homestead, a rich farm of some 200 acres. The remainder she ordered to be invested in securities for her husband's benefit, should he turn up alive in twenty years. If not, that it be donated to Catholic charitable institutions that may be greatly in need of it at that time, in Louisville, Ky., the interest to be given from now on yearly to the orphan asylums there. This vast treasure was taken to Glasgow Ky., yesterday, and shipped from there to Louisville, where it will be deposited for the present with the Safe Deposit Company. The old colored servants who are thus abundantly rewarded for their devotion expressed the wish that their portion of the treasure be invested for them, as they did not wish to keep it in the house, fearing they would be murdered for it. I forgot to mention that Mrs. Willis bequeathed $1,000 to her home paper the Glasgow (Ky.) *Times*, which, she asserts in her will, was a source of great comfort to her in her sorrow, bringing weekly news from her old home in Barren County, Ky., and thus, for once in the history of the times, a newspaper is kindly remembered in "a last will and testament."

A Man of Family.

St. Louis Republican.

"I am come from Ole Virginia, that's where I was born and raised, sar," was what Joseph Ray, a colored veteran who lives in Carondelet, said yesterday to a *Republican* reporter. Joseph has a history which will perhaps be of interest. He is now 74 years of age, but hale and hearty, and declares his ability to live at least twenty years more, but nevertheless is in a constant state of preparation for his departure for another world in case he has made a mistake in his calculations. He is now the husband of his fifth wife and the father of thirty-four legitimate children, the oldest and youngest both living, and he thinks a score at least of the others. The oldest child is now 40 years of age, and the youngest but 5 months. He says he expects to have at least one more wife and add six children to his family, making a grand total of forty, and when that is accomplished to apply for a pension the balance of his life.

ANNEXATION.

The Proposition to Cede the City of St. Louis to the State of Illinois.

Interviews with Prominent Merchants, Lawyers, and Statesmen.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, March 19.

The proposition to annex the City of St. Louis to the great State of Illinois, which was introduced the other day in the Legislature of that State, has given rise to a good deal of discussion on this side of the Father of Waters. For many years the people of St. Louis have groaned under the hard burdens imposed upon them by the State Legislature, and have in vain petitioned and prayed for relief. The interests of the city are so essentially different from those of the balance of the State that the same laws are not suited to both; yet, under the Constitution, the laws must operate upon all sections alike. Previous to the adoption of the Constitution of 1865 the city could procure the passage of laws of a special nature that would benefit her and not injure any otheer portion of the State. Since then all laws must be general, and when an act is passed for the benefit of the rural districts it must bear on the city as well, no matter how unjust and oppressive the provisions may be. When the present City Charter was adopted it was thought the city would by allowed to enjoy some degree of self-government, and would be permitted to regulate its own affairs in so far as the rights of other portions of the State were not affected. This Charter, however, has proved a delusion and a snare, for the Legislature interferes with the internal government of the city, and dictates to the people the measures they must adopt for their government. This interference extends even to the local laws for raising revenue for sustaining the police of the city. The city found it necessary to impose a license-tax on lawyers to defray a small portion of the heavy expense of maintaining its courts of justice, and the Legislature stepped in and passed a prohibitory act. The city expended millions in constructing streets, and the Legislature granted charters to numerous railroad companies, giving them the right to use the streets without paying an adequate compensation therefor. The city established a police system for the protection of life and property, and the Legislature created a new system, by which the Governor exercises the right to appoint the Board that has the management of the whole Police Department. Many other instances might be mentioned wherein the power of the State has been used to oppose and despoil the people of the City of St. Louis. It is a well-known fact that the city pays annually about one-third of the entire revenue collected for the support of the State Government.

And yet there seemed to be no remedy for these growing evils until a sagacious and enlightened member of the Legislature of an adjacent State conceived the idea of annexing the City of St. Louis to the State of Illinois. The philanthropic statesman saw how our people were being ground down by the oppressive rule of the Democratic majority that controls the State of Missouri, and, knowing the superiority of the laws of the great Republican State of Illinois, he generously proposed to offer our city an asylum and a refuge by annexing her to the grand Prairie State. Illinois may be actuated by a feeling of selfishness in this matter; but, as it inures to our benefit, we should not complain of the motive. It may be said that, as Illinois has no great city of her own, she desires to annex St. Louis in order to enrich herself and to add to her dignity and glory by acquiring the richest city of the West. Be it so. The benefit will be mutual.

In order to ascertain something of the feelings of the people of St. Louis in regard to this scheme of annexation, a *Globe-Democrat* reporter went on 'Change yesterday and interviewed a number of the leading merchants and manufacturers on the proposition as a business measure.

MR. JOHN WAHL,

President of the Merchants' Exchange, was warmly in favor of the project. He was waiting for the Mexican Minister to enter, and had his speech or welcome ready for delivery at his own option, and was willing to go over to Illinois at any time. "Yes," said he "I am for it. I am in favor of bursting the blasted thing up and taking a fresh start."

MR. M'ENNIS,

the Vice-President, was enthusiastic on the subject: "Put St. Lous in Illinios and we'll go ahead faster than ever. That's the only thing to make Chicago sick. A floor can be laid over the Mississippi, and steamboats can pass under, and nobody will know that there ever was a water-course to separate St. Louis from Illinois.

MR. B. W. ALEXANDER

was in favor of the plan. Not only has our Legislature displayed an utter ignorance of the wants of the city, but our Municipal Assembly is little better. They are driving business away by unjust legislation. They have driven the cattle and hog trade across the river, and will drive away the mule trade. They think that mules must be led through the streets, six in a string. Let some one try to lead six green mules, and he'll find them all over the sidewalks very soon.

MR. E. B. KIRBY

thought it would be a good idea for the city to secede and go over to Illinois. The State of Missouri has a bad odor. Yesterday he met a friend from Crawford, on his way East, and he said when he got among civilized people he would not let them know where he was from; he would tell them he was from Hell, or any other place but Missouri.

MR. THOMAS RICHESON,

President of the School Board, was in favor of the movement. East St. Louis sends many of her children over here to be educated, and we may as well build a few school-houses and kindergartens on the other side of the river to save toll on the bridge.

MR. F. ROZIER

voted yes. Although a native Missourian, he could not approve the attitude taken by the State in certain measures. Schurz had called it the "Robber State," and it was worse; the State robs the city with the boldness of a highwayman who stops you on the road and calls out, "Stop and deliver!"

MR. J. K. NORTHRUP

voted yes, on account of the bad legislation of the State, which seemed to be getting worse every year.

MR. M. N. BURCHARD

said he would vote in the affirmative. After the action of the Missouri Legislature, he was willing to cut loose and introduce his new water-cooler in the State of Illinois.

MR. HENRY STANLEY

was emphatically in favor of annexation. Bob Ingersoll had aptly compared St. Louis to a diamond pin in the bosom of a dirty shirt. "They tax us to death, and send men here to govern the city and fill their pockets with the slush obtained by blackmailing the gamblers."

GEN. RIPLEY

used the word "Ridiculous," but added that "St. Louis ought to annex some of the spirit of Chicago to help her along."

On the whole, the voice of the Exchange was for annexation.

The lawyers were next interviewed at the Court-House.

JUDGE LINDLEY,

of the Circuit Court, was strongly in favor of annexation. The State puts most of the taxation on St. Louis. He understood that they refused now to pay the salary of our Circuit Attorney. The way they go on, they might as well pass a law to compel the city to pay the whole of the State bonds, interest and all.

MR. J. C. M'GINNIS

illustrated the feeling of the rural roosters against St. Louis by an anecdote. In 1860, Alf. Jones, a rampant secessionist, made a speech at Lexington, Lafayette County, in which he used the following language: "I'll tell you the way we can get rid of the d—— Dutch down thar in St. Louis. We'll take our niggers down thar, with spades, and make 'em shovel the durned town over into Illinois."

MR. HORATIO M. WOOD

had been examining the subject in its legal aspect. He was for annexation, and had no doubt it could be carried. It requires the consent of the Legislatures of Illinois and Missouri, and of Congress. The boundary line of Illinois can be deflected up the Missouri River from its mouth to a point a short distance above St. Charles, and thence to the Meramee River, taking in the whole of the old County of St. Louis; or it may start at the Grand Chain, and follow the line of the present city limits.

MR. A. J. P. GARESCHE

saw no legal difficulty in the way of annexation, provided the parties interested were willing. Illinois is undoubtedly a better governed State than Missouri, and the people of that State are more prosperous than ours.

MR. CHARLES DONOHO

was for annexation as a measure of relief to the city. We cannot fall into worse hands than those that now grind us down by legislative enactments.

EX-JUDGE IRWIN Z. SMITH

was decidedly in favor of annexation. He owns a large farm on the other side of the river. He would lay out an addition and call it Smith's addition to Venice, and build a bridge called the Rialto from Bissell's Point to the Illinois shore. He thought annexation was the only way to get rid of East St. Louis of Bowman, and Illinois can afford to do without him in consideration of the acquisition of another Bowman from this side.

MR. B. L. HICKMAN

favored the scheme on business principles. By getting out of Missouri St. Louis would escape the bad laws passed by the Legislature, and in a few years would become a rival of Chicago.

MR. LIPSCOMB

said it was a grand scheme. East St. Louis is a magnificent city, and the bridge a stupendous structure. Bloody Island will always be a battlefield, and why not acquire it for the use of the Police Commissioners and the gamblers.

MR. G. W. BAILEY

was for annexation. When Bowman and Overstolz come to divide the honors of the consolidated kingdom they can draw straws, or put tickets in a hat and shake them up, for the prizes. He had seen valuable estates partitioned in that way, and whole families made happy by drawing lots.

MR. E. B. SHERZER

was an advocate of the scheme as the most plausible method of settling the difficulty. If St. Louis is given to Illinois, and Kansas City to Kansas, Jefferson City can provide for the balance of the population at Fulton and St. Joe.

MR. JOHN D. JOHNSON,

a native of Illinois, was willing to take the stump in favor of the scheme. In Missouri the game and fish laws are not enforced, and fine dogs are not respected. If St. Louis was on the other side of the river, he could go out duck-shooting every morning without going out of sight of the Court-House.

MR. G. W. LUBKE

thought the scheme a good one. It might make Illinois a Democratic State without hurting Missouri. Anything to beat Grant.

MR. R. M. JOHNSON

was for building a Chinese wall around St. Louis, with a gate opening into Illinois; or the bridge might be elevated so as to go over Bowman's head.

MR. GOODING

opposed the annexation. Illinois is a great State, but she hasn't room for two such towns as Chicago and St. Louis. Chicago River and Cahokia Creek are bad enough, but if Gingras and the slough ponds are added to the State, there will be a pestilence.

Old-Time Pluck and Patience.

Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

An old gentleman was talking yesterday about pluck. Said he: "I went to Missouri in 1844. Every day families came in from the East with nothing save what they could bring on a four-horse wagon. They would settle on 160 acres of land, get out the logs, and build a rude cabin. They had no sugar, no coffee, no comfortable food, but they lived some way. They made themselves a sort of sirup from pumpkins; they scorched wheat and made wheat coffee; with a hand machine they broke their corn so as to make a kind of bread, and all the time kept to work, kept raising babies, and lived. They shot turkeys, prairie chickens, and squirrels for meat, and scuffled along. I used to watch their progress, and it was a certain thing that in the fourth or fifth year after their arrival they would build themselves a comfortable house and turn the original cabin into a stable. Now the sons of those people are the solid men of Missouri, and the daughters and granddaughters of those pioneer mothers wear robes a single one of which costs more than the entire capital of the average Missouri pioneer."

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Judge John White, Jr., is registered at the Tremont.

Gen. Milo V. Hascall, Goshen, Ind., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Burr Shelton, Webster City, is at the Tremont.

The Hon. M. M. Delano, China, is registered at the Palmer.

The Hon. F. H. Whitney, Allendale, Ia., is a guest of the Tremont.

W. H. Remington, of the Omaha *Herald*, is stopping at the Tremont.

The Hon. J. S. Clarkson, Des Moines, is one of the guests of the Sherman.

H. B. Ledyard, General Manager of the Michigan Central Railroad, is at the Palmer.

Gen. John T. Averill, of St. Paul, is at the Grand Pacific, on his way home from Florida.

Ex-Mayor Buckner S. Morris, who has been very ill, is recovering. He was sitting up yesterday.

It was reported yesterday that Judge Gresham would be here Tuesday, and remain until the Hibbard case is disposed of.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m. 18 deg.; 10 a. m., 25; 12 m., 29; 3 p. m., 34; 8 p. m., 33. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.68; 8 p. m., 29.62.

No case of pleuro-pneumonia or other contagious disease having been met with in the West, Dr. J. H. Detmers has been relieved from duty as Government Inspector at the Union Stock-Yards.

Col. Ingersoll's lecture tour in the Northwest will end at Chicago, until, at least, after the adjournment of Congress. He is obliged to go back to Washington at once. His lecture engagements in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois have been postponed to a later period.

A handsome young girl of 15 years, a runaway from her home in New Orleans, was headed off at this city last evening by a telegram, and in consequence she spent last night in a witness-room at the Armory. She was lured on to this city to join some traveling theatrical combination.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Monticello Seminary alumnæ held a meeting at the Tremont House yesterday afternoon. They decided to call a general meeting of the alumnæ and former pupils of the Seminary for the election of officers, to be held at the Tremont House March 31, at 11 a. m. The annual banquet and reunion will be held at the same hotel April 2.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company will commence with this week running a theatre-train as far as Joliet on Saturday evenings. The train will leave Chicago at 11:30 p. m., and arrive at Joliet at 1:20 a. m., stopping at all intermediate stations. They are now running a theatre-train on Thursday evenings, which runs as far as Blue Island. This will be continued as usual.

The Committee of Thirty held a meeting at No. 7 Clark street last evening, Miles Kehoe in the chair. A long desultory discussion was indulged in on various labor problems without coming to any decision. The various bills now before the Legislature were also brought up, as well as the recent debate on the militia question. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman after disposing of some further routine business.

The Chicago Barge Club held a meeting in the club-room of the Tremont House last evening, W. W. Young in the chair. The meeting was called for the purpose of formally disbanding the Club. Several committees were appointed to take charge of the property and effects of the Club and dispose of them. The property will probably be disposed of in such a way as to form a nucleus for a new club. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

At 6:30 last evening a man employed in shaking carpets on the sidewalk in front of the New York store succeeded in scaring a team of horses attached to a Madison street car going east so that they shied off into the adjoining track. The pole of the car struck an Ogden-avenue car which was going west, slightly damaging it. The passengers were badly frightened, but only one, a young man who refused to give his name or residence, was injured slightly.

Mrs. DeGraff, the wife of Col. Andrew DeGraff, well known in railroad circles for the past twenty-five years, died at the Sherman House yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Her family have been living in St. Paul until about six weeks ago, when they came to this city. Mrs. DeGraff was the mother of Charles A. DeGraff and Mrs. J. A. Berkler, of St. Paul, and was 58 years old at the time of her death. The remains will be taken to Dayton, O., by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad this morning.

The Cigarmakers' Union having been turned into a Socialistic and political organization by the leaders, some of the members became dissatisfied, and, with other cigarmakers, have organized a new Union, and procured a charter. It is known as No. 14. The following officers were elected Monday: President, Samuel Morgan; Vice-President, M. W. Gormann; Recording Secretary, B. Harter; Corresponding Secretary, Otto Wick; Financial Secretary, John Steltzig; Treasurer, Hermon Teros; Warden, Henry Bending; Trustees, Charles Englehardt, Samuel Salomon, Peter Flandermeier.

The Rev. M. D. Church, of St. John's Reformed Episcopal Church, has handed to the Vestry his resignation, to take effect at Easter. Dr. Wilson, of Peoria, has been called to St. John's, and will probably accept the position. Mr. Church has had three calls,—one in the Eastern States and one in Central Illinois,—but is unable as yet to say which he will accept. There is also talk of St. John's Church renting the structure on Oakwood boulevard known as the Oakland Congregational Church, as it is claimed that their present location is too near the lake, being on Ellis avenue, near Thirty-seventh street.

The "Deak Verein," a Hungarian society in this city, met yesterday afternoon at No. 51 LaSalle street to institute measures for the immediate relief of the unfortunate inhabitants of Szegedin, Hungary. The meeting was a large one, composed of prominent Hungarians, Germans, and Americans, and was presided over by H. Claussenius, the German Consul. Mr. D. J. Lyon, who had been appointed to see Mayor Heath in reference to an appeal to the people, reported his action, and read the draft of a letter which his Honor purposed signing. Mr. Lyon then referred at some length to the terrible calamity which had fallen upon the people of Southern Hungary, "that land of Kossuth and liberty," and expressed himself as confident that the citizens of Chicago would act liberally, and not ignore the misfortunes of a people "who, in our time of calamity, had sent a munificent sum from across the sea." Committees were then formed and assigned to the duty of calling upon the different trades in this city and soliciting subscriptions for the Hungarian fund.

CARNIVAL OF AUTHORS.

The ladies of the various charitable institutions interested in the Carnival of Authors met at the Palmer House yesterday morning, Mrs. G. F. Marsh in the chair, and received reports of the progress made by the various committees in charge of the booths. There was a full attendance of Chairmen, and the announcements made by them indicate the performance of a great deal of work, and success in due measure. The carnival is assuming gigantic proportions, and will doubtless be a great and glorious success, reaping a rich harvest of money for the worthy charities in whose behalf it has been gotten up. The well-known characters of favorite authors have nearly all been taken up by ladies and gentlemen who occupy prominent positions in the first circles of Chicago society, and to them will be given not only the time, money, and labor, but all the intelligence necessary for a correct portraiture. One of the most interesting features of the carnival will be the attendance and participation of an almost countless number of the most beautiful young ladies to be found in the city limits. The Swiss Cottage will be cared for by thirty-five young ladies who have already promised their services, and the "Cave of Monte Christo" will be peopled by an array of beauties "who will astonish Chicago," so the Chairman of the Cave Committee says. The "Spanish Bazar," the "Vale of Cashmere," the representations of Jules Verne's "Under the Sea," the "Turkish Booth," Shakspeare's "Garden Scene," the "Alhambra," the "Temple of Flora," and other booths will have from 25 to 120 young ladies each, and as each Chairman insists that her young ladies are prettier than any others, and their costumes more picturesque, it is fair to presume that the Carnival will present to view more of the female loveliness of this city than has been seen at any one gathering for many and many a day. The accessories—such as the fish-pond, the candy-stand, the telegraph office, the skating-rink, etc.—are to be made very attractive, and the persons in charge of them will be appropriately and characteristically dressed. The entire carnival, as shown by the reports of the ladies, will be a most attractive and instructive place. The items of business transacted yesterday morning, outside of the reports, were few. The ladies in charge of the booths were requested to send the lists of their characters to Mr. Pease, at Buffalo, so that he may be better prepared for work when he returns to this city about April 1. Any persons interested in the success of the carnival who may have pretty little articles, such as are available for use in the "fish-pond," will confer a favor upon Mrs. Dr. Tooker (in charge thereof) by sending them to her at No. 208 Dearborn avenue; and ladies and gentlemen desirous of taking part in the carnival need not hesitate about applying for service, as there are many places yet to be filled. Adjourned to meet at the Palmer at 2:30 Saturday.

THE "CYNOSURE" CENSURED.

At a meeting of the Junior Class of the Union College of Law, held March 18, to take action on an article published in the *Christian Cynosure* derogatory to the character of said institution, the following resolutions, drawn by a committee previously appointed for that purpose, were adopted and ordered published in the city papers:

WHEREAS, The *Christian Cynosure* has preferred charges of infidelity in the instruction of the Professors of the Union College of Law; and

WHEREAS, The said paper has further charged the students of said college with conduct intending to ridicule the Christian religion.

Resolved, That we, the students of the Union College of Law, hereby express our total and emphatic denial of said charges; and further declare our desire to aid our Faculty in whatever action may be deemed necessary for their refutation, if, notwithstanding the source of these charges, such action should seem advisable.

GRANGER FARWELL,
CLARENCE B. CHAPMAN,
FRANCIS T. COLBY,
Committee.

THE CITY-HALL.

Three cases of scarlet-fever were reported at the Health Office yesterday.

Mr. Robert Law was paid $2,200 yesterday on his coal contract with the city.

The Special Committee appointed to select judges of election is called to meet at the City Clerk's office this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the Committee on Schools is called for Saturday at 3:30 p. m.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were $11,536, and the disbursements only $300. One of the receipt items was $7,800 from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, being the unpaid balance due on the Eighteenth street viaduct. The railroad's portion of the cost of that improvement was $14,000. It is now all paid, and the viaduct is nearly completed.

The item in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday announcing the unsuccessful attempt at suicide said to have been made by Mr. G. R. Bramhall, late Superintendent of Bridges, was the means of bringing to this office Mr. Bramhall himself, accompanied by an explanation to the effect that he had not attempted to dispose of himself; such a thought never entered his mind. He happened to be at the North Pier Monday about 6 o'clock p. m., and unfortunately fell off into the water. He swam to a spile, and clung there until he was rescued by a fisherman. The item, Mr. Bramhall claims, did him much injury, for which THE TRIBUNE wishes to apologize, and place the happening correctly before Mr. Bramhall's friends.

The Mayor thinks the appropriation is still too high, but he is undecided as to whether he will again place a veto upon it. In view of the fact that it will delay the police, firemen, and other city employes from getting their pay for services, and the near approach of the city elections, it is quite probable that he will be content with the present bill, which is something of a reduction from the first one, and sign it, although he may ask the Council to try it again. He is by no means satisfied, but he does not wish to appear stubborn in the matter without the best of reasons. It is possible that a second veto would do no good with the Council, but Mayor Heath believes that a majority of the taxpayers are in favor of a smaller appropriation.

A reporter at the City-Hall yesterday questioned all the Aldermen he saw relative to the probable action of the Mayor in the matter of signing the appropriation bill, and the action of the Council in case the bill was again vetoed by his Honor. It is needless to say, because of the politic nature of the season, that the Aldermen were few in number at city headquarters yesterday. Those who did put in an appearance were of one opinion: that the bill as amended Tuesday night would be passed by a large majority whether or not the Mayor attached thereto his official signature. One Alderman, who did not care to have his name mentioned in this connection, said that the bill would have passed Monday night had not some of the members of the Council been so desirous of making political capital out of an ostensible regard for economy. The bill approved by the Council Tuesday night, compared with the bill vetoed by the Mayor, adds $396 to salaries in the Fire Department; $2,200 to the salaries of Health Department employes; and an item of $6,000 for keyless doors for the fire-alarm telegraph boxes. It cuts out $50,000 from the City-Hall construction fund; $151,321.12 for the building of viaducts; $4,321.64 from the pay of bridge-tenders; $1,000 for a money vault for the City Treasurer; and $100 from the salary of the keeper of Jefferson Park. The total of the additions is $8,596, and of the subtractions $207,742.76,—making a total deduction of $199,146.76. The aggregate, then, of the proposed tax-levy is $3,776,450.79, while that of the vetoed measure was $3,975,597.55.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The County Treasurer is now paying county orders up to and prior to Dec. 2.

Six insane cases will come up in the County Court at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Committee on Charities met yesterday and audited bills, and granted several applications for passes.

The County Treasurer yesterday sold $5,400 worth of $500 and $100 county bonds. The latter have run out, but a new supply is expected in to-day.

An insane woman, who is known by the name of "Mary," was picked up in Lake View yesterday by an officer, who brought her to the County Jail. She was at the Jefferson Asylum three years ago.

E. A. Burch, of this city, was arrested upon a ca. sa. yesterday, brought in favor of Kinley, Jenkins & Young, for a debt of $76. He went into the County Court and scheduled. Assets, $85.25, and liabilities, $286.37, the former exempt, according to the laws of Illinois.

In the Criminal Court, yesterday, John Carroll was tried for the burglary of the office of Val Blatz, was found guilty, and his sentence fixed at one year in the Penitentiary. John Walsh, alias McAuley, was found guilty of burglarizing the office of Menge Brothers, and his sentence was fixed at one year in the Penitentiary. George Onors was tried for larceny and acquitted.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

Joseph Hill, Logansport,	J. W. Dwyer, New Mexico
F. W. Seward, Guilford,	Geo. T. Lewis, Phila,
R. K. Thomas, Salt L. C'y,	H. G. Angle, N. Y.,
H. P. Ransom, Covington,	B. T. Fitch, Richmond,
H. B. Denison, Boston,	A. S. Albert, London,

SHERMAN HOUSE.

P. Martel, Cedar Rapids,	T. S. Casey, Wheeling,
J. E. K. Herrick, Sp'g'f'd.	J. F. Williams, Pra. du Ch.
Jno. H. Dodge, St. Paul,	Dr. E. McAffee, Clinton,
G. A. Thatcher, Albany,	F. H. McCullough, Phila.,
G. W. Rae, Edinb'g, N. B.,	R. F. Herndon, Springf'd.

TREMONT HOUSE.

Chas. Dorrance, San Fran	L. D. Morse, Boston.
T. G. McCullough, Kank'e	Gilb't Goff, Rutland, Ind.
F. H. Hollingsworth, N. O	Dr. Daniel Long, St. Paul.
G. L. Sherman, Davenp't.	A. C. Daniels, Danville.
O. K. Pursell, G'd Rapids.	O. R. Johnson, Racine.

PALMER HOUSE.

G. W. Alexander, Brook'n	A. B. Paine, Saginaw.
Thomas S. Page, Denver.	G. W. Rowe, Baltimore.
Wm. Buchanan, N. Y.	E. T. Dobbins, Phila.
F. A. Bates, Cleveland.	G. D. Riddle, Allegheny.
G. G. Sanborn, St. Paul.	Chas. B. Bird, Sioux City.

FEDERAL FLICKERS.

The alcohol exports from this city yesterday reached 350 barrels.

The 4-per-cent subscriptions at the Sub-Treasury yesterday amounted to $4,500, and the currency disbursements to $28,000.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday footed up $23,720. Of this amount, tax-paid spirits were credited with $21,548, tobacco and cigars with $1,711, and beer with $23.

Capt. William Somerville, the well-known revenue agent formerly stationed here, but more recently engaged in looking after the Tennessee "moonshiners," returned to Washington last evening after a brief visit with his family and his numerous friends and acquaintances in this city. He will report to Commissioner Raum for further instructions.

Judge Bangs had the papers in the B. F. Allen and John W. Gregg cases before him yesterday afternoon, and significantly remarked, when asked what it meant, that the Government would be ready to go on when the new jury comes and the cases were called, and that they would undoubtedly be taken up,—if the other side didn't interpose any delay. There is "much virtue in 'if,'"—lots of it, in fact.

The usual activity prevails at the new Government Building, the permanent work on the structure, as well as the fitting up of the basement for the use of the Post-Office, proceeding with all possible dispatch. The basement floor will be finished by Saturday night, ready for the asphalt which is to go on top of the concrete. The brick wall separating the Post-Office portion from the east half of the basement will also probably be completed by that time. A number of the windows have already been put in, and the work is going on as fast as possible. One part of the steps, leading to the northwest corner area, has been put in place, and the remaining approaches will soon be forthcoming. The gas-pipes will go in to-day, and the plumbing in a very short time. The stone walls inside are receiving their first coat of white paint, and the ceilings are to be treated with a generous application of whitewash in a day or so. Altogether, the work is going on to the satisfaction of all concerned, and the Post-Office people early in April will move into what will certainly prove to be very desirable quarters.

CRIMINAL.

Michael Igo and James Moran were held to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice Scully in bonds of $500 each. They were charged with stealing about $500 worth of silks from Charles McNellis, No. 159 Van Buren street.

A warrant is out for the arrest of Robert Summers and Thomas Manning, who assaulted Mrs. Mary Hall and cut her on the head and face with a heavy file handle. The row occurred St. Patrick's Day at No. 160 West Taylor street.

A telegram received at police headquarters yesterday announced that an officer would be sent to this city from Alton to take charge of the boys John and Eddie Dose, who ran away from their home in that city to travel as pickpockets and beggars with a scamp giving the name of Daniel Crofton. The boys were captured picking pockets under his instructions at the corner of Adams and Desplaines streets on St. Patrick's Day.

About 6 o'clock yesterday evening a Granger from Bureau County went into the alley next to McVicker's Theatre. While there he was grabbed by a couple of men, one on each side, and in this helpless condition was robbed of a pocketbook containing $38. During the day the countryman paid out about $600, and thus the thieves, who, it is supposed, had shadowed the man all day, were disappointed in the amount of their capture.

It is quite likely that the Menard family will not prosecute their nephew, Joseph Bertrand, and his youthful companion in the robbery, John Joseph Gorman. Bertrand gave bail before Justice Summerfield yesterday until the 27th upon a charge of stealing the horse and buggy, the Rev. Father Cote going upon the bond. The boy's father was present at the time, and wept bitterly, and the young scapegrace seemed to feel deeply the sorrow he had brought down upon his parents and relatives.

Michael McDuff, the man who had in the eyes of the law one wife too many, was before Justice D'Wolf yesterday, and was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $1,000. In default he went to jail. McDuff admitted his guilt to the officer who arrested him, and to his second wife. Biographically, it may be said that the accused was married before the great fire by Father Sutter, and again in November, 1877, by Father Noonan. His second wife was Carrie Marquet, a servant at the Burdick House, where Michael was engineer.

Annie Pollard, a servant at Nos. 291 and 293 Wabash avenue, was before Justice Foote yesterday, charged with the larceny of a trunk-key and 20 cents' worth of car-tickets. The Court discharged her, inasmuch as she had lain two days at the Armory—punishment enough for her offense. An attempt was made to fasten upon Annie the theft of a diamond ring, said to have been stolen from the man Webb, one of the managers of the late Madame Anderson fiasco, but the attempt failed. The case was a change of venue from the Police Court.

Policemen Gallagher and White, of the West Chicago Avenue Station, yesterday arrested Charles Beinlick, a member of the notorious Weiss and Reinsch gang of shoplifters, who is wanted for the theft of a gold watch and chain and a considerable sum of money from William Major. The theft was committed about a year ago, and Beinlick ran away to Cleveland. The gang, however, was very unsuccessful in that city, and were nearly all captured. He was given a long sentence in the House of Correction, and has only recently returned to this city, after regaining his liberty.

James Moran, one of the youths yesterday held to the Criminal Court by Justice Scully for the burglary of about $70 worth of goods from the store of Callaghan & McNellis, No. 159 Van Buren street on the night of the 12th, owned up to everything in the afternoon, and located the property in E. Weaver's pawnshop, on West Madison street, where it had been disposed of for a trifle. The prisoner also swore out a warrant for the arrest of Weaver upon a charge of receiving stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen.

Arrests: John Scott, alias Molway, caught in an attempt to pick a lady's pocket at the corner of State and Washington streets; Mary Johnson, alias Stowell, larceny of a shawl from Bridget Connelley, of No. 663 Clark street; Frederick Buehler, alias Roeder, charged with beating William Moellenbeck out of board and some money which he loaned him upon a spurious note for $62, bearing the signatures of Hermann Steiner and Wilhelm Schafer, of Oak Park; Michael McHenry, assaulting John Devlin; T. G. Hayes, of the ticket-scalping fraternity; Alice Fisher, Mamie Collins, Nellie Dullard, and Gertie Fisher caught, while out upon a lark in the West Division.

James Knittle, of Rock Island, came to this city to meet his wife and children who were to have arrived here last night from their former home at Lewisberg, Pa. His cousin, William, employed as a brakesman on the railroad between Freeport and this city, met him, and together they went on a spree, which wound up last evening in Nelson Cora's saloon and house of ill-fame at No. 370 Clark street. James claims that he was robbed while in the place of about $58 cash. Policeman Fitzpatrick, who was called in, arrested the bartender, William Kelley, and William Knittle upon suspicion of having committed the theft.

John Whitesides, an employe of Lynch Bros., while going up the stairway entrance to the St. Charles Hotel Monday evening, was robbed of a watch and chain valued at $60. One man ran up-stairs ahead of him, and then turning suddenly about aided a man in the rear in accomplishing the robbery. The victim was under the influence of liquor, and mistakenly grabbed a third man who was on the stairway, accused him of being one of the robbers, and turned him over to one of the North Division police. At the Chicago Avenue Station the prisoner was recognized as a highly respectable young man, Jacob Boeser, son of an ex-Alderman. The police very properly refused to lock him up, and told the complainant to come around Tuesday and swear out a warrant, and that they could find the man at any time. This was done, and Tuesday night the young man gave $500 bail until the 27th. This was all done in good order, but the wooden-headed and politician-fearing policemen complicated the matter, and made it look for a time decidedly suspicious in their efforts to conceal the arrest from the newspaper reporters. The complicated story leaked out at Central Station yesterday, and caused the time and trouble of an investigation.

Justice Summerfield: Joseph Morrissey, alias "Texas Jack," and Frank Wyman, burglary of B. W. Smith's hardware store at Jacksonville, $600 to the Criminal Court; James Fitzsimmons and Jerry Monroe, concert-garden proprietors, charged by A. Paxton with selling liquor to minors, discharged for lack of prosecution; Agnes Smith, Samuel Luscomb, and James McGrath, inmates of a house of ill-fame on State street, in which John Thomas, of Keokuk, Ia., was robbed of a $175 watch and chain and $47 in cash, $500 to the 20th; Larry King, a well-known professional, six hours to leave town; Aggie Riley, a maiden of 16 years, who ran away from her home, No. 954 Butterfield street, and unceremoniously wanted to marry Frank Brower, sent to the House of the Good Shepherd; William Jones and Thomas Jordan, vagrants, $25 fine. Justice Morrison: Michael Ray, larceny of a horse and buggy from J. B. McKay, of No. 291 Marshfield avenue, $500 to the 21st; Al Filkins, the burglar caught just after having entered the residence of William F. White, No. 283 Monroe street, early Monday morning, $2,000 to the Criminal Court; James Murphy, larceny of six bottles of beer from Charles Schmeltz, $6 fine; Peter Luby, accessory to the larceny of a trunk and contents valued at $80 from a freight-depot on the Burlington & Quincy Railroad, near the intersection of Western avenue, $500 to the 22d; Dennis Tangney, a young thief charged with stealing a horse and buggy at 1:40 yesterday afternoon from the corner of Halsted and Harrison streets, and which belonged to Henry Bender, of No. 73 Mather street, $500 to the Criminal Court; Robert Kelley, inducing T. R. Dandy, while drunk, to accompany him into the Washington street tunnel, where he robbed him of a coat, vest, and hat, and $2 in cash, $1,000 to the 29th; Robert McNamara, a young pickpocket who snatched a pocketbook containing a small sum of cash and some papers from Mrs. M. A. Battershall, of No. 794 West Lake street, as she was passing the corner of Clinton and Madison streets, $100 fine; Mrs. Maggie Aldworth, of No. 546 West Ohio street, $1,000 to the Criminal Court for assaulting Mrs. Wright, a neighbor, and breaking her nose and a bone in the wrist.

ADAIR VS. SHIPMAN.

THE CELEBRATED CASE of Adair vs. Shipman was tried in the County Court yesterday morning. The order entered by John D. Adair, an attorney, was, that Elias Shipman, a Deputy Clerk of the County Court, had committed contempt in leaving out portions of an abstract of the record in a certain case which he copied. The petition went on to state that some two or three years ago he had quarreled with the said Shipman, in which he chastised him, and that then and there the said Shipman made threats against the petitioner, saying that he would be avenged, etc.; that wherever Adair's name appeared in the said transcript, the said Shipman, utterly ignorant of the use of capital letters, wrote his name thus: "j d adair," and by belittling his name in this way caused him to appear in an unenviable light before a superior tribunal, etc., etc. Elias, in answer, stated that he knew nothing of the error of omission in the transcript made by him at the time, and denied having mutilated the document purposely. It was simply a mistake on his part, he being greatly crowded at the time, though not so hurried that he had not time to perpetrate a joke. In regard to spelling the name of Adair without any capital letters, this was all a joke, and he fully expected that it would have been corrected before it went to the Court. This was in fact done, and all omissions supplied and errors corrected. He denied that he had ever had any quarrel with the petitioner, but that at one time he was engaged in an animated conversation which was abruptly brought to an end by Adair, who in a cowardly and brutal manner, without cause of provocation, knocked him down and then fled, with unparalleled velocity, and defendant had never since had the pleasure of conversing with him, and he never made any threats whatsoever against him, except such as he might execute in the proper form and according to the established rules of law.

The Court held that in contempt proceedings at common law the answer of, the respondent must be taken as true, and as he disvowed malice, the rule must necessarily be discharged, not, however, without a reprimand to Shipman for taking such unwarranted liberties with the transcript of a record of the court.

James P. Root, who appeared for Shipman, made the following plea for his client:

The petitioner, Adair, appears as "Amicus Curiæ." I have had trouble in making my client understand what this means. He at first supposed it had something to do with natural history, and invoked Goldsmith's "Animated Nature" for the true theory. But on being informed that it meant a friend of the Court, he desired to know if it was a friendship which the Court courted, or whether such friend was appointed by a caucus, convention, or at the polls.

The answer of the respondent shows that the omissions were purely accidental, and would have been corrected when the transcript was compared with the record. The gravamen of the charge is that he spelled the name of petitioner with small letters, as, "j. d. adair," instead of "J. D. Adair."

This he admits that he did, but jocularly, and this would have been corrected after the boys had had their fun, and no damage could arise. I fail, however, to see how this was any disrespect to the Court, for I know that Mr. Shipman entertains the highest respect for your Honor.

The statutes are silent as to the character of the letters which should be used, and the views of many learned authors on phonetics have materially changed within the last decade.

I have myself, while a member of the General Assembly, had occasion to observe changes in the style of letters with which a man's name is spelled, and even so great and good a paper as the Chicago *Times* often avoids the use of capital letters, but I never supposed that it offended the dignity of nay of the courts, although I am "Amicus Curiæ" in all the courts.

PENTECOST.

YESTERDAY EVENING'S SERVICES.

Mr. Pentecost delivered a discourse last evening in Grace Methodist Church before a house full of people. The subject of his remarks was taken from a passage of Scripture which related the circumstance of the Publican coming and giving himself up to Christ, acknowledging how great a sinner he was, but praying the Lord to be merciful to him. Mr. Pentecost said that every sinner stood in just the same position that the Publican did. Every man that was born of woman was full of corruption. If we were to search the Scriptures we would find that we were told that we were born in sin. This was the testimony of Jesus Christ. Some people thought they could clean themselves up a little and make themselves white. They might appear so on the outside, but inside they were as unclean and full of corruption as ever. If God should write the story of our hearts so that all men could read, we would see some of our best and most trusted men black from their eyes down to their feet with iniquity. The true spirit to come to Christ in was to confess that we were deeply dyed with sin, felt truly repentant, and asked for mercy, as the Publican did. He came to Christ in the right spirit. He knew that he was rotten to the core, and richly deserved punishment. But he believed in the mercy as well as in the justice of God. He said, "Lord, I know that I have sinned against Thee and against God, but have mercy on me."

The Bible said, "The soul that sinneth shall surely die." There was justice in our salvation, but it was not justice to us; it was justice to the Son of God, Who, knowing no sin, made Himself an atonement for our sins, and was a propitiation for us. So mercy to us was justice to Him. The cry of sinners should be, "Lord, be merciful to us; let Thy propitiating grace fall in mercy upon our souls." However deeply we might be steeped in sin, if we came to Christ as did the Publican, we could find mercy as he did. The speaker besought all who heard his voice to take hold of the means of grace offered them, and go to their homes that night with the mercy of God upon them and His love in their hearts.

Mr. Stebbins conducted the singing, as usual.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

The spring election for town officers, which occurs April 1, is not creating much excitement except among candidates. The people generally are disgusted with politics as run by Town-of-Lake politicians. There is a general desire for a change of officers and a reduction of the expenses of the town, but this can only be done by electing good men to office. There is every prospect of three tickets being put into the field, and perhaps four. One headed by Mr. George Muirhead for Supervisor will represent the present Board and the Stock-Yard interest, Mr. George D. Plant or P. T. Barry will head the Democratic and Workingmen's ticket, and Mr. Fred Grossman will probably be the choice of the Socialists. Another ticket is talked of in Englewood, all of which will make a lively four-handed fight.

JOURNALISTIC.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., March 19.—The *Republican*, of this city, one of the influential papers in Iowa, was sold to-day to the Hon. H. C. Henderson and H. L. Merriman, both prominent lawyers and able editorial writers. Mr. Henderson, one of the active Republican leaders of the State, will be the editor-in-chief. The price paid for the paper was $10,000. The Hon. A. H. Neidig, the retiring editor, will be remembered by many as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in 1873.

DR. DE KOVEN.

Sudden Death of the Eminent Divine at Racine Yesterday.

Brief Sketch of His Life and Work in the Cause of Religion.

His Valuable Services for Twenty Years as Dean of Racine College.

A Glowing Tribute by a Classmate of the Deceased.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., March 19.—Never since President Lincoln's untimely death have our people been so profoundly shocked and grieved as this morning when a horseback-rider from the college announced that the Rev. James De Koven, Dean of that institution, was dead. The news came like a thunderbolt from a cloudless sky, spreading like wild fire, though men found it almost impossible to realize it. At 9 o'clock this morning the Doctor was seated in conversation with one of the students, when he suddenly half rose from his chair with the exclamation "Help me, please," and fell back unconscious. Supposing it was a fainting-fit, the usual remedies were applied to recover him. These failing, medical help was summoned, which, however, did not arrive until he had breathed his last.

The Doctor was in unusual good health and spirits up to the moment of his seizure, and lived only about ten minutes after it, not regaining consciousness during the time, merely muttering a few incoherent words. He was about 47 years of age, the last twenty of which had spent in charge of Racine College, which owes its present high position among colleges to his work and devotion.

Two of the Doctor's sisters, Mrs. Casey and Mrs. Doyle, kept house for him, he never having been married. He was a man of great zeal and energy, of ripe scholarship and large benevolence; an eloquent divine and a genial, warm-hearted friend. As his services were of inestimable value to the college, his death is an incalculable loss, not only to the college but to theology, and learning, and humanity.

Some weeks ago the Doctor broke his ankle at Milwaukee, since which, though confined most of the time to his bed, he has maintained his labors, fully conducting the correspondence of the college, and exercising the same vigilance as during health. To this overwork and care is attributed the shock that ended his life.

Dr. De Koven has had under consideration a call to the Rectorship of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, which he declined only yesterday by letter.

The funeral ceremonies will occur at the Chapel of Racine College Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

The remains will be interred east of the Chapel, beside those of Prof. Park, late Warden of the College.

IN MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 19.—Intelligence of the sudden death of the Rev. Dr. De Koven, of Racine College, this morning, has caused deep sorrow in Episcopalian circles of this city. His frequent visits to Milwaukee, and his occasional services at the churches in this city, have made him as well known here, almost, as at his home proper, and thousands in Milwaukee will mourn his death as a near and beloved neighbor and friend.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

James De Koven was born in Middleton, Conn., Sept. 18, 1831, of parents who occupied a high position in society. He inherited rare abilities from his ancestors, and in youth gave promise of future eminence. His early education was superintended by his eldest brother, now in Europe. He graduated at Columbia College in 1851, and, having predilections for the ministry, immediately entered the General Theological Seminary in New York, finishing the course of study in 1854. In the same year he was admitted to the deaconate of the Protestant Episcopal Church by the Bishop of Connecticut, and, in 1855 to the priesthood by Bishop Kemper. Filled with ardor and zeal, he came at once to the Western missionary field, accepted a Professorship in Nashotah Seminary, and at the same time discharging faithfully the duties of Rector of St. John's Church, Delafield. He continued in this work five years, and finally left it to

TAKE CHARGE OF RACINE COLLEGE

in 1859. This institution was not originally a denominational one, but through the efforts of Dr. De Koven and others it was purchased by the Episcopal Church, and he became its Warden. Here he remained until the time of his death—nearly twenty years; and he leaves the college in a flourishing and vigorous condition. His success as an educator was wonderful, possessing, as he did, great organizing faculties and abilities to manage which were unsurpassed by any man in the country. It was said of him that he could build up in places where others failed. He was a great student, and his theological attainments were unusual. From the day he settled in the West he steadily grew in prominence, and for years he had exercised much influence in the Church. He was naturally a leader of men. The purity of his character, his wisdom and innate gifts brought him constantly to the front. In theology he espoused what is known as the Catholic school in the Church, and, though never seeking the position, was considered the ablest exponent of its ideas in America. The waves of controversy centered upon him, and party feeling defeated his elevation to

THE EPISCOPATE.

He was chosen by the clergy in Wisconsin in June, 1874, but lacked a majority of the laity. In Massachusetts he missed it by a few votes. Illinois elected him in February of 1875, but too many of the Standing Committees of the other dioceses were opposed to ratification. Though most important positions were within his reach, —among others First Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, New York, who commands a very large salary; the Deanship of the General Seminary; the Episcopate of Michigan; and Rectorship of St. Mark's Philadelphia,—he steadily refused to leave his work at Racine,—that to which he had given his life. From there, as a centre, his influence extended to the Church throughout the United States. While thoroughly medieval, in the ascetic sense, yet at the same time he was fully up to the present moment in everything practical. Keenly alive to the spiritual realities of the Christian faith, he was still intensely given to all the detail of college affairs. As an orator he was in the front rank. Those who witnessed it will never forget his defense of himself in the Diocesan Convention in Milwaukee five years ago. His habit was to think out his subject, and, having it in mind, he said what he had to say without faltering for a word. He was a superior man in every way, and the death of no Bishop or clergyman would be a greater loss to the Church. The inquiry now is, Who can be found to fill his place?

He was the brother of John De Koven, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank. His mother is still living in this city.

By a curious coincidence the topic previously selected by

THE REV. CLINTON LOCKE

for his Lenten service last evening was the necessity of a preparation for death, and the warning given to the good King Hezekiah "to put his house in order" was used as a groundwork for what the distinguished clergyman had to say. At the conclusion of his very earnest and solemn warning to be prepared for the coming, sudden it might be, of the Angel of Death, Dr. Locke said that little did he think, when he prepared this sermon, how particularly fitting it would be to the present sad occasion—for he presumed his hearers had heard the sad news of Dr. De Koven's sudden death. It was not a time to speak of his own private grief, of whose intensity no one but himself could be aware. But he thought it not inappropriate to say something of the man's worth and the incalculable loss inflicted upon the Church in his sudden demise. Few men had ever lived so perfect a life as the man who had just passed away. His was indeed one of the most perfectly rounded it had ever been the speaker's good fortune to know. Not only was he brilliant in every way, intellectually speaking, but he was one of the most excellent men that ever lived. He breathed an atmosphere, indeed, too rarefied for ordinary men to live in. His was a great, an immense loss, but his life was a beautiful example of what the Christian could attain to by constant communion with his Lord. Dr. Locke earnestly recommended that example to his hearers, and urged them to endeavor to imitate, even in some far off way, that love of God, that nearness to Him that elevated above all mean, petty, and degrading things which so many allowed to close around their lives, that characterized him.

A TRIBUTE.

The death of the Rev. James De Koven, Warden of Racine College, is not only a calamity to the Church of which he was so bright an ornament, but a public loss. The writer of this, a classmate of Dr. De Koven, and associated with him in the most intimate manner for twenty-five years, buries all his own personal grief to speak only of the great sorrow which has fallen upon Racine College, the Dioceses of Wisconsin and Illinois, and upon the whole Episcopal Church. There is not a city in our land where there are not some mourning hearts to-day over the sad news. Dr. De Koven was not only one of the most brilliant orators, one of the finest scholars, one of the most clear debaters in the Church, but he was one of the holiest, one of the saintliest of all her sons. His life was lived upon a very lofty plane far above the ordinary level. He was not an ascetic; he was not gloomy, but he conveyed to even the chance observer the impression of great personal holiness. He spent hours upon his knees, and from his childhood to his grave he was singularly free, as far as the keenest observation could know, from even what are called venial sins. But with this very holy and pure life there was no spiritual pride, no assumption of superior worthiness; ever a sweet humility, ever a low estimate of his own attainments, either in grace or in the learning of the schools.

When you add to all this a thoroughly charming manner, a perfect culture, an intimate knowledge of all the graces of polite society, and a personal magnetism which gave him wonderful power over the young men under his care, who without exception idolized him, the greatness of the loss is overpowering. There will of course be more extended notices of his life and works, but an old and dear friend hastens to lay upon his coffin this tribute, which all who knew him will confess is not overstrained.

C. L.

THE LAWRENCE CASE.

Testimony on the Divorce-Trial.

Dispatch to New York Sun.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 17.—Mr. Francis B. Peckham, Jr., opened the case this morning for Gen. Lawrence by reading the charges as contained in the complaint sworn and subscribed to by Gen. Lawrence, and on file with the Court. The first witness was Mr. Isaac Lawrence, who testified as follows:

"I am the brother of Albert G. Lawrence, the plaintiff in this suit. I know him and his wife. They resided at my father's house, Ochre Point, for five or six years. My brother has resided there since February of last year. I have not seen his wife for nearly two years. I have seen their child. The mother has had no communication with it for over a year. I was informed last year that Mrs. Lawrence had left her hotel in New York and gone abroad. I have not seen Mrs. Lawrence and the General together for a long time, certainly not since February, 1878. If the mother and the child had had any communication I should have known it."

The witness was not cross-examined.

Mr. Peckham then called Marie Klein, and there stepped to the Clerk's desk an intelligent appearing young woman of about 28 years of age. She gave her testimony in a clear voice, but with a decided French accent. After testifying at some length that she had been governess to Gen. Lawrence's child since its birth, that she knew Mr. Van Den Nest to visit the defendant late at night in Gray's Hotel, Washington, she said that in 1875 and 1876 she went to Rye Beach with Mrs. Lawrence, and that Van Den Nest followed them there each year. In 1875 he used to visit Mrs. Lawrence in the parlor of the Rye Beach House, and remain until 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning. At New London two years ago the General forbade Mr. Van Den Nest to visit his wife. After that she discovered, through a friend, that Mr. Van Den Nest was sending telegrams and letters to Mrs. Lawrence in her (witness') name. She told Mrs. Lawrence to discontinue it, but afterward witness received a letter addressed in her name, but it did not belong to her. Plaintiff's counsel handed her a paper, and witness recognized it as a copy of the original letter she had received. It read as follows:

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON—MY DEAREST: Mrs. Turnbull has just told me that he must have left to-day for Newport. What are you going to do? I wish I could know how to see you somewhere. I am sorry and repentant at the lost letter I wrote to you on Sunday. Pray forgive me, and don't be any longer angry. I love you, and I want you, and I shall have you, come what may. I am tired of waiting. Tell me that you love me, and that you are coming to make me happy, and I will give up my career, and we will go away and travel or rusticate somewhere. I will regret nothing with you, and I will have nothing more to wish for. I can hardly admit the thought of living without you. . . . I am almost crazy with wishes for you. Don't keep me responsible for my ill temper. I think I am never mad away from you. Why did you make me love you so much? Please answer this at once. Mail the answer to the hotel, that I may have it Friday. Be kind and good to me. I will love you so much. I hate the life I lead. Tell me where I would see you. I want you; I want you. Your own, faithfully.

There was no signature.

This concluded the examination of Miss Klein, and Counselor Peckham then read the affidavit of Mr. Carroll Livingston, which proved that he took the original of this letter to Mr. Van Den Nest in London, and that gentleman acknowledged having written it. This was plaintiff's case.

The Court (to Mr. Honey)—Have you anything to offer?

Mr. Honey—No, your Honor.

The Court (to Mr. Peckham)—I am satisfied with the testimony, Mr. Peckham, and will grant a divorce at once.

The decree was made out in the usual way, with the following addition: "And it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the aforesaid Albert G. Lawrence have the sole custody, care, and keeping of the before-named minor child, Esther Gracie Lawrence."

Dispatch to New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 17.—Mrs. Evelyn A. Lawrence, a relative of the divorced wife, is to bring suit against Gen. Lawrence, at the present session of the Supreme Court, to recover $10,000 which she loaned him. The suit of the Aquidneck Bank on a promissory note is also to be tried.

DEATHS.

DEKOVEN—The funeral of the late James DeKoven, S. T. D., will take place at Racine College on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock.

REID—Sept. 19, Mrs. Ellen Reid, at her residence, 51 Wright-st.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEGRAFF—Rachel, wife of Col. A. DeGraff, of St. Paul, Minn.

Remains will be taken to Dayton, O., Thursday morning.

MINTON—Of consumption, on the 19th, Annie, beloved daughter of Ann and the late John Minton, aged 19 years.

Funeral from her residence, 624 West Ohio-st., Friday morning, to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

DIMICK—March 19, of dropsy of the heart, Mr. Charles Dimick, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. J. K. Stevens, 271 Park-av., Chicago.

Funeral Friday at 11 a. m., from the residence by carriages to Rosehill. Friends are invited.

☞ Earlville (Ill.) papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

A MEETING OF THE FOURTEENTH WARD Republicans will be held this evening at 636 Milwaukee-av., in Lochner's Hall.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE NINTH Ward Republican Club at Parker's Hall, corner Madison and Halsted-sts., Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Speakers: Col. R. W. Ricaby, Peter Buschwah, the Hon L. L. Mills, and others.

THE SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will meet at 335½ Blue Island-av., to-night at 8 p. m. The Executive Committee is called at half-past 7.

THE THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL hold a grand ratification meeting to-night at 7:30 p. m. at Martine's Hall, 102 Twenty-second-st.

THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE TENTH Ward are respectfully invited to attend a meeting of the Tenth Ward Republican Club this evening at No. 258 West Lake-st. Every member is expected to be present.

Miscellaneous.

ALL LADIES INTERESTED IN SECURING ADditional signatures to the Home Protection Petition, to be presented to the Senate April 2, are requested to meet with the Executive Committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Friday, at Room 4, 148 Madison-st.

MRS. MARSH, PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE having in charge the "Carnival of Authors," requests the address of Mrs. Putnam, who so kindly offered her services and costumes at the first meeting held at the Palmer House in February.

THE OLD STUDENTS OF RACINE COLLEGE REsiding in Chicago and vicinity are requested to meet at the office of Rumsey Bro. & Co., 70 LaSalle-st., this morning at half-past 10 o'clock, to take action upon the death of Dr. DeKoven.

GEORGE D. RUMSEY,
MILTON C. LIGHTNER,
LEGRAND BURTON,
JOHN A. ELLIS.

THE NOON PRAYER-MEETING WILL BE CONducted in Lower Farwell Hall to-day by C. F. Gates.

TICKETS TO THE REV. JAMES POWELL'S lecture to be given to-morrow evening under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. will be supplied to any persons calling for them at the office of the Association.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE REPUBlican voters of the Second Ward at the hall of the Olivet Baptist Church this evening at 7:30 p. m.

THE REV. BROOKE HERFORD WILL LECTURE at the Third Unitarian Church, corner of Monroe and Laflin-sts., West Side, Thursday evening, March 20, inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Dr. Schliemann's Discoveries at Troy and Mycenæ."

NOTICE.

Final Notice to the Holders of Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Under the Plan of Reorganization, ratified by the decree of the Court, the time in which Bondholders should be allowed to participate in the benefits of the Plan, by the conversion of Bonds into Preferred Stock, was left to the discretion of the Purchasing Committee. More than three years having passed since this right was given, and more than nine-tenths of the Bondholders having converted their Bonds, the Committee, desirous of closing their labors, hereby give notice that the right of converting Bonds and receiving Preferred Stock will terminate on the 30th day of June, 1879.

Circulars giving information how the conversion is made can be had at the office of the Northern Pacific R. R. Co., No. 23 Fifth-av., New York.

The original stock will be exchanged for stock under the Plan up to the same time.

FREDERICK BILLINGS,
Dec. 18, 1878. Chairman Purchasing Committee.

BAYARD TAY[LOR]

Impressive Funeral Serv[ices at His] Boyhood's Ho[me]

Distinguished Citizens Do[ing Honor to] the Memory of the [Dead] Author.

Correspondence Philadelphi[a ...]

KENNETT SQUARE, March 15.— [...] his life-work ended and crowne[d ...] lies at rest in Longwood Cemete[ry ...] of his boyhood's home.

THE SCENE AT CEDAR[CROFT.]

It had been determined to h[...] Cedarcroft on account of the age [...] of the father and mother of the [...] now over 80 years of age. Such [...] as had been arranged for were t[...] hence the great body of people [...] and far had come to be present [...] were at Longwood Cemetery, n[...] away. But the house was c[...] room in which the casket was p[...] thronged that it was almost imp[...] Outside friends and neighbors [...] and spoke in low voices. "Ba[...] one subject of the conversati[on ...] them spoke of the dead poet in[...] He was not to them Mr. Taylo[r ...] lor, but simply Bayard. This [...] ble fact. Old and young, high [...] spoke in the same affectionate a[...] as if speaking of some [...] friend. In the library an[d ...] the casket were the imme[...] of the deceased and friends of [...] aged parents sat near the caske[t ...] and deceased on chairs adjoini[ng ...] present the Hon. Henry M. H[...] Pennsylvania, Dr. J. Howa[...] brother, and Dr. Franklin Taylo[r ...] deceased. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, [...] H. Boker, Col. Charles J. Lamb[...] W. Childs, Mr. Edmund Claren[ce ...] wife, Samuel Baucroft, Richa[rd ...] Edward P. Needles, W. Marsh[...] Rev. H. N. Powers of Bridgep[ort ...] ace Howard Furness, George [...] senting the artists of New York [...] P. Williams and J. S. McWillia[ms ...] the Delta Kappa Epsilon Socie[ty ...] Bayard Taylor having been a [...] Omicron chapter of that body. [...] present a committee of the [...] members being Senators Jon[...] Schnatterly, and Representative[s ...] Hackett, Nakel, and McCachra[n ...]

THE FUNERAL SER[VICES]

were conducted by the Rev. Dr. [...] ness, of Philadelphia, standing [...] the casket, which was fairly [...] flowers. Dr. Furness spoke [...] times inaudible voice, and wa[s ...] ing under the utmost emotio[n ...] outside the immediate family [...] hear the speaker's tones indist[...] who caught the words were [...] The hope of blessed immortal[ity ...] dead poet lived was feelingly [...] the bereavement of the famil[y ...] manner that moved all to tears.

Dr. Franklin Taylor, cousin [...] the companion of his boyhood, [...] friend during manhood, followe[d ...] words, rendered almost inaud[ible ...] "I hardly dare trust myself [...] day, yet it is deemed fitting th[...] few words. It seems but a litt[le ...] three boys went into the world [...] desire to know more of the [...] and other lands and other [...] not speak of those days, [...] full of joy and hope. For [...] these boys have departed, [...] ing one, with feelings too deep [...] stands here alone. A year ag[o ...] within was selected as the repr[esentative of the] nation to the Court of the g[...] pire. We felt that it was a [...] his worth, and we hoped that h[...] ter enabled to produce the [...] mind was bent—a work which [...] the life of Goethe—of German[...] But this hope is extinguished [...] many human aspirations. B[...] been done, work which is a ch[...] Christian religion—helping [...] barriers between nations, and [...] bonds between ourselves and t[...] the seas. His tasks are done. [...] no more over other lands an[d ...] but he comes back to sleep sid[e ...] other son who gave his life in [...] ice of his country as this one g[...] civil service; and we can lay h[...] that his work has been done, a[...] sleep peacefully and gently [...] loved so well." Dr. Taylor ad[...] words, but his emotion rende[red ...] ble.

There were few persons prese[nt ...] affected to tears by the simpl[e ...] words spoken.

THE FUNERAL COR[TEGE.]

The casket, bearing many [...] tributes, was then taken u[p ...] wreaths of laurel and evergree[n ...] Germany with the remains, an[d ...] one which still preserved its [...] ness, from Auerbach. The un[...] of the Beta Chapter of Colu[...] the Nu Chapter of New York [...] design in the form of a diamo[nd ...] ing the badge of the Order. [...] tea roses, calla lilies, tuberoses [...] was presented by friends at C[...] people of Kennett Square had [...] fine design. There were prob[...] the house when the brief religi[ous ...] nated, and the casket was t[...] hearse, the following being [...] Dr. Franklin Taylor, of Phila[...] Gause, of Wilmington; J[...] and Jacob C. Cox, of [...] Edward Needles, of West[...] shall Swayne, of Kennett S[...] Boker, of Philadelphia; Edwa[...] New York; and Whitelaw R[eid ...] The six first-named gentleme[n ...] fellows and friends of the d[...] latter his intimate friends [...] panions. The grounds of th[...] were covered with carriages, [...] remains were placed on the [...] and relations of the deceased [...] the places assigned them. [...] Miss Taylor, the widow and d[...] ceased, followed immediately [...] Over one hundred vehicles we[...] after some thirty minutes' del[ay ...] tege started for Longwood [...] Taylor's father and mother re[...] The roads were very heavy, [...] necessarily slow, and it was n[...] hour after the departure from [...] Longwood Cemetery was rea[ched ...] tery is on historic groun[d ...] meeting-house, from which [...] name, is the one in [...] Lloyd Garrison electrified t[...] section with his denunciation[s ...] the spot from which the Qu[...] Chester County was aroused [...] the "underground rail road." [...] Anna Dickinson is said to ha[...] address, and the characteris[...] fashioned meeting-house is [...] many who heard the little Q[...] her first appearance on the p[...]

The grave of Bayard Tayl[or ...] hereafter pointed out, is only [...] the entrance to the cemetery [...] other grave, on the marble [...] are inscribed these words:

IN MEMORY [...]
MARY, [...]
Daughter of John and [...]
And Wife of Bayar[d ...]
Born July 31, [...]
Died Dec. 21, 1[...]

Here lies Mary Taylor, to [...] lor was married on her deat[h ...] of their young lives and lov[e ...] written, but it is as familiar [...] to the good people of Chest[er ...] Agnew was a sweet, modest [...] first love of the man whose [...] own. A cold, followed by a [...] did its work so surely and s[...] was dispelled, and, at her ow[n ...] Bayard Taylor were united [...] she died. He never left he[r ...] until he followed her to th[e ...] touching little poem—"The [...] —he gives some insight int[o ...] his grief at her untimely d[eath ...] also lies buried nea[r ...] Frederick Taylor, killed [...] Around and in Longwood C[emetery ...] assembled a large concourse [...] than three thousand peop[le ...] actual count over four h[...] which the men, women, and [...] County had come from far a[...] ent at the last sad rites. Th[e ...] grave were packed with a de[...] and it was only after unceas[...] way could be made for t[he ...] hearse, and the carriage con[...] and her daughter.

DUST TO DU[ST.]

It had been intended to h[...]

BAYARD TAYLOR.

Impressive Funeral Services at His Boyhood's Home.

Distinguished Citizens Doing Honor to the Memory of the Dead Author.

Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

KENNETT SQUARE, March 15.—Bayard Taylor, his life-work ended and crowned with honors, lies at rest in Longwood Cemetery, within sight of his boyhood's home.

THE SCENE AT CEDARCROFT.

It had been determined to have services at Cedarcroft on account of the age and feebleness of the father and mother of the deceased,—both now over 80 years of age. Such brief services as had been arranged for were to be private, and hence the great body of people who from near and far had come to be present at the funeral were at Longwood Cemetery, nearly four miles away. But the house was crowded, and the room in which the casket was placed so densely thronged that it was almost impossible to move. Outside friends and neighbors stood in groups and spoke in low voices. "Bayard" was the one subject of the conversation, for none of them spoke of the dead poet in any other way. He was not to them Mr. Taylor or Bayard Taylor, but simply Bayard. This was a most notable fact. Old and young, high and low, alike spoke in the same affectionate and familiar way, as if speaking of some near and dear friend. In the library and surrounding the casket were the immediate relatives of the deceased and friends of the family. The aged parents sat near the casket, and the widow and deceased on chairs adjoining. There were present the Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, Governor of Pennsylvania, Dr. J. Howard Taylor, the brother, and Dr. Franklin Taylor, cousin of the deceased. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the Hon. George H. Boker, Col. Charles J. Lamborn, Mr. George W. Childs, Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman and wife, Samuel Bancroft, Richard H. Stoddard, Edward P. Needles, W. Marshall Swayne, the Rev. H. N. Powers of Bridgeport, Conn.; Horace Howard Furness, George H. Sewell, representing the artists of New York, and Messrs. F. P. Williams and J. S. McWilliams, representing the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society of New York, Bayard Taylor having been a member of the Omicron chapter of that body. There were also present a committee of the Legislature, the members being Senators Jones, Gazzam, and Schnatterly, and Representatives Butler, Landis, Hackett, Nakel, and McCachran.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES

were conducted by the Rev. Dr. William H. Furness, of Philadelphia, standing at the head of the casket, which was fairly embowered in flowers. Dr. Furness spoke in a low and at times inaudible voice, and was evidently laboring under the utmost emotion. While those outside the immediate family circle could only hear the speaker's tones indistinctly, the friends who caught the words were moved to tears. The hope of blessed immortality in which the dead poet lived was feelingly adverted to, and the bereavement of the family spoken of in a manner that moved all to tears.

Dr. Franklin Taylor, cousin of the deceased, the companion of his boyhood, and his intimate friend during manhood, followed in a few brief words, rendered almost inaudible by emotion: "I hardly dare trust myself to speak here to-day, yet it is deemed fitting that I should say a few words. It seems but a little while ago that three boys went into the world together with a desire to know more of the life of the world, and other lands and other peoples. I dare not speak of those days, which were so full of joy and hope. For already two of these boys have departed, and the remaining one, with feelings too deep for expression, stands here alone. A year ago, and he who lies within was selected as the representative of this nation to the Court of the great German Empire. We felt that it was a just recognition of his worth, and we hoped that he would be better enabled to produce the work on which his mind was bent—a work which was to illustrate the life of Goethe—of Germany's greatest poet. But this hope is extinguished as is the fate of many human aspirations. But other work has been done, work which is a characteristic of the Christian religion—helping to break down the barriers between nations, and to establish closer bonds between ourselves and the people beyond the seas. His tasks are done. He will wander no more over other lands and across the seas, but he comes back to sleep side by side by the other son who gave his life in the military service of his country as this one gave his life in the civil service; and we can lay him to rest, feeling that his work has been done, and that he will sleep peacefully and gently near the home he loved so well." Dr. Taylor added some other words, but his emotion rendered them inaudible.

There were few persons present who were not affected to tears by the simple and impressive words spoken.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE.

The casket, bearing many beautiful floral tributes, was then taken up. Many of the wreaths of laurel and evergreen were sent from Germany with the remains, among others being one which still preserved its color and freshness, from Auerbach. The united floral tribute of the Beta Chapter of Columbia College and the Nu Chapter of New York was a magnificent design in the form of a diamond, and representing the badge of the Order. A splendid lyre of tea roses, calla lilies, tuberoses, and white pinks was presented by friends at Cedarcroft, and the people of Kennett Square had also presented a fine design. There were probably 400 people in the house when the brief religious services terminated, and the casket was then taken to the hearse, the following being the pall-bearers: Dr. Franklin Taylor, of Philadelphia; J. Taylor Gause, of Wilmington; James M. Phillips and Jacob C. Cox, of Kennett Square; Edward Needles, of West Chester; Marshall Swayne, of Kennett Square; George H. Boker, of Philadelphia; Edward C. Stedman, of New York; and Whitelaw Reid, of New York. The six first-named gentlemen were old schoolfellows and friends of the dead poet, and the latter his intimate friends and literary companions. The grounds of the family mansion were covered with carriages, and as soon as the remains were placed on the hearse the friends and relations of the deceased were conducted to the places assigned them. Mrs. Taylor and Miss Taylor, the widow and daughter of the deceased, followed immediately after the hearse. Over one hundred vehicles were in waiting, and after some thirty minutes' delay the funeral cortege started for Longwood Cemetery. Mr. Taylor's father and mother remained at home. The roads were very heavy, and the progress necessarily slow, and it was not until nearly an hour after the departure from Cedarcroft that Longwood Cemetery was reached. This cemetery is on historic ground. The Friends' meeting-house, from which it takes its name, is the one in which William Lloyd Garrison electrified the people of this section with his denunciations of slavery, and the spot from which the Quaker sentiment of Chester County was aroused to the support of the "underground rail road." It was here that Anna Dickinson is said to have made her first address, and the characteristically plain, old-fashioned meeting-house is yet attended by many who heard the little Quaker maiden on her first appearance on the platform.

The grave of Bayard Taylor, which will be hereafter pointed out, is only a few yards from the entrance to the cemetery. Beside it is another grave, on the marble head-stone of which are inscribed these words:

IN MEMORY OF
MARY,
Daughter of John and Lydia Agnew,
And Wife of Bayard Taylor.
Born July 31, 1827.
Died Dec. 21, 1850.

Here lies Mary Taylor, to whom Bayard Taylor was married on her death-bed. The history of their young lives and loves has never been written, but it is as familiar as household words to the good people of Chester County. Mary Agnew was a sweet, modest, studious girl, the first love of the man whose grave is beside her own. A cold, followed by a rapid consumption, did its work so surely and swiftly that all hope was dispelled, and, at her own request, she and Bayard Taylor were united a few days before she died. He never left her house afterwards until he followed her to the grave, and in a touching little poem—"The Desolate Hearth"—he gives some insight into the poignancy of his grief at her untimely death. His brother also lies buried near,—Col. Charles Frederick Taylor, killed at Gettysburg. Around and in Longwood Cemetery there had assembled a large concourse, probably not less than three thousand people. There were by actual count over four hundred vehicles, in which the men, women, and children of Chester County had come from far and near to be present at the last sad rites. The approaches to the grave were packed with a dense mass of people, and it was only after unceasing exertions that a way could be made for the entrance of the hearse, and the carriage containing Mrs. Taylor and her daughter.

DUST TO DUST.

It had been intended to have the last services in the meeting-house, the walls of which were covered with flowers and evergreens, but the multitude in attendance caused this idea to be abandoned. The casket having been lowered to the grave, the Rev. Dr. Furness engaged briefly in prayer, and after the services for the dead had been read by the Rev. Dr. Powers, Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman spoke as follows:

Three months have gone since we heard from a distant land that the spirit of our companion had departed. His life was eager, noble, and renowned. It lasted for more than half a century, yet ceased prematurely, and we say, "He should have died hereafter." Here to-day at this very spot the mold which held that spirit returns to the self-same earth which matured it. Here the mortal journeyings are forever ended; the seas, the deserts, the mountain ranges shall be crossed no more; the joyous eyes are veiled; the dear warm heart can throb no longer; the stalwart frame has fallen and henceforth lies at rest. For us the record is closed, but is it, indeed, without a continuance? This is the question which here at this moment, in this place, so strongly comes to each one of those who were his comrades, whom he loved with all his generous nature, to whom he was ever staunch and true, for whom he would at all times have given all he had, for whom only his dust now can receive the love, the tender utterance, the ceaseless remembrance which they seek to offer in return. Are the travels then in truth forever ended? Shall there be for our brother no more insatiable thirst for knowledge, no more high poetic speech, no more looking toward the stars? For me, I try to take the answer from his own lips, since they so often foretokened it. If ever a longing for eternal life, a resolve not to be deprived of action, a beautiful and absolute faith that the Power which governs all had decreed that these should not surcease,—if these ever have given a mortal hold on immortality, then our Bayard still is living, though above and beyond us. For however dimmed may be the vision wherewith some of us strive in vain, whatever our hope to look behind the veil, for him there was neither doubt nor darkness. He could not, would not, tolerate the idea of an ended individuality. I have never known a man whose trust in this one thing was so absolutely and always unshaken, or who had a more abiding, sustaining faith in the perfection of the universal plan, and in the beneficence of its designer. Such was his religion, and I say that it was constant and most beautiful. Possibly it was something of the Quaker breed within him that made him so conscious of the spirit and so natural and unfailing a believer in direct inspiration. In this age of questionings and searchings how few of those who profess the most have his perfect faith in that immortality whose promise animates the creeds. For this alone the most rigid may revere his religion. And even without this his spotless life of purity, philanthropy, heroic deed, has been a model for those who seek to become the disciples of whom the Teacher said: "By their fruits ye shall know them." This is the one statement which I desire to make. This much at this final place and hour I am moved to affirm. Joyous poet! Loyal comrade! Patient and generous brother in toil and song, farewell! farewell!

A choir from Kennett, Chester, and West Chester, under the leadership of Prof. Sweeny, then sang a dirge: "Fold It Aaway." This was composed by Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, and the music by John B. Sweeny, M. B., was so sweetly plaintive as to call forth general expressions of praise. The choir was composed of well-trained voices, and as the sweetly sad words were wafted on the air they proved a most fitting requiem for the dead. The words are as follows:

FOLD IT AWAY.

Empty the casket, the caged bird outflown,
Back again, back again, earth take thy own;
Thou who didst give it, thy fairest of clay,
Clasp thy arms tenderly, fold it away.
Fold it away, for the loved one has fled,
Fold it away, for our hero is dead,
Fold it away—fold it away, for our hero is dead.

Carried most lovingly over the sea,
Bring we our offering, Longwood, to thee;
Wanderings over, and full garlands won,
Rev'rently bring we the dust of thy son.
Fold it away, for the great soul has fled.

Leave us our treasures his life and his songs,
Take in thy keeping what to thee belongs;
Take the wayfarer's inn, God has taken the guest,
Ours are the memories, thine is the rest.
Fold it away, for the singer has fled.

Back again, back again, earth unto earth!
Cradle his slumbers who cradled his birth;
Take the form tenderly close to thy breast,
Gather it lovingly home to its rest.
Fold it away, for the tenant has fled.

As the last notes of the dirge melted away the crowd once more pressed forward. The Rev. Dr. Furness raised his hand and then impressively pronounced the benediction. Another moment and the casket was hidden from view, the assemblage began to disperse, and all that was mortal of Bayard Taylor was at last at rest.

DEMOCRATIC PERJURY.

The Movement to Unseat the Two Republican Congressmen from Cincinnati.

Cincinnati Commercial, March 18.

It has long been known to well-posted people here that the Democratic Central Club of this city had devised a plan for an attempt to save the First and Second Districts, after they had been fairly wrested from them by Benjamin Butterworth and Thomas L. Young. The plan was to secure a lot of men, who would make their affidavits to statements showing that the Congressmen-elect had received illegal votes from Kentucky, and had paid men to vote for them. A few weeks ago a *Commercial* reporter, hearing of the progress that was being made in this game, asked Mr. Butterworth if he knew anything about it. He answered that he did; that the Democrats were raking hell with a fine-tooth comb for scoundrels who would be willing to swear to something or anything, true or false. But he did not see what it could all amount to, as the time for a notice of contest had gone by.

On Saturday last a *Commercial* reporter hunted after Mr. Thomas Shay, who was understood to have been employed to draw up a lot of the affidavits. Mr. Shay could not be found then, nor could he be found yesterday. The gentleman in his office would not state in what direction he had gone. He admitted that he was out of the city. It was stated yesterday that in Congress to-day Representative McMahon, of the Third District, would present the affidavits, and move to exclude Congressmen Butterworth and Young, and for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges of fraud in the Congressional election in the First and Second Districts of Ohio.

About two weeks ago a *Commercial* reporter had a conversation with a man whose name shall not appear in this connection, but who will materialize when the time shall come, who said that he had been employed, in connection with others, in working up certain evidence against Congressmen Butterworth and Young, in the interest of the Democracy. He stated that a large number of affidavits had been procured; that a pack of men had been made, in these affidavits, to appear as having sworn to a lot of astonishing facts showing bribery of voters by Butterworth, Young, and other Republicans; whereas, many of the affiants had given fictitious names. Some had never read what they subscribed to, and others had never been sworn in fact. He knew of South Harris, James A. Waring, James A. Moore, Billy ——, of Seventh and Plum, and others who, under fictitious names, had been made to appear as swearing to a lot of stuff that was simply made up of the grossest lies that could be invented. He knew of his own knowledge of one instance wherein a man was made to appear as swearing to having come over the suspension bridge from Covington, Ky., with nineteen other men, and who repeated on Freeman street, and on Central avenue, and other voting places, all of which was a lie out of whole cloth. The man did not subscribe his own name, but a fictitious one—John F. Harris.

Another man was taken to Thomas Shay's house, on Mill street, where he made affidavit that he had been procured by Tom Francis and Tom Edwards, in Covington, to go to the front; and he voted several times for Butterworth in the eastern part of the city—at Sixth and Lock, and on Martin street, and other places. So far as our informant could judge by what he had seen, not a man had made an oath in the regular way, though the affidavits to be exhibited before Congress would appear to be all right.

A *Commercial* reporter called upon a well-known Democratic lawyer at his office yesterday, and inquired what he knew about the affidavits that have been prepared in regard to alleged Republican frauds in this city and county last fall, which have been taken by Democrats and forwarded to Washington for the consideration of the Democratic House of Representatives?

Said he: "They have it on Butterworth and Young that they had a cart-load of money, and took it through the several wards. They had sub-agents who used it and bought votes with it. The affidavits affect not only Butterworth and Young, but also others who were elected, among them Judge Moore. I understand he gave a suit of clothes to a man who worked for him, and that he bought his nomination. He gave $200 to the Socialists for obtaining his nomination on their ticket, as far as I am able to learn from the affidavits. I understand a large number of affidavits have been taken, but the contents I do not know. Their tenor, I am told, is that money was paid to different parties to work for the Republican candidates, and the parties elected literally bought their election. It affects the different candidates on the Republican ticket who were declared elected.

"I learn that the affidavits will appear in the morning in the New York *Herald*, and that the Hon. John A. McMahon has the originals in his possession, and will present them to the House of Representatives to-morrow. Congress will be asked to appoint a committee to come out here and investigate the facts. Mr. McMahon will object to Butterworth and Young being sworn in to-morrow in the House."

The reporter suggested that Mr. Thomas Shay had taken the affidavits, from what he could learn. He had stopped at Shay's office, but Shay was not in, and a young man there had told him that Shay was not in the city, and would not return for two or three days, to which our well-known Democrat responded:

"Yes, Shay is in Washington. Shay, I suppose, has taken some of the affidavits. The Democratic Central Club has been doing the work of getting out these affidavits. I took one of them myself, but they were taken by different parties, as I understand. All I know about the contents of one was, that on A. E. Cramer and Doc Tibballs, in the Fifteenth Ward, which showed that they paid money to a fellow up there to work for the ticket, but the roughest is on Judge Moore, as far as I can learn. I understand a remonstrance, largely signed by citizens, has gone up to Washington, protesting against Butterworth and Young being sworn in in the face of these facts, and against their being allowed to take their seats. As I understand it, they have the affidavits of the men whom Butterworth took around with him, and to whom he distributed the cash."

The reporter suggested that the time for a contest for the seats from the First and Second Districts had passed, to which came the response:

"The House is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members, and in case of the removal of Butterworth and Young, their seats would be declared vacant."

"Don't you think it a small business?" queried the reporter.

"Well, I refused to have anything to do with it. Of course there is money paid on both sides at every election by Republicans and Democrats alike. I think Butterworth and Young knew what was going on here in getting up these affidavits. I don't think the affidavits are as rough on them, though, as on others—Moore, for instance."

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Changed His Mind.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 19.—This is to say that I did not drown myself, as expected the other day. Let all the nation rejoice. Scatter the news to the winds. PAT SMITH.

Will Mr. Doty Please Explain?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 18.—On what grounds did Mr. Doty order the schools dismissed yesterday? It was not a national holiday. The are never closed on Protestant holidays. Why on Catholic? PARENT.

Hahnemann College.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 18.—In your mention of the circular relating to the Hahnemann Medical College you say: "The trouble originally grew out of the secession of a member of the Faculty of Hahnemann Medical College, who established the Chicago Homeopathic College." This is a grave error of statement, and likely to create an unfavorable impression. The fact is, that out of thirteen Professors constituting the Hahnemann Faculty at that time ten seceded and formed the new College. Properly stated, the Faculty of the new College is composed almost entirely of the old Hahnemann Faculty. They left only one person of any valued reputation in the old institution, and he would have seceded with us if he had been asked. Yours, etc.,

ONE OF THE OLD FACULTY.

Was It Love, or What?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 18.—It being very seldom I have anything to say through the columns of the press, I must ask a little space to protest against every soft-brained, vealy youth that can't read a criticism upon an actress without inflicting other people with their opinions. It may be that Lotta can sing, and it may be that she cannot. It is generally considered among sane people who have not fallen in love with her that she cannot sing. I suppose we must excuse the young veal who signs himself "Justice" in to-day's TRIBUNE, on the principle that a boy when he is 15 is at a very tender age and is liable to fall in love with every female he happens to see.

SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS.

The Sewerage Item.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 19.—The *Evening Journal* supports the extravagant item of $250,000 for sewerage in the new Appropriation bill, and says: "Chicago is so low and marshy that drainage will always be a very expensive and important matter." This is perfectly true, but it does not touch the point in dispute. The question is whether more than $50,000, in addition to the unexpended balances, can be judiciously expended in one year. The Mayor said in his veto message that there would be a fund of about $100,000 available for sewers from unexpended balances; and this sum, in addition to the $50,000 recommended by the Committee, would be, he said, about all that could be profitably expended in one year. The Council disregarded his protest, and added $200,000 to the item. The motives of the Aldermen in voting this immense sum out of the taxpayers' pockets were mixed; but most of them were influenced solely by a desire to curry favor with their constituents. The sewerage item is in municipal politics much what the River and Harbor bill is in national politics. About three-quarters of the money appropriated in both instances is procured by log-rolling. R.

The Republican City Ticket.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 19.—It is conceded by the best element of both parties that the Republicans have nominated for city officers a ticket composed of good and competent men. A better ticket, taking it as a whole, was never presented before the people. And many of our business men think it so strong and unexceptionable that there is no doubt of its success. There is a feeling of security and apathy which, if not removed, will defeat the ticket, and give the city into the hands of the bummer element. Every effort is being secretly made to elect "Our Carter," and turn the administration over to the control of the tax-eating horde from which Chicago has suffered so much in former years.

If we would have a continuance of the good government we have enjoyed under the excellent administration of Mayor Heath, the business men and all others who have the good of our city at heart must do their whole duty for the election of A. M. Wright,—a man who will, if elected Mayor, fill with great credit the chair of his worthy predecessor. Mr. Wright is a most excellent business man, of high ability and strict integrity. Let us all do our duty between this and election, and on election-day close our places of business and give one good day's work for the cause of good government, law, and order. It will pay the best of any day's work we ever done. A BUSINESS MAN.

The Leaders of Great Reforms.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 18.—I believe that the movement of suppressing intemperance, now so active, is destined to be transient, so far as results for the good of society are concerned. In the first place, the wisdom of the past is ignored, and all precedent set aside. Woman is thrust into political life, and the men who have lived a life of sin are placed at the head, with an outward semblance of being reformed.

The greatest reform that ever took place was brought about by Christ, who was not a reformed person; neither did he choose those to help him that were reformed drunkards and gamblers. Mahomet was not a reformed drunkard. The leaders of the Reformation were not men steeped in crime. So history is full of examples that ought to be a lesson to us.

To suppose that a man just from his Bacchanalian orgies, reeking with the fumes of the lost, is a fit subject to lead the virtuous and the noble, is the hight of absurdity; when we commit our children to the care of teachers, we do not select those that have been degraded, but those whose whole life has been one of sobriety and honor.

If these reformed men and women were allowed to conduct their own associations, and not encouraged to reach out their entwining arm to draw into their folds all men of standing, men who have grown into a higher state of manhood, it would be better. There should be a congruity in all things.

When woman leaves her home to go out and knock at the door of the Legislature, seeking to gain the ballot, she is proving recreant to her duty, to her family, and to her God. In order to have a permanent reformation, woman must begin at home with her children. To make a successful advance in the correction of the wrongs of society, the child must be taught from the first smile as he lies in the cradle until he goes out from home a developed man or woman. To cultivate the virtues and guard from the slightest evil, to awaken a love of justice and sacred honor, and then to chasten all into gentleness and refinement, mercy and compassion, is allotted to woman.

All mankind now on the stage of action has been in her hands "like the soft and yielding wax, and what she placed there is there still." Then if woman is wronged, where have her wrongs originated? She first molded those that make the laws, and moved the hearts of those that now move society. Who has made society what it is more than woman? Who first places the tempting wine upon the table and the side-board? Who with her own hands teaches the inexperienced youth, with the softest language and sweetest smile, his first lessons in gambling?

Wrongs of woman, indeed! What greater can she have than those self-imposed? What greater can she have than those inflicted by intemperance, gambling, and the social evil? Has woman taken her stand against them? "Woman can save her sister from being a drunkard's wife by practicing a more benevolent etiquette, leading none into temptation."

No one would be more pleased to see all drunkards reformed than the writer of this; to see them prove themselves worthy of a life of sobriety and consistency. But to suppose, and act accordingly, that men who have been recreant to their manhood, who have drank to the dregs of dissipation and wretchedness, are to come forth, like Venus from the brain of Jupiter, full-fledged, and then be the leaders of the righteous, refined, and noble, is not reasonable, and the promoters of this scheme will fail in due time. D. H. PINGREY.

Temperance and Politics.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 19.—To successfully combat with any great public evil, such as intemperance, the majority must rule. No efforts made, or being made, by the minority in regard to this evil will be of any avail so long as the majority oppose it. The temperance question has been again and again discussed throughout the country and the world at large, only to result in discomfiture when introduced in politics. To make of the two one common issue is a fallacy so apparent to all intelligent people that any attempt to enlarge on the subject is needless. To eradicate it, or in a measure to bring the public mind in earnest to a realization of the iniquity and sin being wrought by alcohol, requires earnest thought and great patience and effort on the part of every temperance adherent. To push forward this topic, and mix it with politics, will do no good whatever, and will only result in discomfiture to all concerned. A healthy vitality on this subject can only be secured by a resort to something which tends to impress the mind of the intemperate with actual facts in every-day life. The present checkered career of this city in the body politic addresses itself to the hearts of every citizen. Nothing should be embodied in politics, and more especially the temperance question, which will always prove a source of contention just so long as strictly temperance opponents are so numerous. Temperance is a distinct question by itself, and must be dealt with accordingly. An appeal to the hearts and understanding at each home altar will work out far better and more lasting results than any which could be made at the ballot-box. If respectable voters have a duty to perform to God and their country, Christian women everywhere have a sacred duty devolving on them at their own firesides,—not in politics, not in saloons, not in places of questionable repute, but at home, with fathers, and sons, and brothers, and husbands; their influence there will tell for good or evil. At present temperance and politics are far apart, and no efforts should be made by any one to unite the two; no marriage-certificate should at present be issued, until temperance is wooed in earnest and in love by one who is at present her enemy. L. MOUAT.

Infant Baptism.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 18.—The sermon of the Rev. E. K. Cressey on "The Evils of Infant Baptism," reported in Monday's issue, is highly characteristic of every Close-Communion Baptist.

The usual congratulation of the rapid outgrowth of all other sects being indulged in, the speaker applies himself to his subject with a zeal worthy a better cause.

His wild assertions call to mind the fiat of the Rev. Florence McCarthy in the Fourth Church about a year prior to the memorable trial, when the young Close-Communion enthusiast confidently declared "that eventually all other sects would merge into Baptists, and then the millennium would dawn."

The Rev. Cressey boldly asserts that "Christ was immersed in the Jordan," which all the world knows he cannot prove.

We can admit the claim of the Savior's baptism by immersion, yet challenge the establishment of any close-communionism as connected with a single word or act of His three years' ministry. We claim equal fidelity to His example for a free Gospel as does our Baptist brethren for imitation in immersion.

The commission, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," was supplemented by the declaration that "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned." Now, while it may take both faith and baptism to save the believer, by the same authority it only requires unbelief to damn "he that believeth not."

Only upon the hypothesis that men preach upon what they least possess, can it be fully understood why the Catholic and Baptist so often select Paul's chapter on charity. For both by every word insist upon others the exercise of what never enters their mind as the thing most needful for themselves.

The similarity between the two is very striking. Only "while the former is an intolerance of power, the latter is an intolerance of weakness." The persistent claim of the advocate of close-communion, that the only valid baptism is immersion, all others to the contrary notwithstanding, is much like unto the one juryman, who lectured the other eleven for their stubbornness.

Though I give my body to ever so much washing, and have not charity, I am nothing. PEDOBAPTIST.

Shall Methodism Make a Hobby of the Chinese Question?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 18.—I notice by THE TRIBUNE's account of the Methodist preachers' meeting yesterday that Methodism in Chicago is to be enlightened on the Chinese question by a native lecturer, one Chan Pak Kwai, who is said to be a convert to Christianity, the product of the Methodist Mission in California. We are confidently informed, too, that it is "not a money-making scheme," but "a small fee will be charged to pay traveling expenses."

Now, with all deference to the ministers' meeting, to whom as a loyal layman I generally defer, this whole business appears to me very much like a put-up job. The Chinese capacity for cramming is so well known, and the reports of their views heretofore given to the press are so obviously but the echoes of those who have undertaken to champion their cause as to render it almost certains, that it is mainly a system of parrotry which must speedily come to disrepute. The lectures, however, may prove a sort of pious divertisement, and the brethren having fairly mounted the Chinese question as a hobby will not be expected to get down till the beast is fairly flown.

It seems somewhat anomalous to see the ministry and press of a church which has so large a membership among the common people advocating Chinese immigration, because nothing is more certain than that, if carried to its probable extent, it must inevitably reduce the rate of wages, and add immeasurably to the distress now existing among the wage-classes. And so far from this being either a wise or just policy, every consideration urges the maintenance of maximum wages for American labor.

Wages, or income, is the lever that lifts us all, and you cannot have either intelligence or morals without a rate of wages which enables men to live in decency and comfort. If you house and feed a man like a brute, then you will take the most certain way to make a brute of him. Moreover, there is already an ominous wail arising from the ranks of labor, not, as I believe, from any inherent depravity above other men, among them, but because of the hopelessness of the outlook, and the conviction forced upon them that the tendency of the times is rapidly toward a hovel and a crust. To those who correctly discern the signs of the times it must seem madness to encourage any project which will be likely to lay further burdens at the door of the poor.

I have no sympathy for Communism, nor any other ism which proposes to revolutionize society for the attainment of some fancied cure-all for the ills of humanity. Neither will American workmen, as a class, listen to these Utopian schemes, for the sense of justice is notably strong in them, and they will avoid the standards of the revolutionist if they could believe that society was indeed interested in their welfare. If those more fortunate than they would say to them, in truth: "Brethren, we are touched with the manifold hardships of your lot; we recognize the downward tendency of things which threaten to submerge you; we listen 'as bound with you' to the grievance of labor; and let us in a fraternal spirit take up the questions in earnest to see how, without detriment or injustice to any, all may have labor and comfort such as shall warrant a hopeful outlook for the future."

But the stock argument of the Specialists is: "We allow the Irish and Dutch to come, hence cannot shut the door in the face of John."

I have generally observed a pronounced thickness of speech on the part of those who use this specious argument, as if they had only recently got rid of their brogue, if not their brogans. We are all of us too recently from beyond the sea to put on much style as to nationality. Those who curse the Irish the loudest, many of them have in some obscure closet at home the knee-corduroys and shelalah of the founder of the family—in America; and the scull-cap and German pipe of some not remote ancestor are heirlooms in many a now Yankee family. The truth is, that the Irish and Germans and some other nationalities of Europe are our cousins two or three times removed only, and every man of them who comes here with an honest purpose to unite his fortunes permanently with us, conforming to our system of government and labor, helps to build us up, and not contrawise.

No class of men are doing a better work for the Union to-day than the European emigrants who are anchoring to the soil of our Great Northwest, and if hundreds of thousands of Americans now living precariously in towns and cities could be induced to join fortunes with them, it would be a guarantee of permanence to the State very gratifying indeed.

It may be said that I have wandered from the subject. Not at all. The Chinese question is primarily a question of wages and the welfare of labor, and to try to make it one of religion is to start a false issue.

To our ministers I would respectfully say, Brethren, go slow; for, to use a Western phrase, you have "taken the wrong shoot." C. B. CARTER.

CALIFORNIA.

Address of the Republican State Committee—Prominence Given the Chinese Question.

The California Republican State Committee issued the following address on the 7th inst.:

FELLOW-REPUBLICANS: Once more the demands of patriotism call us to action; once more the importance of securing the control of the Government in the hands of those true and tried elements of the party which have preserved the national progress impels us to address you. The coming campaign in our State is of ordinary moment. It involves the dominance of our glorious party in the House of Representatives, and may carry with it the election of the next President of the United States. An entire State ticket is to be elected, and California is to be redeemed from Democratic rule. Great as are the objects of the campaign, they are easy of attainment. Accustomed to victory when united and led by men in whom the people have confidence, the Republican party is master of the field upon which it enters. The times could not be more propitious for that party to recover prestige and power, with the Empire State of the Pacific as the field of battle. The Democratic party has lost half its rank and file by desertion, while our grand organization, crowned with so many honors in the past, presents an unbroken front, and is composed of such material that much can be confidently assured of it in the future.

We had hoped, in taking counsel together, to congratulate each other that the great and absorbing problem of the day had been solved, and that the Asiatic hordes, like the plagues of Egypt, were no longer to swarm upon us and pollute the land which we have determined shall be preserved as a heritage for our children; that the industry and morals of our own race were to receive the care and protection from the National Government which we had a right to expect. The disappointment is great, but the language of the veto message of the President and the signs of the times are full of hope. The President recognizes the right of Congress to terminate the treaty with China, and his language privately given to Californians is that he is profoundly impressed with our situation, and only differs with our representatives as to the mode of relief. We can wait and bide our time. The influence of the popular sentiment of the Pacific coast is traveling eastward with majestic strides. It has reached the great lakes. Chicago and Cincinnati sends us noble words of cheer. It will soon reach and cross the Alleghanies, and will silence the sickly sentimentalists on the Atlantic. Let us be patient. Upward of 3,000 Chinese have left our shores since the 1st of July, 1878, being more than have arrived. The tide of their immigration has been temporarily checked. The Republican sentiment here is such, and such is its daily intensification, that we are in no immediate danger of an alarming influx of Mongolians. Our cause is raising up friends for us in the populous East. The chivalrous Blaine, whose voice is worth a thousand cannon in battle, is enlisted for war, and a triumph is in store. Will any Republican desert the party because the President has seen fit to veto an act which has been so heartily indorsed by the Republicans of California, but to which he sees objection? True Republicans are intelligent, and will commit no such error. Where would they go, and for what? Have not the Republican Senators—Sargent, Booth, Mitchell, Jones, and Sharon—and the Republican Representatives—Davis, Page, and Wren—done all that mortal men could be expected to do on the Chinese question? They are exponents and representatives of the Republican party on the Pacific coast on this question, rather than the President. No man of reflection would commit such political suicide as to abandon the Republican party for any other now in existence. The Chinese problem will soon be solved. Will any Republican desert his party and go elsewhere? What would he gain by the change? Will he affiliate with the disturbing elements of the country? What influence would the representatives of such elements in Congress from the Pacific have in a body composed of Republicans and Democrats? None whatever, except for evil. It would be a calamity to our cause to be misrepresented by such a party in the American Congress. It would be to cut loose from the sympathy of powerful party friends in a populous State, and postpone the day of our deliverance from the presence of the demoralizing Asiatics now disturbing the elements of society here. The threats, intimidations, and violent declarations of ignorance and depravity, coming from men whose ideas are crude, but whose sufferings are real, have alarmed our Eastern brethren with prospective views of riot and bloodshed, and have thus retarded the cause which we have at heart. It is for the Republican party, with the reins of governments in its hands in this State, and with a strong bond of political sympathy in the halls of Congress, to bring about the priceless result for which we long and pray. The success of any other party will prolong the day of deliverance, and may plunge us into difficulties which we dare not measure or contemplate.

Fellow-Republicans, this is no time for inaction. Do you ask for reforms in political life? Ask yourselves where are the intelligent, progressive minds which upheld the ægis of our country in its perilous hour. Let your voices be heard with men who are possessed of that intelligence, moderation, and virtue on which any Republic must securely rest. With the help of every true-hearted Republican everything is possible, and with such help we shall undoubtedly see the standard of our enemies trailing in defeat. Why recount to you the peerless deeds which our grand old party has done,—a nation saved from destruction and disgrace; the only Republic on earth with liberty as its dower preserved in its fullest integrity and its most glorious possibilities; 4,000,000 of human beings delivered from slavery and made equal to all by the irreversible law of American nationality, established as everlasting as the continent on which it rests; a national credit founded as enduring as its inexhaustible mines of gold and silver; every promise kept to pay the debts of the nation in honest money; the resumption of specie payment and the elevation of all the currencies of the country to one standard; a nation feared, respected, and admired throughout the habitable globe. The world has produced no names more illustrious than those of Lincoln and Grant. Call to your recollection, if you can, in all the pages of written history, ancient or modern, from the dawn of civilization down to this hour; conjure up the brilliant deeds of heroism and justice that have elevated mankind and made names immortal, and ask yourselves if the record of the men who form and have formed the solid phalanx of the Republican party in this nation has not eclipsed them all. An organization in which is embodied so many stubborn virtues must not be abandoned for light and transient causes. We must not challenge the desperate hazard of a change.

Come, then, fellow-Republicans, give us your moral support; your influence for good; your hatred of wrong; your love of right. Regeneracy and victory lies in universal action, not in scattering and want of moral power.

ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Secretary.

A Big Battle-Picture.

A gigantic picture, representing the battle of Waterloo, is in course of execution at Brussels. The canvas measures 115 metres in circumference and 14½ metres in hight, so that its superficies represents 1,667½ square metres. The artists, who are under the direction of M. Castellani, are installed in one of the vast workshops of the Pauwels Company. The painting is done a third at a time. The portion now under the brush is that on which the Belle-Alliance farmstead is shown, with the corpses of Highlanders and French lying thick on the ground, a spot where a desperate struggle took place. Further on we see the battalions of the Guard executing their last charge, and then forming the celebrated square. Napoleon, on his white horse, is in the centre of the square, surrounded by his staff.

More Southern Hot Blood.

The tragedy in the Treasurer's office in Atlanta, Ga., came very near being offset by a similar occurrence in the Governor's office at New Orleans. It seems that the State Printer made some statement that the Governor pronounced a "falsehood." We let the Printer tell what followed:

To this I had but one reply to make, and, sincerely as I regretted the intemperance of the Governor's speech, as a man and a gentleman I was forced to resent this bitter and unprovoked insult,—so fierce and unbearable, indeed, that it amounted to little less than an assault. I replied: "I cannot answer that. You are Governor of Louisiana and a crippled soldier. To an insult such as you have inflicted upon me there can be but one response, and that is a blow. I refrain, because you are the Governor of the State, and a cripple." Gov. Nicholls replied: "I will waive all that, sir. I shall soon retire from office, and I will be responsible to you then." I replied: "Very well, sir; in the meantime I have nothing more to say to you." Whereupon I left the office.

CURRENT OPINION.

A Contrast.

Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche (Ind.).

O'Leary's manly legs have given out; but that great Presidential pedestrian, Sammy Tilden, is steady on his pins, and fresh as a new-plucked daisy. He never tires.

Anti-Democratic Institutions.

Dayton Journal (Rep.).

The Democrats helped the Greenbackers to carry Maine last fall, and the first fruits of their victory was to abolish the public High Schools. Schools are anti-Democratic institutions.

Leave It Out Next Time.

Maysville (Ky.) Republican (Rep.).

If the Rebel Brigadiers precipitate the country into another war, we hope, in arranging the preliminaries, they will omit all reference to the fact that one Southern man can whip four Yankees.

Political Capital.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

The Republicans will not be obliged to work very hard in the next campaign. During the extra session the Democrats will doubtless furnish the Republican party with all the political capital that will be required.

A Southern Party.

Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

The Democratic party is, to all intents and purposes, a Southern party. It is based upon Southern sectionalism. Its fundamental doctrine is, that the Southern Confederacy was constitutional, and the United States, as conducted during the War, unconstitutional. Northern Democrats should be confined to those who have no hesitation in subordinating themselves to the Southern Confederates.

Much More Danger.

Philadelphia Times (Ind. Dem.).

One of the very best things that the friends of both Tilden and Thurman could do would be to try and make the organization and record of a Democratic Congress so creditable that the country may give some inclination toward the election of a Democratic President. There is much more danger of the coming Congress making it impossible for any Democrat to be elected President, than there is of its forecasting the nomination of any particular candidate.

It Does Hold Back.

Mt. Clemens (Mich.) Press (Dem.).

The *Saginawian* says the Mt. Clemens *Press* "holds back,"—don't hoist the "coalition ticket" in its editorial columns. Yes, you are right, brother Lewis—the *Press* does hold back, and it has a good strong harness to settle back into. And when that coalition ticket is beaten by 10,000 majority, as it will be the 7th day of April next, then our worthy contemporary will settle back to find the prop gone, the hold-backs broken, and himself, to use a cant term, "left."

The Indiana Legislature.

Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

The Legislature of Indiana, at its recent session of sixty days, enacted thirty-six laws. Of these, between the profound legal wisdom of the Legislature and the Governor, thirteen are now declared by the Attorney-General to be null and void, on account of not being signed by the Governor within the proper time. This leaves twenty-three in force. These have cost the State of Indiana between $125,000 and $150,000, or, between $5,400 and $6,500 apiece. This is the history of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana. It doesn't need any foot-notes or comment. There are some very excellent gentlemen, belonging to both parties, who are members, and the best thing they can do is to slip over to the Opera-House some evening before the Governor gets his clothes off, and fill the pockets of his blue-jeans coat with their resignations.

Reaching for a Ham that Hangs Too High.

Dubuque Times (Rep.).

It almost challenges one's pity to see a thief reaching for a ham that hangs just two inches too high,—to see one yearning after the unattainable. There was Thurman, for instance, who has for some months back been endeavoring to reach the nomination to the Presidency; but every time he puts forth his hand he discovers that the ham is just out of reach. He has laid skids to elevate himself, and yet the thing eludes his grasp, we judge, as he keeps steadily on building higher. He has declared for fiat money, denounced resumption, defended Eph Holland's Cincinnati repeating, and the South Carolina tissue-tickets; but all these leave him a little short of the prize. His last skid was a defense of Jeff Davis——but——well, this ought to fetch it, and will if there is any gratitude in the Democratic-Confederate party.

Weakness of the Michigan Coalition.

Correspondence Saginaw (Mich.) Courier (Ind.).

MIDLAND, Mich., March 12.—At the charter election held in this village yesterday, the entire National Greenback Democratic ticket was elected by small majorities,—the highest majority being 63 and the lowest 27. These majorities were obtained by a combination of Greenbackers and Democrats. Last year, without the assistance of the Democrats, the National party carried the village by a majority of 141,—the lowest majority being over 100. Thus about 68 per cent has been lost to the Nationals by this combination. This year twenty-five votes less were cast than last year, and about the same amount of work was done by the respective parties at each election. An unprejudiced observer can come but to one conclusion, and that is, that the combination, or other causes, have weakened the National party in Midland County.

Tilden and His Docile Party.

Utica Herald (Rep.).

No one can complain that Mr. Tilden conceals his plans. He demands that the Democracy of this State shall wear his uniform and fight his battles. He takes pains to impress on the party everywhere that no Democrat can be chosen President without the vote of New York. He serves notice in the bluntest and most positive manner that New York will vote for no Democrat other than himself. The tone in which he addresses his party, the treatment which he accords to its representative leaders, the audacity with which he imposes his personal ambitions not only, but his personal hates and prejudices on all who come within his circle, are the notable phenomena of current politics. He never was more busy than now, and he gives no quarter to any who hesitate about enlisting under his command.

A Democratic Suggestion to Congress.

Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

The Congress should not abate a jot or a tittle from the demands made by the House in the last, but it would be decorous in Congress to send these measures to the President as separate, independent propositions in the first instance. If the President were a Democrat, it is not claimed that these features of legislation would be attached to Appropriation bills, to begin with. Is it not proper, in the absence or in advance of official information concerning them, for Congress to be blind to the purposes of the President in respect of a veto? We are not convinced that the Forty-sixth Congress—the first Democratic Congress in nearly twenty years—should, without official provocation, in the first moment of its existence, approach the President with a menace. We fail to see the argument in favor of this course. We believe fully in the heroic treatment in this matter; but the Apostle asked that all things be done decently, and in good order.

Still Sore About Bragg.

Norfolk Virginian (Dem.).

Several weeks ago one of our Northern Democratic brethren, Mr. Bragg, undertook to read a lecture to Southern Democrats, in which he informed them that, unless they abated their pretentions and returned to the humiliating posture they have occupied since the War, he and the rest of the Northern Democrats would go over to the Republican party and make common cause with our adversaries. We are glad to believe that Mr. Bragg stood alone in the position he took on that occasion, and that his language and sentiments were promptly repudiated by other Northern Democrats; but the fact that any man calling himself a Democrat could have the effrontery to thus wantonly insult the Southern Democrats, who at that very time formed a very large majority of the Democratic party in the House, suggests the propriety and necessity that the Southern Representatives should appreciate and require others to admit their influence in the party that for the next two years at least is to wield the law-making power of the Nation.

A Northern Democratic View of Jeff Davis.

Cairo (Ill.) Bulletin (Dem.).

The avowal may fail to meet Bourbonic approval; but we feel constrained to confess that Jeff Davis' name ought not to find a place on the Mexican pension-roll. In the first place, he has forfeited all right to share in the munificence of the Government; and, in the second place, the granting of the pension would only furnish him an opportunity to spit upon the hand that tendered it. He has avowed and reiterated his ability and desire to live without governmental recognition in any way; and the spectacle of a great Nation getting down on its knees and asking *him*—"a double-dyed arch-traitor"—to please accept its favors and become reconciled, is a spectacle that raises the gorge of every man in the country in whose veins there is a single drop of patriotic blood. It is humiliating, disgusting beyond expression.

State-Rights Idiocy.

Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald (Dem.).

The defeat of the Yellow-Fever Quarantine bill by the over-zealous State-rights idiots in the House of Representatives has justly met with the universal condemnation in this section of the Union. The idea that some men could go so far in pursuit of a sentiment hardly existed, and nothing but the practical demonstration of the idiocy, given by Messrs. Cox, Goode, Blackburn, Hooker, and others, would have been received as sufficient evidence by the people here. These gentlemen will be astonished, no doubt, to learn that they have gone entirely too far; but, when we tell them that Gen. Garfield represented the people of this section on the Yellow-Fever bill, and that they misrepresented them, they will realize the situation. Our people can stand a little State-rights, though we can't see anything we have gained in many years by thrusting ourselves forward as the Old Guard of this sentiment; but they cannot and will not take State-rights doctrine if it is to be mixed with yellow fever. In our humble opinion, the doctrine of the hide-bound States-rights, anti-subsidy Democracy has cost the South already too dearly. We have to pay millions of interest annually on the bonds spent to build up, and develop the North and West; but, if the South asks anything, she is estopped by a dose of this doctrine, administered by those who call themselves her best friends. We have thus far remonstrated in vain, and have, in preference to revolting, submitted to the treatment. But there is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and when tame submission, being cowardice, only invites repeated contumely. In our opinion, the section of the Union threatened by yellow fever has reached this point. We feel that we can dispense with a little of this wonderful doctrine that is so precious to the old fogies, if we can have the strong arm of the Government placed between us and the terrible plague. At least our people are firmly impressed by this belief, and they don't want Mr. So-and-so quoted to prove to them that they don't know what they need. They know that it is of the very first importance to be protected from yellow fever, not only this year, but every year; and they never will be satisfied until the National Government is clothed with ample powers to protect them. They do not wish the quarantine intrusted to any State, certainly not to Louisiana. New Orleans is too touchous about her banana and coffee trade; and there are reasons, too numerous to mention in this article, why the protection of the people of the various States should be intrusted to Uncle Samuel. It seems to us so plain that it is the duty of the Government to combat this terrible disease when it threatens all the States in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, or the States on the Atlantic coast, that we have no patience to argue it with men who are monomaniacs about a sentiment. When the Emily B. Souder appeared off New Orleans with yellow-fever aboard, it cannot be denied that all the States in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys were threatened. It is history that this vessel spread the yellow-fever in six States; and yet these State-rights lunatics tell us it would not be proper for the United States to prevent this in future. In God's name, if it is not proper for the Government to do things of this sort, what can it do? Will Col. Hooker please answer this question for the benefit of his constituents? Will Messrs. Goode, Cox, Blackburn, and others in the Democratic party please answer it also? We want it answered plainly, for, if this is pure Democratic doctrine, the people of the yellow-fever section prefer some other.

OBITUARY.

Maj.-Gen. Thomas W. Sherman.

Dispatch to New York Times.

NEWPORT, March 16.—Maj.-Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, who has been ill since March 1, died at his residence, on Greenough place, in this city, this afternoon, at 2:45 o'clock. His wife died on Wednesday last.

Gen. Sherman was born in Newport, March 26, 1813. He entered the Military Academy, and was graduated in July, 1836, first serving in Florida as a Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery. He took part in the Indian troubles until 1842. The succeeding four years be spent in recruiting and garrison service. In the war with Mexico he commanded a battery at Buena Vista, and was brevetted Major for gallant conduct in that battle. From 1848 to 1861 he was engaged in garrison and on frontier duty. In April, 1861, he was made Major of the Third Artillery, and was assigned to duty guarding the Philadelphia & Baltimore Railroad and Delaware Canal, and in restoring communication with Washington. On May 14 he was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and three days later was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

In the Port Royal expedition of October, 1861, Gen. Sherman commanded the land forces, which he had himself organized, continuing in command in South Carolina until the close of March, 1862. At that time he was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, as division commander, and participated in the Corinth campaign. After that he was transferred to the Department of the Gulf. He commanded a division in the vicinity of New Orleans until May, 1863, when he joined the expedition to Port Hudson. In the investment of that place he commanded the Second Division, Nineteenth Corps, forming the left wing of the besieging army. In leading a column to the assault of the work, on May 27, he lost a leg. On June 1, 1863, he was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Third Artillery. He returned to duty Feb. 15, 1864. He was in command of the reserve brigade of artillery, Department of the Gulf, and of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Louisiana, and held other commands in the State until April 20, 1866. He afterward assumed command of the Third Artillery, with headquarters at Fort Adams, Rhode Island. On March 13, 1865, he was made a Brevet Brigadier-General of the United States Army for his services at Port Hudson. He received the brevet rank of Major-General, both of volunteers and of the United States army, on the same date, for gallant services during the Rebellion. He was mustered out of the volunteer service April 30, 1866, and was placed on the retired list of the United States Army, with the rank of Major-General, Dec. 31, 1870.

Sheep in Colorado.

A Colorado correspondent of the Troy *Times* gives some timely information on a subject on which there is a good deal of interest in the trade just now. The most reliable information obtained, he says, gives the number of sheep in the State as about 2,000,000, valued at $2.25 per head, or $4,500,000 in total value. Last year's clip of wool was about 5,000,000 pounds, estimated at 17½ cents per pound, $875,000. There should be added to this 500,000 lambs, valued at $1.50 per head, $750,000. During 1878 30,000 head were driven in from California, and 15,000 from New Mexico. The shipments of wool the coming season will be about 7,000,000 pounds, which at last year's price will amount to $1,225,000, to which may be added the value of 750,000 lambs at $1.50 per head, $1,125,000, making $2,350,000 income from sheep alone. Owing to the long distance, and the want of double-decked cars, the railroad freight on sheep to Eastern markets is so high that it will not pay to ship mutton to any great extent.

Thus far the business of sheep raising in Colorado has been very profitable. A flock of 1,800 ewes, costing $4,500, were placed on a ranch in Southern Colorado. In eight years 1,600 sheep were killed for mutton, and consumed on the ranch, and 7,740 were sold for $29,680. There are 14,800 head on hand, worth, at $3 per head, $44,400. The wool clips paid for shepherds and all current expenses. The result shows a net profit over the original investment of $69,520, equal to 193 per cent per annum for eight years in succession. Per contra, out of a flock of 1,260 very fine selected ewes, worth $4 per head, 800 died during a storm of two days last March. The 400 that survived raised last summer more than that number of lambs. The dog is a valuable auxiliary in the care of sheep. The "Scotch collie" surpasses all others in his natural aptitude for this work, and oftentimes one well-trained sells for $150.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Governments Dull--Foreign Exchange Firmer.

Chicago Money Market---Stocks Irregular and Weak.

The Produce Markets Active, and Generally Lower---Provisions and Wheat Weak.

Other Grain Easier in Sympathy---A Western Reaction.

FINANCIAL.

The market for Government bonds remains quiet and weak. The 6s of 1881 declined ⅛, to 105¾; the 5-20s of 1867 were unchanged at 101⅞, and the 5-20s of 1868 at 102⅛; the 10-40s declined ⅜, to 101; the new 5s ⅛, to 104. The 4½s and the 4s were the same as the day before.

The foreign exchange market was steadier all day. In Chicago sterling grain bills were 483¾ and French bills 521¾ to 522½. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 486¼ and 488¾. In New York the actual rates were 486¼@486 489. The posted rates for sterling were 487 and 489½. French banker's bills were 517⅛ and 515. Consols advanced to 96 13-16.

The probable course of the money market next month is the live question among business men and stock operators. The assurances of Secretary Sherman that he will call for the money due on subscriptions for the 4 per cents only so fast as the called bonds are brought in does not prevent the sensitiveness of capital from imagining trouble. The weakness of stocks, a break in foreign exchange, and a hardening of the rates of money in New York are effects of these apprehensions. The amount due the Government by the depository banks has increased from $41,996,346 Jan. 2 to $249,586,806 on March 1. This enormous sum is almost all owed for 4 per cents. In previous settlements as much as one-third of the bonds called have not been gathered in. If this proportion should be repeated in this case, the amount of money it would be in Secretary Sherman's power to remove from Wall street into the Treasury vaults would be enormous. But as the Secretary has stated distinctly that he would call for the payment of the subscriptions only as the called bonds came in, there seems no reason to expect any disturbance of the money market. A slight stringency would not be surprising, as large remittances are called for to make interior settlements in the Middle and New England States in April.

In Chicago the banks report a dull demand for loans. There is little Board of Trade demand on account of the absence of profit in carrying stuff. Mercantile and miscellaneous applications are generally light at this season. Rates are weak and variable. On the street short loans are in request at 6 per cent per annum. The bank rates are 5@6 per cent on call or cash collaterals, and 6@10 per cent on time. The currency movement is small. There is a fair country demand for New York remittances, and a good supply of it from local shippers. Bank clearings were $2,600,000.

South Side City Railway stock was sold at 167½.

Stocks were irregular and weak. Money was active in New York at higher rates, and the stock market was unfavorably affected. New York Central declined ⅝, to 113⅝; Michigan Central ¾, to 86½; Lake Shore ⅛, to 70⅞; Northwestern common declined from 55¾ to 54⅛, but in the afternoon a new buying movement began, and the price recovered to 55; the preferred went down from 86 to 84⅝, with a subsequent recovery to 85⅝. St. Paul common opened at 38⅝, declined to 37⅞, and closed at 38⅜; the preferred fell from 82¾ to 81⅝, and recovered to 82⅝. Alton, which shows an improvement for the second week in March of $6,179 in earnings, was steady at 79½. Kansas & Texas lagged, and fell off ¼, closing at 9. The first mortgage bonds have gone back to 56, and the seconds to 22½. St. Louis & San Francisco first mortgage stock declined from 18½ to 17¾, and the second preferred from 9 to 8¼@8⅜. St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern advanced ⅛, to 8½, and the preferred ¼, to 33⅝. Kansas Pacific was off ¼, to 20¼. Western Union advanced ⅜, to 104⅜. The coal stocks were irregular, Jersey Central losing ½, and closing at 37; Lackawanna opening and closing at 46⅜; and Delaware & Hudson gaining ⅝, to 40⅝. St. Joe was quiet, the common remaining at 15¼, and the preferred going off ¼, to 43⅜. Rock Island fluctuated between 131¼ and 129, closing at 130⅛. Erie by way of variation weakened with the rest, and sold at 23¾, subsequently getting back to 24⅛.

Canada Southern was 61@60⅝. The cause of the recent rise from 53 is ascribed to purchases by a syndicate of bankers formed to introduce the stock to foreign markets. The amount of stock to be bought was 10,000 shares. The 100-share certificates have been converted into ten-share lots, and the whole amount was shipped to Amsterdam last week.

With regard to the rise in Chicago & Canada Southern securities the New York *Evening Post* says:

> If there is good reason therefor it has not yet been made public. Chicago & Canada Southern bonds have sold as high as 50, and the stock as high as 25. It is thought that there must be some reason for this, and that the purchases are not wholly made without special information, and on the general supposition that, as this is a kindred road, its securities must sympathize in the market with those of the Canada Southern. Not many months ago Chicago & Canada stock could be bought at 2; and then those inside were free in their declarations that the stock was worth nothing; in fact, that a bid of $5 for the entire share capital would be excessive.

The New York *Herald* predicts that "for some weeks to come the market will remain steady and quiet, and in the hands of the smaller operators."

Northwestern gold bonds were 106¼; St. Paul Sinking Funds, 103; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, 73; and Chicago & Alton debentures, 103⅛ bid.

In railroad bonds, in New York on Monday, the leading feature was the brisk inquiry for the Kansas Pacific issues, which advanced 7¼ per cent for Incomes No. 11, to 42; 7 per cent for Incomes No. 16, to 41½; 4⅝ per cent for Denver Division with coupon certificates, to 108½; and 4 per cent for Denver Division trust receipts, to 108⅛. The two last named closed respectively at 106⅛ and 107⅛. The New Jersey Central issues were strong and in demand, selling at 85¼@85⅝ for consolidated assented, and at 85⅛ for convertibles assented. Erie consolidated gold 7s were taken freely at 106@106¼. St. Paul I. & M. Division rose from 106 to 106½; North Missouri firsts from 111¼ to 112; Fort Wayne first from 123¼ to 124; Toledo & Wabash seconds ex-coupon from 82¼ to 82⅝; Great Western firsts ex-coupon from 104⅝ to 105½; and Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Land-Grant Incomes from 51 to 52. Missouri, Kansas & Texas consolidated assented fell off from 58⅝ to 57⅝; do seconds from 25 to 23¼; Chesapeake & Ohio firsts, series B, from 36⅛ to 36; Delaware & Hudson registered of 1891 from 99 to 98½; Michigan Southern sinking funds from 111⅛ to 110¾; and Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis firsts from 93 to 92½. St. Louis & San Francisco seconds, class A, sold at 75, and do class C at 43⅛@44.

In Baltimore & Ohio on Saturday, first preferred sold at 103, and for the common 95 was bid, 97½ asked, against 96 bid 97 asked Friday.

Atchison in Boston on Saturday declined 1, to 105⅝, owing largely to the consolidation of that road with the Kansas City, Topeka & Western, which stock was selling lower previous to the new arrangement being known. Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland advanced ½; Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota 1½, to 47; Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska ⅛, to 120; St. Louis & San Francisco common declined ⅛, to 7⅜; Kansas City, Topeka & Western ⅛, to 105½; Pueblo & Arkansas Valley ⅛, to 69⅝. In bonds, Atchison land grant 7s declined 1; do seconds ⅛; Missouri, Kansas & Texas firsts 1⅜; do seconds 1¼; Pueblo & Arkansas Valley new 7s 1⅛.

Pennsylvania stock on Saturday sold 34⅝@35.

Northern Pacific, preferred, on Saturday, was 27⅝, and the common 8¾@8⅝.

There was a decrease in the earnings for the first week of March of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad of $3,318; of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas of $8,655; and of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern of $1,449.

The following gives the fluctuations of the leading stocks for the day:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
N. Y. Central	114½	114½	113⅜	113⅝
Michigan Central	87¼	....	....	86½
Lake Shore	71	71⅛	70¾	70⅞
C. & N. Western	55¾	55¾	54⅛	55
Do preferred	86	86	84⅝	85⅝
M. & St. Paul	38⅝	38⅝	37⅞	38⅜
Do preferred	82⅝	82⅝	81⅝	82⅝
C., R. I. & P.	131¼	131½	129	130⅛
Illinois Central	81⅛	....	....	80¾
Chicago & Alton	79½	....	....	79½
Union Pacific	73⅛	....	....	73
Erie	24⅞	24⅞	23¾	24⅛
Wabash Railway	19	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛
Ohio & Miss	10⅜	....	....	10⅜
C., C., C. & Ind.	42½	....	....	42½
H. & St. Jo.	15⅛	....	....	15¼
Do preferred	44	....	....	43⅜
Delaware & Hud.	39¾	40⅝	39¾	40⅝
D., Lack. & West.	46⅛	46⅜	45½	46⅜
N. J. Central	37½	37½	36⅞	37
W. Union Tel.	104⅛	104⅜	103⅞	104⅜
Can. Southern	61	....	....	60⅝
Kansas & Texas	9¼	....	....	9
St. L., K. C. & N.	8⅜	....	....	8½
Do preferred	33½	....	....	33⅝
Kansas Pacific	20½	....	....	20¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s of '81	105¾	106
U. S. 5-20s of '67	101⅞	102⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '68	102⅛	102⅜
U. S. 10-40s (ex. int.)	101	101¼
U. S. new 5s of '81 (ex. int.)	104	104¼
U. S. new 4½s (ex. int.)	104½	105
U. S. 4 per cent coupons	100	100½
U. S. currency 6s	121½	....

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	487	489½
Belgium	517½	515
France	517½	515
Switzerland	517½	515
Germany	95¼	96
Holland	40	40½
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27⅜
Sweden	....	27⅜
Denmark	....	27⅜

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

Sterling	483¾
France	521⅞@522½

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago Municipal 7s	*110	*111
Chicago Water loan 7s	*110¼	*111½
Chicago Municipal 6s	*105½	*106½
Chicago Water loan 6s	*106	*107
Chicago Lincoln Park 7s	*103	*104
Chicago South Park 7s	*102¼	*103½
Chicago West Park 7s	*103¼	*104¼
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip)	97½	98½
Cook County 7s	*110	*111
Cook County (short) 7s	*101	*102
City Railway (South Side)	167¼	170
City Railway (West Side)	170	....
City Railway (West Side) 7 per cent certificates	*104¼	*105½
City Railway (North Side)	119	121
City Railway (North Side) 7 per cent bonds	*104¼	*105½
Chamber of Commerce	....	58½

*And interest.

COIN QUOTATIONS.

The following are the Chicago quotations for coins:

Trades	$ 96½
Mexican (full weight)	82
Sovereigns	4.80
Napoleons	3.80
Twenty marks	4.70
Austrian florins (paper)	39
Five francs	85
Prussian thalers	65
Holland guelders	38½@39
Kronors (Swedish)	25@25½
Mexican and South American doubloons	15.50
Spanish doubloons	15.60

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Governments were weak and lower, exept '67s and '68s, which were steady.

Railroad bonds were active.

State securities were dull. Louisiana consols 2⅝ higher.

Stocks were weak during the morning under the influence of stringent money, and declined ¼@2⅛, Northwestern common leading in the downward movement. In the afternoon, however, a much easier money market brought in some good buyers, and speculation became firmer, with final dealings at an advance of ¼@1⅛, Granger and coal shares developing the most strength. Transactions were 153,000 shares,—22,000 Erie, 9,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Wabash, 32,000 Northwestern common, 9,500 preferred, 12,000 St. Paul common, 2,500 preferred, 24,000 Lackawanna, 11,000 Mew Jersey Central, 5,000 Western Union, and 4,400 St. Louis & San Francisco.

Money active at 5@7, closing at 3. Prime mercantile paper 4@5.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	106	New 4s	99⅛
Coupons, '67s	102⅛	10-40s	101⅛
Coupons, '68s	102⅜	10-40s, coupon	101⅛
New 5s	104⅜	Currency 6s	121½
New 4½s	104⅜		

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	104⅜	N. J. Central	37¼
Quicksilver	12	Rock Island	130
Quicksilver, pfd	35	St. Paul	38⅜
Pacific Mail	12¼	St. Paul, pfd	82⅜
Mariposa	3	Wabash	19
Mariposa, pfd	4½	Fort Wayne	105
Adams Express	105½	Terre Haute	2⅜
Wells, Fargo & Co.	100⅛	Terre Haute, pfd	6
American Express	49	Chicago & Alton	79
U. S. Express	47¼	C. & Alton, pfd	108
N. Y. Central	114⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	10⅝
Erie	24⅛	Del., L. & Western	46⅛
Erie, pfd	43⅜	A. & P. Telegraph	37
Harlem	150	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Michigan Central	86⅝	C., B. & Q.	112
Panama	128	Hannibal & St. Joe	15⅛
Union Pacific	73	H. & St. Joe, pfd	43⅝
Lake Shore	70⅞	Canada Southern	60⅝
Illinois Central	80⅛	Cent. Pac. bonds	108⅝
Clev. & Pittsburg	90⅞	Union Pac. bonds	108⅝
Northwestern	55⅛	U. P. Land-Grants	111
Northwestern, pfd	85⅝	U. P. Sinking-F'ds	107⅞
C., C., C. & I	41		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	34	Virginia 6s, new	32
Tennessee 6s, new	25¼	Missouri	104⅛
Virginia 6s, old	32		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	21⅛	H. & N	16⅛
Alta	6⅛	Julia Consolidated	5½
Belcher	8⅝	Justice	4⅛
Best & Belcher	19	Mexican	38⅞
Bullion	5⅞	Northern Belle	11
Caledonia	2⅜	Ophir	34
California	5⅛	Overman	12⅝
Chollar	47	Raymond & Ely	6½
Consolidat'd Virginia	5⅞	Savage	13⅝
Crown Point	6⅛	Sierra Nevada	46
Eureka Consolidat'd	24	Union Consolidated	70
Exchequer	5⅛	Yellow Jacket	17½
Gould & Curry	10⅝	Bodie	6½
Grand Prize	4⅛		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 19—5 p. m.—Consols, 96 13-16; account, 96⅞.

American Securities—Illinois Central, 83½; Pennsylvania Central, 35¾; Reading, 13; Erie, 25⅜; preferred, 45⅛.

United States bonds—'67s, 103⅞; 10-40s, 103¾; new 5s, 106⅝; 4½s, 107¼; 4s, 101¼.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England, £350,000.

PARIS, March 19.—Rentes, 113f 55c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, March 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

Cork st, 216 3-10 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 24x90 ft, with building No. 18, dated March 18 (William A. Arms to Mary W. Arms)	$ 400
Winchester st, 137 ft s of West Monroe st, e f, 24 3-10x125¼ ft, dated Feb. 8 (William A. Furness to Erastus Brooks)	1,500
Wentworth av, 200 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, s f, 25x120 ft, dated March 18 (Theodore Lundis to Joseph Thull)	2,700
Forest av, 258 ft s of Thirty-third st, w f, 23⅛x125 ft, improved, dated March 8 (S. W. and T. S. Fullam to G. C. Dodge)	4,000
Lewis st, 95 2-10 ft n of Grape st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated March 19 (Otto Wasmansdorff to M. E. Lebell)	520
Sedgwick st, 130 ft n of Hobbie st, e f, 26x130 ft, dated March 18 (Gottfried Carlson to John Anderson)	2,450
Coulter st, 216 ft n e of Leavitt st, n f, 48x100 ft, dated March 12 (James P. Smith to Louis Fehling)	2,500
West Erie st, 118 ft e of Western av, n f, 30x123¼ ft, dated Feb. 15 (Charles N. Hale to Louis B. Voorhees)	910
Tremont st, 73 ft e of Homan av, s f, 50x100 ft, with 25x100 ft in same subdivision, dated March 18 (James Van Buren to Augustus Van Buren)	1,000
West Congress st, 284 ft e of Centre av, s f, 20x80 ft, dated March 19 (Gottlieb Probst to M. and E. T. Noonan)	1,000
West Eighteenth st, 211 feet e of Centre av, s f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated March 17 (Jeremiah Herliby to Jan Sindelar)	975
West Madison st, 150 ft e of Lincoln st, s f, 30x124 ft, dated April 16, 1877 (Thomas Monahan to Patrick J. Blake)	5,000
Townsend st, 216 ft s of White st, w f, 25x125 ft, with other property, dated March 3 (Jerome B. Jackson to Josiah M. Brown)	2,000
North Wells st, 75 ft s of Chicago av, w f, 25x110 ft, improved, dated March 17 (Susanna Stack to Barbara Junker)	3,500
Seward st, 230½ ft n of Lumber st, e f, 25x95 ft, improved, dated March 18 (Michael Rice to Bernard O'Neill)	1,200

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Stone av, 120 ft e of Aberdeen st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated March 8 (estate of H. C. Stone to Thomas Hurley)	$ 400
South Halsted st, s e corner Forty-ninth st, 10 acres, dated March 15 (Frank Fellows to William Metzger)	8,450
Forty-third st, 106 ft e of Wallace av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 19 (John Shea to Patrick Riordan)	850
Morris st, s w corner Stewart av, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 27 (A. W. Windett to William Hickling)	625

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for March delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Mess pork	$ 10.20	$ 10.05
Lard	6.57½	6.50
Shoulders, boxed	3.90	3.80
Short ribs, boxed	5.12½	4.80
Whisky	1.04	1.04
Wheat	90⅛	88¼
Corn	31⅞	31⅛
Oats	22	21⅛
Rye	45	45
Barley	76	75
Live hogs	3.70 @4.35	3.70 @4.35
Cattle	2.60 @5.25	2.60 @5.35

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	Receipts. 1879.	Receipts. 1878.	Shipments. 1879.	Shipments. 1878.
Flour, brls	16,680	11,711	13,731	9,072
Wheat, bu	78,770	23,463	60,709	20,959
Corn, bu	64,861	126,484	91,709	119,490
Oats, bu	44,317	38,902	53,173	25,707
Rye, bu	2,017	7,540	3,500	7,549
Barley, bu	7,451	13,910	2,549	2,722
Grass seed, lbs	184,215	230,527	156,035	249,913
F. seed, lbs	22,075	49,250	44,200	22,513
B. corn, lbs	30,000	4,060	15,980	530
C. meats, lbs	689,640	468,395	734,632	1,009,832
Beef, tcs	....	....	....	....
Beef, brls	....	....	....	50
Pork, brls	....	....	10	13
Lard, lbs	150	1,520	557	1,385
Tallow, lbs	44,317	203,935	108,560	1,058,770
Butter, lbs	109,905	48,320	77,670	30,700
D. hogs, No.	182,336	68,790	39,940	79,289
Live hogs, No.	49	38	....	....
Cattle, No.	10,381	21,002	5,204	5,815
Sheep, No.	3,950	4,106	1,993	2,060
Hides, lbs	2,841	2,625	1,820	2,184
Highwin's, brls	201,793	81,868	219,550	123,450
Wool, lbs	50	....	100	51
Potatoes, bu	11,048	170	16,237	5,650
Coal, tons	791	2,357	....	692
Hay, tons	5,711	2,679	1,466	620
Lumber, m ft	150	43	22	10
Shingles, m	622	226	1,062	2,248
Salt, brls	400	161	70	120
Poultry, lbs	601	629	1,124	635
Eggs, pkgs	4,910	1,530	610	8,050
Cheese, bxs	527	825	68	494
G. apples, brls	406	533	264	1,491
Beans, bu	3,883	40	332	....
	4,220	....	495	114

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city consumption: 3,566 bu wheat, 7,933 bu corn, 3,993 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 2 red winter wheat, 12 cars No. 2 spring, 27 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars rejected, 4 cars no grade (52 wheat); 42 cars high-mixed corn, 12 cars new do, 10 cars new mixed, 45 cars No. 2 corn, 2 cars rejected (111 corn); 22 cars white oats, 19 cars No. 2 mixed, 4 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (46 oats); 1 car No. 2 rye; 6 cars No. 3 barley, 3 cars extra do, 1 car feed (10 barley). Total, 220 cars, or 100,000 bu. Inspected out: 78,935 bu wheat, 69,632 bu corn, 1,295 bu oats, 2,716 bu barley.

Many signatures yesterday were appended on 'Change to a petition to Congress asking that railroad companies in the United States be authorized to construct and maintain telegraph lines for their own and public use.

The following packer's recipe for gaining a "legitimate profit" in provisions is believed to have been tried often enough to warrant the inventor in claiming it to be infallible: Get short just before the time for the monthly stock taking, and then decline to give a report of stock on hand. The "crowd" will construe this into a proof that the packers are long, and want to unload. The crowd aforesaid will sell the market down under this impression, and enable the wily operator to fill in and get long in readiness for the next upward turn. It never fails; but it is not every one who can make the stroke, and herein lies the peculiar advantage of the operation.

We referred yesterday to the fact that the Buffalo Board of Canal Forwarders had protested against the charge in New York of ⅛c per ton to the vessel, whereas Buffalo only ⅛c to the vessel—grain being understood in both cases. The value of the protest may perhaps be inferred from the fact that the grain had to pay ⅝c in Buffalo during the greater part of last season, in addition to ⅜c by the vessel, making the total charge 1c. This is pot calling the kettle black with a vengeance; and yet the kettle *is* black beyond a doubt. In New York canal, grain has to bear a charge of ⅜c per bu paid by the buyer, ⅜c by the seller, ⅛c by the boat, and ⅜c by the ship; total, 1⅛c for handling, exclusive of commissions. This is divided into four parts, to make it seem less onerous, but the result to the producer and consumer is just the same as if the whole had to be paid in a lump by one of the parties interested. There would seem to be a good many men of the Mr. Vholes pattern in existence—men who do no good, but, being eminently respectable, are protected in their charm to the right to live by fleecing their fellows.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and rather unsettled. Some of them, as corn, were steady early, but weakened later, and all were tame and somewhat weak after midday. Provisions weakened, though hogs were quoted firmer. The market has stiffened recently under a widespread belief that pork was going up to about $11.00 for May, but there were not enough buyers to follow it up to that point, and the market dropped rather rapidly yesterday when a few holders tried to realize. Wheat declined as a consequence of fine weather and fear that the big stocks now here will have to be moved out at lower prices than now. Other grain declined in sympathy. The point was made that freight rates to the seaboard can scarcely be lower in the summer than they are now, and that therefore there is not likely to be an advance in prices here on the opening of navigation. The receipts of grain here were light.

There was a good general demand for domestic and foreign dry goods. A liberal number of buyers were present, and a fair mail order business was also transacted, prices remaining firm. Groceries continue to meet with a generous demand and the market maintains a steady and healthy tone. Coffees were reported slightly firmer. The movement in domestic and imported dried fruits reached liberal proportions, and, with the single exception of Malaga raisins, the market was firm. Apples, peaches, and prunes seem in a fair way to go higher. Canned goods were in fair demand at previous quotations. There was nothing new to be said of the fish market. Butter and cheese were quoted as before. In the oil and paint trade there was a lack of activity, the weather being unfavorable. Prices of leather, bagging, and coal ranged the same as for some time previous.

Lumber continues in good demand at irregular prices. Some of the dealers are trying to adhere to the published list, but the instances are not infrequent in which lower figures are accepted, and dealers who intend changing the location of their yards are offering pine stuff freely. The date of the opening of navigation on this lake seems to be some weeks ahead yet, though two or three vessels have been sent to the east shore for lumber; but the ice-fields over there are now impenetrable, and the boats will most likely have to return without accomplishing their mission. The wool, hide, and broom-corn markets were unchanged. Hay was quiet and easy, except No. 1 timothy, which was wanted by shippers. The demand for seeds was fair, prices being steady, except a slight weakening in some grades of clover. Poultry was steady, the offerings being light, and eggs were unchanged, closing easy.

Rail freights were quoted yesterday at 15c per 100 lbs on grain to New York. It was rumored that contracts had been made at 12c, but usually discredited, though everybody seemed willing to admit that rail freights were in a shaky condition.

Lake freights were unquotable. Carriers prefer to hold the rest of the vessels at their disposal till the opening of the Straits than accept the rates shippers would now be likely to offer.

St. Louis reports a winter packing of 629,261 hogs, against 509,540 a year ago, with an average weight of 218.84 lbs, being a decrease of 2.18 lbs. Milwaukee reports the packing of 444,221 hogs, with an average weight of 218.86 lbs, against 371,082 hogs last year.

Mr. Thomas C. Scott writes to the London *Times* to prove that the American farmer, in raising 13 bushels of wheat to the acre, and selling it at present prices in England, is losing 4s 4d, or a little more than $1, upon every acre sown to wheat. He says:

> The average produce of wheat in this country is about twice-and-a-half as much as that in America—namely, 30 against 13 bu per acre: and last year's crop will probably afford a salable product of 26 bu an acre. Taking this at the same rate as applied to the American yield, we have 130s, against 55s for the produce of an acre of wheat. The estimated loss, as above shown, to the American grower on last year's crop may be less than may turn out to have been incurred by the British cultivator, but the figures do not leave him altogether without hope that in better times and with greater freedom of action in cultivation and economy of labor he may be able to continue to cope with his great American competitor in the profitable production of wheat.

The reasoning is very comfortable to the English farmer, as enabling him to judge of our ability to supply England with wheat when the market price in that country is, as at present, under 5s a bu; but it does not alter the fact that the American farmer is able to sell at current prices, and "some of him" is making a fair profit out of the operation.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

	Week ending March 15, 1879.	Week ending March 16, 1878.
Flour, sacks	80,000@85,000	*100,000@105,000
Wheat, qrs	190,000@195,000	210,000@215,000
Corn, qrs	140,000@145,000	105,000@110,000

*Barrels.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week end'g March 15, 1879.	Week end'g March 8, 1879.	Week end'g March 16, 1878.
Flour, brls	94,300	102,653	64,000
Wheat, bu	1,462,000	1,377,649	1,038,000
Corn, bu	1,678,000	1,361,810	1,263,000
Oats, bu	5,450	2,581	17,300
Rye, bu	16,700	116,051	166,000
Barley, bu	......	20,459	267,000

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Received.	Shipped.
Chicago	78,770	60,709
Milwaukee	26,270	13,935
New York	148,000	111,000
Detroit	11,000	25,000
Toledo	12,000	3,000
St. Louis	22,000	35,000
Baltimore	55,000	46,000
Philadelphia	42,000	50,200
Total	395,040	344,844

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

March 19.—Receipts—Flour, 11,007 brls; wheat, 147,850 bu; corn, 74,800 bu; oats, 49,239 bu; corn-meal, 280 pkgs; rye, 2,350 bu; barley, 11,550 bu; malt, 4,175 bu; pork, 703 brls; beef, 3,148 tcs; cut meats, 1,925 pkgs; lard, 1,728 tcs; whisky, 254 brls.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 111,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Port of Chicago March 19: Fuller & Fuller, 14 cases essences; G. J. Schmidt & Bro., 4 cases basket-ware; Chicago Stamping Company, 360 boxes tin-plate; Chapin & Gore, 3 cases cigars; Wilson Bros., 1 case hosiery; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 3 cases dry goods; Burley & Tyrrell, 1 crate earthenware. Collection, $7,305.07.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and weak, though hogs were quoted firmer, and Liverpool advices were unchanged. There was a widespread disposition to realize, which appeared to be chiefly Western, and based on the fact that several of the packers omitted to make return of stocks on hand the middle of this month. There was, however, some heavy buying done by prominent men, and some people suspected another "deal"; but the general impression seemed to be that there is too much stuff on hand to encourage the idea. Stocks are believed to be very large.

MESS PORK—Was fairly active, and declined 22½c per brl from the latest prices of Tuesday. Sales were reported of 13,500 brls seller April at $10.00@10.17½; 33,500 brls seller May at $10.10@10.30; and 5,000 brls seller June at $10.20@10.35. Total, 52,000 brls. The market closed weak at $9.97½ for cash or seller March, $9.97½@10.00 for April, $10.10@10.12½ for May, and $10.22½@10.25 for June. Old pork was nominal at $8.50@8.75.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $9.00@9.25, and extra prime at $8.25@8.50.

LARD—Was relatively quiet, and declined 15c per 100 lbs, in sympathy with pork, there being a good deal more offered than was wanted. Sales were reported of 5,500 tcs seller April at $6.45@6.55, and 6,500 tcs seller May at $6.50@6.62½. Total, 12,000 tcs. The market closed weak at $6.42½ for spot or seller March, $6.42½@6.45 for April, $6.47½@6.50 for May. June was nominal at $6.55 at the close.

MEATS—Were active in local futures under very large offerings, and declined 15@20c per 100 lbs. There was some inquiry for shipment, but holders were not generally willing to meet the reduced views of buyers. Sales were reported of 500 boxes long and short clears (sold early) at 5⅛c; 25 boxes Cumberlands at 5⅛c; 25 boxes Staffordshire middles at 5⅛c; 25 boxes do hams at 7⅛c; and 5,500,000 lbs short ribs at $4.77½@4.95 for April, $4.90@5.07½ for May, and $5.05@5.15 for June. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part cured	$3.65	$4.80	$5.00	$5.12½
Boxed	3.80	4.95	5.15	5.27½
April, boxed	3.85	5.00	5.20	5.32½
May, boxed	3.95	5.10	5.30	5.42½

Long clears quoted at $4.85 loose and $5.00 boxed; Cumberlands, $5.00@5.12½ boxed; long-cut hams, 7⅛@8⅛c; sweet-pickled hams, 7@7½c for 16 to 15 lb average; green hams, 6¼@6⅛c for same averages; green shoulders, 3⅛c.

Bacon quoted at 4⅛@4⅛c for shoulders, 5⅛@5⅛c for short ribs, 5⅛@6c for short clears, 8⅛@9⅛c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quoted at $5.00@5.50 for No. 1 white, 4½@5c for good yellow, and 4¼@4½c for brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were firm and quiet at $8.50@8.75 for mess, $9.50@9.75 for extra mess, and $17.75@18.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 6¼@6⅜c for city and 6@6⅛c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet, and generally quoted easier, though there was little change in prices. The shipping orders seemed to have been all filled the previous day, and local buyers were not anxious to trade. Sales were reported of 200 brls winters, partly at $5.00; 600 brls spring extras at $3.50@4.00; 150 brls superfines at $2.65@3.10; and 32 brls no grade at $3.25. Total, 982 brls. The following was the nominal range of prices:

Choice winters	$5.25 @5.50
Good to choice winters	4.50 @5.25
Fair to good winters	3.75 @4.25
Choice Minnesotas	4.50 @5.00
Fair to good Minnesotas	4.00 @6.00
Fair to good springs	3.50 @4.25
Low springs	2.50 @3.25
Patents	6.00 @8.00
Buckwheat	4.00 @4.25

BRAN—Was again active, and steadier. Sales were 120 tons at $10.10@10.25 per ton on track, and $10.25@10.50 free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were reported of 10 tons at $10.50.

CORN-MEAL—Sales were made of 10 tons coarse at $12.25 per ton track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and rather weak. The market declined about 1⅝c, and closed 1¼c below the latest prices of Tuesday. The British markets were unchanged, while New York was dull and easier, while our receipts were small, with a fair volume of shipments. The weather in the West was fine, though cool, and that seemed to bring out many sellers. It was stated that large stocks were a reason for weakness, but they were big before yesterday. The selling seemed to be more largely on outside account than usual, and probably not a few country speculators went short on the strength of a good seeding time, with partial promise of a luxuriant harvest. There was a fair demand for shipment, helped by the fact of low freight rates, but spot wheat ruled lower, in sympathy with futures. No. 2 closed at 88⅛c for regular and 90⅛c for receipts dated this week. No. 3 closed at 80⅛c. Seller April opened at 90c, sold at 89⅛c, back to 90c, declined to 88⅛c, and closed at 89⅛c. Seller May sold at 93@94⅛c, closing at 93⅛@93⅛c. Seller the month was almost nominal at 88⅛@89⅛c, closing at 88⅛c. Spot sales were reported of 13,000 bu No. 2 at 90@90⅛c; 41,000 bu No. 3 at 78⅛c for regular; and 80⅛@81⅛c for fresh receipts; 3,600 bu rejected at 66@66⅛c; and 10,400 bu by sample at 68@85c. Total, 68,000 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Sale was reported of 400 bu No. 2 red at $1.01 in store.

WHEAT SCREENINGS—Sale was made of 30 tons at $10.25@15.50.

CORN—Was moderately active and easier. The market declined ⅛@⅜c, and closed ⅛@⅛c below the latest prices of Tuesday, the longer futures being the most weak, as cash lots were kept relatively steady by the fact of light receipts. The early feeling was steady, in sympathy with a report of greater firmness in England; but the weakness in wheat here and a dull condition of things in New York caused sellers to give way, as buyers held off for lower prices. There was a fair shipping demand, and sample lots were relatively firm. No. 2 closed at 34c for this week's receipts, 33⅛c for shipping receipts, and 31⅛c for regular. Seller May opened at 36@36⅛c, sold at 36⅛c, declined to 35⅛c, and closed at 35⅛c. Seller June sold at 36@36⅛c, July at 36⅛@36⅛c, and April at 31⅛@32c, the latter closing at the inside. Seller the month was nominal at 31⅛@31⅛c, closing at 31⅛c. Spot sales were reported of 51,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 33⅛@34⅛c; 2,800 bu new high mixed at 33⅛c; 5,000 bu rejected, winter receipts, at 30c; 12,000 bu by sample at 34⅛@34⅛c on track; and 10,000 bu do at 34⅛c free on board cars. Total, 80,800 bu. Also 40,000 bu to arrive at 35c free on board.

OATS—Were dull and weak, declining ⅛@⅛c. The market opened easy, and fell off in company with other grain. The offerings also were free, and New York was quoted lower. Sample oats were steady early, but weakened subsequently in sympathy with the general market, and shippers took hold at the decline. Seller May opened at 25⅛c, and sold at 25c, closing at about 25⅛c. June were quiet at 25⅛@25⅛c, and April or regular at 21⅛c. Fresh No. 2 oats were nominal at about 23⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 9,600 bu by sample at 24⅛@27⅛c on track; and 13,200 bu do at 25@25⅛c; and 19,800 bu white at 26⅛@30c free on board. Total, 42,600 bu.

RYE—Was in demand for shipment, while futures were quiet. No material change occurred in prices. March and regular were quoted at 45c, and April sold in settlement at 45c. May was quiet at 49⅛c sellers, and gilt-edged No. 2 at 47c. Cash sales included 15,000 bu (No. 2) free of storage at 49c, and 1,600 bu by sample at 48⅛@49c on track. Total, 16,600 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and weak, closing lower, under rather free offerings. A movement seemed to be in progress to break the market down in order to fill in the April sales. Extra 3 was in moderate request for shipment, Central receipts bringing 40@41c, and regular in other houses 39c. A., D. & Co.'s extra 3 was nominal at 44@46c, and No. 3 sold rather freely at 35c. Seller April extra 3 was offered at 39c, and seller May at 40c. April No. 2 was offered at 75c, and perhaps for less, and regular ranged from 75@78c. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu extra 3 at 39@41c; 4,000 bu No. 3 at 35c; 2,800 bu by sample at 30@82c on track; and 1,200 bu do at 30@45c delivered. Total, 12,800 bu.

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales 28,250 brls at $10.12½@10.17½ for April, $10.27½@10.30 for May, and $10.37½@10.40 for June. Short ribs—150,000 lbs at $4.97½ for April. Wheat—75,000 bu at 89⅞@90⅛c for April and 94@94⅛c for May. Corn—10,000 bu at 36c seller May.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—Sales 220,000 bu at 89@89⅛c for April, and 93⅛@93⅛c for May. Red winter wheat, 5,000 bu for April at 99⅛c. Corn—25,000 bu at 35⅛@36c for May, and 36⅛c for June. Oats—11,000 bu at 25⅛c for May, and 25⅛c for June. Mess pork—750 brls at $9.97½@10.00 for April. Lard—2,750 tcs at $6.45 for April, $6.52½ for May, and $6.62½ for June. Short ribs—250,000 lbs at $4.77½ for April, and $4.92½ for May.

LATER.

Wheat was slow and weak, selling at 88⅛@89⅛c for April, and closing at 88⅛c. May sold at 93⅛@93⅛c, and closed at the inside.

Corn closed at 31⅛@32c for next month, and sold at 35⅛@36c for May, closing at 35⅛@35⅛c. July sold at 36⅛c, and June at 36c.

Oats sold at 25⅛c for May, and 25⅛c for June.

Mess pork was firmer. Sales were made of 8,500 brls at $9.97½@10.05 for April, $10.10@10.17½ for May, and $10.25 for June.

Lard was higher, sales being made of 1,000 tcs at $6.52½@6.55 for May and $6.62½ for June.

Short ribs were stronger. Sales were given of 1,500,000 lbs at $4.92½@4.95 for May and $5.05 for June.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork closed at $10.05@10.07½ for April, $10.15@10.17½ for May, and $10.25@10.27½ for June. Sales 2,750 brls at $10.05 for April and $10.15@10.17½ for May.

Lard closed at $6.50@6.52½ for April, $6.55@6.57½ for May, and $6.62½@6.65 for June. Sales 500 tcs at $6.55@6.57½ for May.

Short ribs were firm, sales being made of 200,000 lbs at $5.05@5.07½ for June.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was in fair retail request. No material change in the market is reported, prices continuing as heretofore quoted:

Fine green carpet brush, ℘ ℔	4 @4½
Green hurl	3¾@4¼
Red-tipped hurl	3¼@3½
Fine green, with hurl to work it	3½@4
Red-tipped do	2¾@3¼
Inferior	2½@2¾
Crooked	2 @2½

BUTTER—The butter market was devoid of new features. There was a sufficiently active demand for good to choice grades to absorb all offerings answering to that description, and prices of such were steadily held. Low and medium qualities remain under neglect, but the fact that stocks are moderate enables holders to sustain prices. We again quote:

Creamery	22@25
Good to choice dairy	17@21
Medium	12@15
Inferior to common	5@10
Roll butter	8@13

BAGGING—There was not the slightest change in the market for goods coming under the above head, trade continuing very quiet, with prices steady and firm as given below:

Stark	22½	Burlaps, 4 bu	12
Brighton A	22	Do, 5 bu	13
Otter Creek	19	Gunnies, single	14@15
Lewiston	20	Do, double	23@24
American	19	Wool sacks	40@45

CHEESE—Firmness continues a feature of the market for fine mild goods, but skims and sharp cheese are quiet and easy. Stocks of the latter are larger than usual for the time of year. We still quote as follows:

September and October, full cream	8½@8¾
Part skim	6½@7¼
Full skim	4 @5
Low grades	2½@3

COAL—Was quoted firm and unchanged. There was a good demand for hard and soft descriptions at the prices following:

Lackawanna, large egg	$ 6.25
Lackawanna, small egg	6.25
Lackawanna, nut	6.00@6.25
Lackawanna, range	6.50
Piedmont	6.50
Blossburg	7.00
Cannel	6.00
Erie	6.50
Baltimore & Ohio	5.50
Minonk	4.50@5.00
Wilmington	3.50
Gartsherrie, Indiana block	3.50
White ash block	4.50
	4.50

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Were in good demand and steady. Quinine and cinchonidia are firm, and morphia and iodine are quoted easier:

Acid, citric	$ 67 @ 70
Acid, tartaric, ℔, 25-℔	49 @ 52
Ammonia, carb	20 @ 25
Axle-grease, ℘ doz	1.00 @1.25
Borax, refined, ℔	10 @ 12
Blue vitriol, ℔	7 @ 10
Cream tartar, pure, ℔	30 @ 33
Cochineal, Honduras, ℔	75 @ 80
Chloroform, ℔	85
Glycerine, bulk, ℔	17 @ 25
Gum arabic, picked	40 @ 50
Gum camphor, ℔	31 @ 33
Gum opium, ℔	4.75
Gum shellac, ℔	30 @ 45
Iodine, ℔	5.60 @5.70
Morphia, sulph, oz	3.40 @3.65
Oil, castor, ℘ gal	1.24 @1.32
Oil, lemon	2.75
Potassa, chlor, ℔	23 @ 25
Potassium, iod., ℔	4.25 @4.50
Quinine, sulph., oz	3.65 @3.70
Root, rhei., E. I., powd., ℔	1.25 @1.50
Salts, Epsom, ℔	2¼@ 5
Silver crystal, oz	85 @ 90
Soap, Castile, gen., ℔	9 @ 12
Sulphur, ℔	4 @ 6
Sassafras bark	12 @ 14
Canary seed, ℘ ℔	4 @ 5
Hemp seed, ℘ ℔	3½@ 5½
Sulph., cinchonidia	1.45 @1.50

EGGS—Were selling at 12½c. The receipts were fair, and some lots were carried over, in expectation that the colder weather would raise prices. The feeling was easy at the close, but most of the fresh stock went at the above quotation.

FISH—Jobbers were fairly busy, city and country buyers continuing to order liberally. There was a firm market at the prices given below:

No. 1 whitefish, ℘ ½-brl	$4.40@ 4.50
Family whitefish, ½-brl	2.10@ 2.25
Trout, ½-brl	4.10@ 4.25
Mackerel, extra mess, ½-brl	12.50
Select mess, ℘ ½-brl	16.00
Extra shore, ½-brl	14.00
No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.50
No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00@ 7.50
No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50@ 6.00
No. 2 bay, ½-brl	4.50@ 5.00
Large family	5.00
Fat family, new, ½-brl	3.00@ 3.25
No. 1 bay, kits	1.00@ 1.50
Family kits	75@ 1.00
George's codfish, extra, per 100 lbs	5.00@ 5.25
Bank cod, per 100 lbs	4.00@ 4.25
Compressed cod	6
Dressed cod	7
Labrador herring, split, brls	6.50
Labrador herring, round, brls	6.00@ 6.50
Labrador herring, round, ½-brls	3.50
Holland herring	1.15@ 1.20
Smoked halibut	11
Scaled herring, ℘ box	30@ 35
California salmon, brls	13.00
California salmon, ½-brls	6.75

FRUITS AND NUTS—Apples and peaches were in continued good request, and were strong. Prunes also were receiving considerable attention, and were firm at the advance of the day before. Raisins—excepting Valencias—remain easy. Other lines ruled about steady. We quote:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5¾@ 6½
Dates, fancy	8 @ 16
Figs, layers	14 @ 16
Turkish prunes	6 @ 6¼
French prunes, kegs	6½@ 7
French prunes, boxes	10 @ 16
Raisins, layers	1.70 @1.75
London layers	2.15 @2.25
Loose Muscatel	1.80 @1.85
Valencias, new	7½@ 8
Zante currants	4½@ 4¾
Citron	14½@ 15½

DOMESTIC.

Alden apples	10 @ 14
Evaporated	8 @ 9
New York and Michigan	4 @ 4½
Southern	2¾@ 3¼
Ohio	3¼@ 3¾
Peaches, unpared, halves	3½@ 4
Peaches, unpared, quarters	3¼@ 3¾
Raspberries	32½@ 33
Blackberries	5½@ 6
Pitted cherries	23 @ 25

NUTS.

Filberts	9 @ 10
Almonds, Terragona	20 @ 21
Naples walnuts	13 @ 13½
Brazils	5½@ 6
Texas pecans	6 @ 7
River pecans	5½@ 6
Wilmington peanuts	5 @ 5½
Tennessee peanuts	4½@ 5
Virginia peanuts	6 @ 6½

GREEN FRUITS—Were in request and steady. Foreign fruits, especially oranges, were in good country demand. Apples were selling freely in a retail way, while car lots were rather slow and easy under liberal receipts for the time of year:

Apples, ℘ brl	$2.00@ 3.00
Cranberries, ℘ brl	5.00@ 7.00
Lemons, ℘ box	3.50@ 4.50
Oranges, ℘ box	3.00@ 3.50
Valencia oranges, ℘ case	7.00@ 8.00
Valencia oranges, extra size	10.00
Bananas, ℘ bunch	2.50@ 5.00
Cocoanuts	4.00@ 4.50

GROCERIES—Jobbers have little fault to find with the position of the market. Trade is better than in past years at a like period, and collections also are exceptionally good. Prices remained fairly steady as previously quoted:

RICE.

Carolina	6¾@ 7¼
Louisiana	6¼@ 7½

COFFEE.

Mendaling, Java	28 @29
O. G. Java	24¼@26
Costa Rica	17½@19
Choice to fancy Rio	17 @17¾
Good to prime	15¼@16
Common to fair	12½@14¼
Roasting	10½@11¼

SUGARS.

Patent cut loaf	9¼@ 9⅜
Crushed	9⅛@ 9¼
Granulated	8⅞@ 9
Powdered	9⅛@ 9¼
A standard	8¾@ 8⅞
Do. No. 2	8⅜@ 8½
Extra C	8⅛@ 8⅜
C No. 1	7⅞@ 8
C No. 2	7⅜@ 7¾
Yellow	7 @ 7½
New Orleans white, clarified	8⅜@ 9
New Orleans prime to choice	7 @ 7¼
New Orleans fully fair to prime	6½@ 6¾
New Orleans fair	6¼@ 6⅝

SIRUPS.

California sugar-loaf drips	.35 @38
California silver drips	.43 @45
Sugar-house sirup	.35 @40
New Orleans molasses, choice	.41 @43
Do prime	.38 @40
Fair	.33 @36
Common	.27 @30
Common molasses	.28 @33
Black Strap	.24 @25

SPICES.

Allspice	18½@19
Cloves	.45 @50
Cassia	.24 @25
Pepper	14¼@15
Nutmegs, No. 1	.90 @95
Calcutta ginger	8 @ 9

SOAPS.

True Blue	5 @ 5¼
Blue lily	5 @ 5¼
White lily	5
Savon imperial	5
German mottled	5¼@ 5½
Peach blossom	6

HAY—No. 1 timothy was wanted for shipment at $8.50 free on board, and was held rather firmly at this figure. Other grades were slow and easy:

No. 1 timothy	$8.00@8.50
No. 2 do	7.50
Mixed do	6.50@7.00
Upland prairie	6.50
No. 1	6.00

HIDES—Were steady; the demand is light and the offerings small:

Light cured hides, ℘ ℔	7
Heavy do	6½
Damaged or grubby do, ℘ ℔	5
Bull hides	5
Part cured, ℘ ℔	6 @ 6½
Calf, ℘ ℔	10½
Deacons, ℘ ℔	40
Dry flint, ℘ ℔	13@ 14
Dry salted, ℘ ℔	11 @12
Green city butchers', ℘ ℔	5 @ 5½
Sheep pelts, wool estimated, ℘ ℔	28

LEATHER—There is not much appearance of activity in the leather trade, but the relatively high cost of hides keeps the market firm. Following are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.

Calf, No. 1	$ 90@1.00	Line	$ 34@ 39
Calf, No. 2	65@ 85	Buffalo sl'ght'r sole	25@ 28
Veals, No. 1	65@ 85	Chicago sole	22@ 28
Veals, No. 2	50@ 75	"B. A." sole	24@ 26
Kip	40@ 70	"B. A. G. D." sole	22@ 25
Upper, No. 1	21@ 23	Insole	22@ 26
Upper, No. 2	16@ 20		
Harness	30@ 34		

OAK.

Calf	85@1.10	Harness	32@ 36
Kip	60@ 95	Sole	35@ 40
Upper	21@ 25		

FRENCH.

Calf	1.15@2.00	Kip	85@1.00

LUMBER—Continues active, prices being irregular. Some of the dealers are pressing sales because they intend to move on May 1, and carriers of large stocks also are anxious to reduce them before the opening of navigation. Following is the price-list:

First and second clear, 1¼@2 in	$30.00@32.00
Third clear, 1¼@2 in	27.00@28.00
Third clear, inch	25.00
First and clear dressed siding	15.50
First common dressed siding	13.50
Second common siding	12.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.00
Box boards, A, 13 in. and upwards	30.00
Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards	25.00
Box boards, C	16.00
A stock boards, 10@12 in., rough	24.00@28.00
B stock boards, 10@12 in	20.00@25.00
C stock boards, 10@12 in	15.00@16.00
D or common stock boards	13.00
Fencing, No. 1	10.00@10.50
Fencing, No. 2	8.50@ 9.50
Common boards	10.00@11.00
Cull boards	9.00@10.00
Dimension stuff	9.50@10.00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	11.00@13.00
Culls, 2 in.	8.00
Pickets, rough and select	7.00@11.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed	18.00
Lath, dry	1.65
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry	2.20@ 2.30
Shingles, standard	2.00@ 2.15
Shingles, No. 1	1.00@ 1.10
Cedar shingles	1.90
Track shingles	1.80

OILS—Were quoted quiet and unchanged. Below are the prices current:

Carbon, 110 degrees test	12
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test	14½
Snow white, 150 deg. test	17½
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test	18¾
Carbon, Michigan legal test	21¼
Elaine, 150 deg. test	19
Lard, extra winter strained	61
Lard, No. 1	56
Lard, No. 2	50
Linseed, raw	65
Linseed, boiled	70
Whale, winter bleached	55
Sperm	$1.25
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	70
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	52
Bank oil	38
Straits	40
Turpentine	34
Miners' oil, extra yellow	55
Miners' oil, white	58
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	14
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg	13
Gasoline, 87 degrees	19
West Virginia, natural, 28 degrees	30
Natural, 30 degrees	25
Reduced, 28 degrees	20 @25

POTATOES—Choice offerings were salable, but common and small, which constituted the bulk of the supply, sold slowly. The retail demand is light. Peachblows were quoted at 45@70c, and Rose at 40@60c in lots.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry was scarce and steady, being in good local and shipping request. Game was plenty and weak.

Chickens, dressed, ℘ ℔	$ 8 @ 9½
Chickens, live, ℘ doz	3.00 @ 4.00
Turkeys, dressed, ℘ ℔	11 @ 14
Do live	11
Geese, live, ℘ doz	5.00 @ 6.00
Ducks, dressed, ℘ ℔	8 @ 10
Wild ducks, small, ℘ doz	50 @ 75
Mallards	1.50 @ 1.75
Red-heads	1.75 @ 2.25
Canvasbacks	3.00 @ 3.50
Geese	@ 3.50
Snipe	50 @ 60

SEEDS—Timothy was in moderate request and firm at $1.17½@1.26½. Prime was quoted at 1.22. Clover was slow and easy under large offerings. Sales were made at $3.65@3.85, and of mammoth at $3.95. Hungarian and millet were quoted at 50@75c, and flax sold at $1.60.

SALT—Was steady under a fair inquiry.

Fine salt, ℘ brl	$ 1.15
Coarse, ℘ brl	1.40
New York dairy, ℘ brl, without bags	1.30
New York dairy, ℘ brl, with bags	1.75@2.00
Michigan dairy, without bags	1.15
Michigan dairy, with bags	1.50@1.70
Ashton dairy, ℘ sack	3.00

VEAL—Was in fair request at 4@8c per lb. The offerings were ample.

WHISKY—Was in good demand at the stereotyped quotation of $1.04 for highwines. Sale was reported of 350 brls on that basis. Alcohol for export was nominal at 31c per gallon delivered in New York.

WOOL—Small orders are coming in daily, and are promptly attended to at quotations. The receipts are small, but the stock will probably carry the trade till the time for the next clip:

Washed fleece wool, ℘ ℔	28@31
Medium unwashed	20@23
Fine do, good	18@20
Coarse do	16@20
Tub-washed, choice	35@37
Tub-washed, common to fair	30@33
Colorado, medium to fine	20@24
Colorado, common	16@19
Colorado, coarse	13@14

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,705	7,996	246
Tuesday	3,950	10,581	2,841
Wednesday	4,193	13,529	3,709
Total	10,848	31,906	6,796
Same time last week	8,941	36,755	4,966
Shipments—			
Monday	1,493	5,227	....
Tuesday	1,993	5,204	1,820
Total	3,486	10,431	1,820

During the two months' service of Dr. J. H. Detmers, Government Inspector of Cattle at the Union Stock-Yards, no case of pleuro-pneumonia or other contagious disease has been discovered. Not deeming it necessary to longer maintain the office, the Commissioner of Agriculture has assigned the Doctor to other duties.

CATTLE—The position of the market was quite as favorable to the selling interest as on any other day of late. Under a satisfactorily active demand from all classes of buyers the supply, though liberal, was easily disposed of and at rather better prices, sales clearly indicating an advance over last week's closing quotations of 10@15c per 100 lbs. The quality of the stock was above the average, and the larger part changed owners at prices above $4.00. The highest figure paid was $5.40, for 28 head averaging 1,759 lbs. They were sold by George Adams, Burke & Bro. The same parties sold 62 head at $5.20@5.30. Sales to shippers were principally at $4.10@4.85, to feeders at $3.00@3.75, and to the city trade at $2.75@3.85. The market closed firm.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$5.00@5.35
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	4.60@4.90
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4.25@4.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.75@4.15
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.65@3.85
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.65@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.50
Veals, per 100 lbs	3.00@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
28	1,759	$5.40	19	1,091	$4.30
11	1,717	5.30	23	1,098	4.37½
16	1,586	5.25	16	1,247	4.50
35	1,586	5.20	105	1,430	4.85
61	1,044	3.70	18	1,132	4.30
195	1,170	4.25	19	958	2.75
14 bulls	1,900	3.75	22	900	2.75
14	1,286	4.45	16	872	2.75
12 stock's	820	3.50	10	1,206	4.50
16 stock's	848	3.60	11	1,210	4.50
12	1,194	4.40	20	1,162	4.40
16	1,254	4.60	18	1,276	4.65
18	1,285	4.75	19	1,157	4.35
17	1,329	4.85	15	1,420	4.65
13	1,044	4.40	17	1,227	4.65
19 cows	1,008	3.05	15	1,249	4.50
11 cows	1,006	3.00	67	1,130	4.37½
25 cows	984	3.05	76	1,456	5.05
11 cows	912	2.60	12	1,290	4.75
14 cows	843	2.75	28	1,542	5.10
12 cows	1,044	3.15	16	1,349	4.75
26	1,251	4.60	22	1,285	4.65
17	1,253	4.50	30	1,315	4.80
49 stock's	805	3.40	15	1,413	4.95
30	1,494	5.00	49	1,409	4.95
30	1,478	5.20	19	1,204	4.65
36	1,193	4.50	51	1,173	4.50
51	1,276	4.70	47 Texas	982	3.85
16	1,200	4.60	27 Texas	1,010	3.95
17	1,382	4.80	21 Texas	966	3.95
17	1,274	4.85	10	1,215	4.50
17	1,300	4.50	11	1,350	4.65
16	1,255	4.65	12 feed's	1,055	4.12½
21	1,065	3.50	18	1,142	4.20
19 feed's	1,032	3.90	13	1,204	4.50
17 cows	951	2.55	18	1,259	4.50
28	1,544	5.25	8 heifers	1,010	4.00
16	1,892	5.25	17	1,275	4.85

HOGS—The market was without noticeable change so far as the character of the demand and the course of prices were concerned. The receipts, though some 3,000 in excess of the number exported for Tuesday, were small, and with a good inquiry both from local and Eastern buyers the pens were soon cleared, and at strong prices. Common to best bacon grades sold at $3.80@4.00, and poor to best heavy at $3.70@4.40. Skips were peddled out at $3.00@3.50. The market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
69	189	$3.90	109	183	$3.95
79	162	3.80	63	202	3.85
70	127	3.65	81	299	3.90
79	299	3.90	60	172	3.75
53	199	3.90	65	207	3.95
29	189	3.95	38	280	3.90
77	186	3.90	121	205	4.05
50	183	3.90	29	258	3.95
40	191	3.90	22	396	4.10
34	194	3.95	22	337	3.95
37	203	3.95	19	172	3.60
65	179	3.95	30	292	3.90
57	174	3.95	49	235	4.05
110	170	3.95	87	174	3.95
52	200	3.95	37	197	3.90
58	209	3.95	66	295	4.00
116	210	3.95	137	240	3.95
44	270	3.90	63	226	4.10
52	205	4.00	62	144	3.85
58	179	3.95	44	209	3.90
75	200	3.95	61	185	3.90
25	401	4.40	54	171	3.85
44	418	4.12½	42	222	3.90
46	193	3.95	31	249	3.70
34	201	3.95	21	220	3.90
24	311	3.95	30	299	4.25
66	299	4.00	46	299	4.12½
27	278	3.95	60	261	4.05
60	215	4.00	48	216	3.95
31	316	4.00	39	236	3.95
49	167	3.90	30	250	4.15
34	304	4.15	22	187	3.90
43	179	3.00	45	315	4.05
21	208	3.90			

SHEEP—Were in less active demand, and were easier. The supply was too liberal, and sales dragged at 15@25c off. We quote poor to medium at $3.50@4.00, and good to choice at $4.25@5.15.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 19.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,800; market firm and strong; ½c higher; ordinary to prime steers, 9@10½c; extra, 10¾@11c; general sales, 9½@10¼c; 200 taken by exporters at 10¼@10½c; shipments yesterday and to-day, 4,380 quarters.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,500; market a trifle firmer; more active for good; dull for poor and common; a car-load of very poor Texas sheep, 76 ℔s, had to be sold at 2½c; a car-load of poor North Carolina, 3¼c; otherwise the range was 5¼@6½c; shipments yesterday and to-day, 1,175 carcasses and 500 live sheep.

SWINE—Receipts, 4,000; prices advanced; the market closed firm at 4¼@4½c for corn-fed alive.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., March 19.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 289 head through and 192 local; total for two days, 493 through and 332 local; supply extremely light and far short of demand; all sold; prices up strong 30c on all grades; best, $5.25@5.50; medium, $4.75@5.00; common, $3.80@4.40.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 1,540 head; total for two days, 1,925, all through; not enough on sale to make market here; feeling stronger.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 500 head; total for two days, 4,200 head; selling slow at 25c off from last week; selling at $3.75@5.25 for common to fair.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—CATTLE—A shade easier feeling on better supply, but sales brisk at full previous prices; receipts, 2,000; shipments, none.

HOGS—Active, firm, and higher; Yorkers and Baltimores, $3.75@4.05; packing, $3.40@3.75; Bostons, $4.00@4.10; select heavy, $4.20@4.30; receipts, 3,900; shipments, 700.

SHEEP—Strong; scarce and wanted; good to choice, $4.00@4.85; export muttons, $5.00@5.25; receipts, 375; shipments, none.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 19.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports, receipts, 560; shipments, 228; steady; native shippers, $3.75@4.60; native stockers, $3.00@3.80; native cows, $2.50@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,578; shipments, 448; fair demand; fair to choice heavy, $3.30@3.50; light shipping, $3.10@3.25.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,632; market active, and ¼c higher for good; common stock unchanged; stockers a shade lower.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,300; fair demand; generally unchanged; some sales rather lower.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,990; only 3 cars offered; light Yorkers to good heavy, $4.15@4.40.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 19.—HOGS—Active and firm; common, $2.75@3.60; light, $3.65@4.00; packing, $4.00@4.20; butchers', $4.20@4.30; receipts, 1,844; shipments, 465.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, March 19—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 8s 6d@10s. Wheat—Winter, 9s@9s 4d; spring, 7s 9d@8s 3d; white, 8s 11d@9s 4d; club, 9s 3d@9s 8d. Corn, 4s 6d. Pork, 51s. Lard, 34s.

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—Special cable—Bacon—Cumberlands, 28s 6d; short ribs, 28s; long clear, 28s; short clear, 28s 6d. Beef—Prime mess, 72s; India mess, 76s; extra India mess, 87s. Cheese—Choice, 48s. Shoulders, 23s. Tallow—Prime city, 35s 9d. Lard, 33s. Pork—Prime mess, Eastern, 53s; Western, 50s. Hams, long cut, 20-℔ average, 39s.

LONDON, March 19.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat unchanged. Corn firmer. Exports of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week, 9,000 qrs.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, March 19—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 8s 3d; No. 2, 7s 9d; white, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 11d; club, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 9s 3d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 51s. Lard, 34s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—COTTON—Stronger at 5 9-16@5⅝d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 9,500.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess beef, 72s. Long clear bacon, 28s; short clear, 29s.
TALLOW—Fine American, 35s.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 20.—GRAIN—Dealings in wheat less extensive, and market showed heaviness and depression throughout; offerings quite liberal, and as a rule urgent in good part on speculative account, which in winter grades led to a decline of ¼@1½c a bushel; amber again suffering most; lower range of inland freight-rates in grain tended to weaken confidence of holders of most grades; at modified figures demand moderately active; spring in moderate request; cable advices of very tame markets; 8,000 bu No. 3 Chicago spring, very choice, in store, for export at 95c; No. 2 spring, very choice, in store, for export at 95c; No. 2 spring quoted at $1.03@1.05. Corn rather less active; quoted generally a shade weaker; mixed Western ungraded at 40@45c. Rye lower; No. 2 Western boat loads offered at 61c. Oats in somewhat better request, and quoted rather steadier on higher offerings; No. 2 Chicago afloat 14,000 bu reported at 32c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products depressed, and quoted much lower, influenced by the unfavorable tenor of reports from the West; for forward delivery light trade; decline of 10@15c per brl; quoted at the close for March at $10.30@10.45 for new, and for April at $10.30@10.50 for new; May at $10.55@10.60; June at $10.55@10.65. Bacon in less demand; long clear quoted at $5.37½. Western steam lard moderately active for early delivery, but at lower prices; 900 tcs at $6.62½@6.65.

TALLOW—Moderately active; prime quoted at 6 9-16c.

SUGARS—Raw quoted at 6⅛@6¼c for fair to good refining; refined in more request.

WHISKY—Dull but quoted somewhat steadier; 50 brls sold at $1.06½.

FREIGHTS—Movements in most lines slow, and rates more or less irregular, though no decided changes; through freights generally tame, though advantage to rates continued in favor of shippers.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 19.—COTTON—Firm; 10.12½c; futures quiet; March, 10.08c; April, 10.14c; May, 10.32c; June, 10.48c; July, 10.61c; August, 10.68c.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged; receipts, 11,000 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, weak, and lower; receipts, 149,000 bu; rejected spring, 76@78c; No. 3 do, 95c in store; ungraded do, 96½@$1.02½c; ungraded winter red, $1.05@1.14; No. 3 do, $1.09@1.09¾; No. 2 do, $1.15@1.15¼; No. 1 do, $1.15¼@1.15½; ungraded amber, $1.10@1.10½; No. 2 do, $1.11@1.11¼; ungraded white, $1.12@1.12½; No. 2 do, $1.10¼; No. 1 do (sales 32,000 bu) at $1.12¾@1.13; extra do (sales 400 bu) at $1.14. Rye—61c. Barley nominally unchanged. Malt dull and nominal. Corn—Moderate business; receipts, 75,000 bu; ungraded, 40@45¼c; No. 3, 42½@43c; steamer, 43@43½c; No. 2, 44⅛@44½c; old do, 45@45½c; round yellow, 45c; yellow Western, 46c. Oats quiet and unchanged; receipts, 49,000 bu; mixed Western, State, 31½@32c; white do, 32@33c.

HAY—Steady and unchanged.
HOPS—Nominally unchanged.
GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes, 10¼@11½c; job lots, 10¾@16c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 6⅛@6¼c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice—Demand fair, and market firm.
PETROLEUM—Quiet; united, 81⅞@83⅛c; crude, 7⅝@8⅝c; refined, 9c.
TALLOW—Steady at 6½@6 9-16c.
RESIN—Quiet; $1.35@1.40.
TURPENTINE—Dull; 29½c asked.
EGGS—Firm; Western, 21@22c.
LEATHER—Steady; hemlock sole Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light middles and heavy weights, 19@21c.
WOOL—Firm.
PROVISIONS—Pork weak; mess, $9.37½@9.50 for old; $10.60@10.75 for new. Beef firm; extra India mess, $18.00@21.00; family mess, $13.50@14.00; packed, $11.00@11.50. Cut meats steady; long clear middles, $5.37½; short do, $5.62½. Lard unsettled; prime steam, $6.62½@6.65.
BUTTER—Steady at 6@29c.
CHEESE—Weak; Western, 2@9c.
WHISKY—Steady at $1.06½.
METALS—Quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 19.—COTTON—Stronger and fairly active at 9⅝c.
FLOUR—Unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull and lower; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and March, $1.13⅛@1.13⅜; April, $1.13⅛@1.13; May, $1.14@1.14¼. Corn—Western lower; Western mixed, spot and March, 43@43⅛c; April, 43⅛@43¼c; May, 43⅞@44c. Oats firm; Western white, 34@35c; mixed, 32@33c. Rye quiet at 58@59c.
HAY—Unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Stronger and unchanged.
BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.
EGGS—Firm and active at 16@17c.
PETROLEUM—Unchanged.
COFFEE—Very strong, and a shade better for lower grades; Rio cargoes at 10¼@15c.
WHISKY—Nominal at $1.07@1.07¼.
FREIGHTS—Unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,193 brls; wheat, 61,000 bu; corn, 65,000 bu; oats, 4,900 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 46,000 bu; corn, 193,200 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 19.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged; middling, 9½c; sales, 1,100 bales; receipts, 500; shipments, 1,000; stock, 26,000.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red fall, $1.01¼ cash; $1.01⅞ April; $1.03⅜@1.02¼ May; $1.01¾ June; No. 3 do 98c. Corn opened strong and higher at inside prices; No 2 mixed 33⅛@32½c cash; 32¼ March; 32⅛@32⅜c April; 33⅛@33½c May; 34⅛@34¼c June. Oats market dull, and price a shade lower; No. 2, 26c cash; 25c bid April. Rye dull; 48c. Barley dull and unchanged; prime to choice, 50@70c.
WHISKY—Steady; sales at $1.04.
PROVISIONS—Opened firm; better; closed dull and lower. Pork, jobbing, $10.15@10.30; dry salt clear ribs, $4.85@4.90; clear, $4.90@5.00; boxed shoulders sold at $3.75@3.82½. Bacon, clear ribs, $5.40; clear, $5.50. Lard—Dull and nominal.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, 5,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 132,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., March 19.—COTTON—Good demand and prices a shade higher; 9½c.
FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat steady, with a good demand; red and white, $1.00@1.05. Corn—Good demand and tending upward; sales at 36@37c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; sales at 27@30c. Rye steady, with a fair demand, at 56c. Barley quiet but firm; No. 2 fall, $1.00@1.03.
PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand fair and market firm at $10.00@10.25. Lard inactive; steam, $6.40. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, $3.65 cash; $3.80 for May. short rib, $4.85 cash; $4.90 for April; short clear held at $5.00. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm; $4.25, $5.50, and $5.62½.
WHISKY—Quiet at $1.02.
BUTTER—Dull and unchanged; demand only for fine qualities, which are scarce.
LINSEED OIL—Firm at 65c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 19.—FLOUR—Dull; tending downward; Western superfine, $3.25@3.50; common extras, $3.75@4.25; Wisconsin extras, $4.00@4.50; Minnesota do, $4.50@5.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $6.50@8.25.
GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 47@48c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1 and extra white, 37½@40c; No. 2 white, 36½@37c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 35@36c Rye, 65c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; corn, 50,000 bu; wheat, 14,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 38,000 bu.
WOOL—Demand good, and holders are free sellers at last week's prices; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 33@35c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 31@33c; combing and delaine, 35@40c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—FLOUR—Dull; no inquiry. Rye flour unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet; Western red, elevator, $1.13¾. Rye nominally unchanged. Corn dull; Western rejected, 41½@42c; do steamer do, 41½@42½c; Western sail mixed, track, 43½@44c. Oats dull and lower; mixed, 32½@33c.
PROVISIONS—Steady, with a fair demand. Lard—Western tierce, $6.75@7.00.
BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.
EGGS—Firm; Western, 18c.
CHEESE—Nominally unchanged.
WHISKY—In good demand; Western, $1.06½.
PETROLEUM—Firm; refined, 9¼c; crude, 8¼c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,300 brls; wheat, 42,000 bu; corn, 48,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu; rye, 2,500 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, March 19.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 14,200 bu; shipments, 17,000 bu; dull and lower; No. 2 cash, 90c; March, 90c; No. 3 cash, 87½c; March, 87½c; No. 4 cash, 84c. Corn—Receipts 8,850 bu; shipments, 1,200 bu; No. 2 cash, 24⅛c; March, 24⅛c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 19.—FLOUR—Quiet and weak.
GRAIN—Wheat weak; opened ⅜c higher; closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.00; No. 1 Milwaukee, 97c; No. 2 do, 90½c; March, 89c; April, 89½c; May, 93⅛c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 79½c; No. 4, 73c; rejected, 63c. Corn firmer; No. 2, fresh, 31c. Oats dull; No. 2, 24c. Rye steady; in fair demand; No. 1, 45c. Barley dull and easier; No. 2 spring, fresh, 71c; April, 68c.
PROVISIONS—Quiet, but firm. Mess pork quiet; new, $10.10. Lard—Prime steam, $6.55.
HOGS—Live quiet, but firm, at $3.75@4.00.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., March 19.—GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 red, May, $1.05¾. Corn easier; No. 2, May, 37c. Oats—Nothing doing.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., March 19.—FLOUR—Firm.
GRAIN—Wheat easier; extra, $1.04½; No. 1 white, $1.03½; April, $1.04; May, $1.05; milling No. 1, $1.00 bid. Receipts, 11,452 bu; shipments, 25,285 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Moderate demand; No. 1 hard Duluth spring, $1.13; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.05. Corn steady; No. 2 Western, old, 46c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 19.—GRAIN—Nothing doing. Prices unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, March 19.—HIGHWINES—Steady; sales 100 brls at $1.02½.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., March 19.—PETROLEUM—Market unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 8¼c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 19.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude firmer, $1.00⅝ at Parker's for shipment; refined unchanged.

OIL CITY, Pa., March 19.—PETROLEUM—Market opened active, with sales at 81⅞c, advanced to 84⅛c, declined to 82½c, advanced to 83⅜c, closing at 83⅛c bid; shipments, 33,000 brls.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The jobbing trade continues active in nearly all departments; prints moving more freely from agents' hands; printed aprons in brisk request; ginghams in better demand, and dress goods doing well; cotton goods in steady demand and firm; men's wear of woolens quiet; foreign goods in fair request.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, March 19.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Steady at 26½c.

MARINE.

THE VESSEL-OWNERS' CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., March 19.—The Vessel-Owners' Convention met in this city to-day. Delegates were present from Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit, Black River, Oswego, Sandusky, and Painesville. A dispatch from Milwaukee stated that Chicago delegates were authorized to act for that city.

The subject first under discussion was that of the methods of procedure, and a committee was appointed to consider this.

A large number of speeches were next made. Letters were read from various points, and, at length, in the afternoon, the Committee reported a constitution, of which the following are the important points:

The name of the Association shall be the Inland Vessel-Owners' Association of the Western Lakes. Its members shall be composed of delegates from different shipping points having an association of vessel-owners, and shall be represented by delegates from each Association.

The Association shall regulate all subordinate Associations, and detail what ports or shipping-points shall be controlled by the different organizations comprising the Association.

This Committee recommends that the different ports having organization under this Convention adopt the usual rules of organization, including the following:

Any owner or part-owner of vessels engaged in the carrying of freight upon the lakes shall be entitled to membership by signing the by-laws and the payment of dues.

A Board of Directors shall be elected, consisting of seven members, to be chosen by ballot at the annual meetings of the Association, and hold their offices for one year. Vacancies occurring from any cause shall be filled by appointment by the remaining members of the Board for the balance of the term.

The Board of Directors shall meet at least once a week during the season of navigation, at some appointed place, and agree upon a list of prices of the different articles of freighting from this port and such other ports as may be designated to their control by the Inland Vessel-Owners' Association, such prices to be issued by them in printed form.

It shall be the duty of owners or masters belonging to the Association to report all freight engagements to the headquarters of the Association of the port, if any exists; if not, they must act in strict accordance with the rates established by the Board having such points under control.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors of this port to notify all other Associations of Inland Vessel-Owners of any rates or change of rates from this port or other ports under control of this Board at the earliest convenience.

Resolved, That we, as members of this Association, pledge ourselves, one to the other, that we will withdraw our patronage from any agent who violates the rates established by the Board. If desired, such agent shall be posted at the headquarters of the Association.

The election resulted in the following Board of officers:

President—Mr. E. J. Merrick, of Detroit.
Vice-President—Mr. J. A. Redington, of Cleveland.
Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. Jacob Johnson, of Chicago.
Executive Committee—Capt. S. B. Drummond, of Detroit; H. S. Halstead, of Chicago; Frank Perew, of Buffalo; John B. Merrill, Mr. R. K. Winslow, of Cleveland.

Vessel owners are unanimous in the opinion that this will secure better rates and steadier business.

To the Western Associated Press.

CLEVELAND, O., March 19.—Vessel-owners along the line of the lakes commenced a session at the Board of Trade room this morning. The attendance was very large, delegates being present from nearly all the lake ports. Much interest is manifested.

A committee of five was appointed for the purpose of presenting a plan of action that would be of benefit to the owners of vessel property. The Committee is J. Johnson, of Chicago; S. B. Grummond, of Detroit; S. L. Watson, of Buffalo; P. Finn, of Oswego; and J. A. Redington, of Cleveland.

A number of vessel-owners are expected to arrive this afternoon.

The Convention reassembled at 2:30 p. m. Several members made remarks and communications were read from vessel-owners unable to be present.

At 3 p. m. the Committee reported the name to be the "Inland Vessel-Owners' Association of the Western Lakes," and that the officers consist of President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five, who shall be elected annually, the Board of Directors to be elected, consisting of seven members, to be chosen by ballot at the annual meetings of the Association, and to hold office for one year. The Board of Directors shall meet at least once a week during the season of navigation at some appointed place agreed upon. A list of prices of different articles of freighting from this port and such other as may be designated to their control by association shall be fixed, such prices to be issued by them in printed form. Owners or masters belonging to the Association must report all freight engagements to the headquarters of the Association.

After some discussion by Messrs. Jones, Johnson, Owen, and Ryan, the report was adopted. The Inland Vessel-Owners' Association of the Western Lakes was organized, and the following officers elected: President, E. G. Merrick, Detroit; Vice-President, J. A. Redington, Cleveland; Secretary and Treasurer, J. Johnson, Chicago; Executive Committee, S. B. Grummond, Detroit; H. S. Halsted, Chicago; Frank Perew, Buffalo; John B. Merrill, Milwaukee; R. K. Winslow, Cleveland.

The Convention then adjourned till 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 19.—Capt. E. M. Peck, President, and H. B. Wilkins, Secretary, of the Northwestern Transportation Company, had a conference at Chicago day before yesterday with F. Broughton, General Manager, and A. White, Assistant General Manager, of the Great Western Railway of Canada, which now operates the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway. Rumor to-night has it that this conference resulted in an arrangement between the parties, whereby the Northwestern Transportation Company will continue to supply the transit route between Milwaukee and Grand Haven with passenger and freight steamers for another year. The Transportation Company managers manifest the utmost reticence in relation to the result of the conference, but the above is supposed to have been the upshot. The fact that the new arrangement covers only one more season strengthens a belief, long entertained in some quarters here, that the Great Western Railway Company propose to supply the route with boats of their own construction, at least two of which will be calculated for passenger-carrying as well as freighting, both summer and winter, while the third, a side-wheeler, will be expressly calculated for passenger-carrying, and so modified as to attain a speed of from fifteen to eighteen miles per hour, in order that the passage across the lake can be accomplished in six hours, and even less. The side-wheeler would enable passengers to cross the lake eastward in the daytime, and, with the three, both morning and evening connections could be made with Milwaukee.

At Wolf & Davidson's shipyard the schr Charlotte Raab has received general repairs, the schrs Trumpff and Lotus are having their decks calked, the scow South Side is being rebuilt, and the steam-barge D. Ballentine is in dry-dock for repairs upon her stern bearings.

The scow Tenie and Laura and the schr Island City arrived last evening and this morning, with wood,—the former from Port Washington and the latter from Centreville. Cleared during the past forty-eight hours, schrs Charlotte Raab and Belle Laurie, for Ahnapee, and schr Glen Cuyler, for Manitowoc. The schr Spartan sailed for Bailey's Harbor this afternoon.

Vessel sales recorded at the Milwaukee Custom-House since last report, are as follows:

Schr Laurina—J. A. Oleson to Samuel Martin and John Neilson, of Racine, the whole, $800.

Schr Island City—Peter Werner, of Centreville, to Andrew Gunderson, of Sheyboygan, one-fourth, $750.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

The prop Depere, the winter boat of the Goodrich Company, arrived in yesterday.

The schr Lucy Graham arrived from Ahnapee yesterday with a cargo of railroad ties.

Storm signals will be displayed when necessary from and after to-day.

Several lumber-luggers are receiving their outfits, preparatory to sailing.

The schr Julia B. Merrill left port for Grand Haven yesterday, and will return with a cargo of lumber.

The schrs William Finch, Mary Ludwig, Mary E. Packard, and William Smith are expected in port from South Haven.

The schrs Charlotte Raab, City of Sheboygan, and Evening Star arrived from Lake Michigan ports yesterday with cargoes of railroad ties.

The scow Restless, a rotten craft of fifty-one tons burden, is reported ashore near Ludington, with 300 barrels of lime on board. She is supposed to be a total loss. Her port of hail was Grand Haven.

POLAR SEARCH.

What the Commander of the Jeannette Says About the Arctic Exploring Expedition.

New York Tribune, March 17.

Lieut. George W. De Long, of the United States Navy, who has been detailed by the Government to command the Jeannette on the Arctic expedition, the entire expense of which is defrayed by James Gordon Bennett, arrived in this city at a late hour on Saturday evening, and is stopping at No. 152 West Eleventh street.

Last evening, in a conversation, Lieut. De Long related many facts of interest concerning the conception of and preparations going forward for the Jeannette expedition. He has served eighteen years in the navy. In 1873 he was navigator of the Juniata that, with the Tigress, went in search of the Polaris. He felt certain that Mr. Bennett had not deliberated on the subject of an Arctic expedition before he united with his English colleagues to send Stanley to Africa. Arctic exploration had been a subject more in the line of American thought and ambition, and in the mission of the Jeannette Mr. Bennett had been actuated by a public-spirited feeling to aid in the solution of the great problem of the North, and would naturally feel considerable pride in the patronage if the undertaking resulted in anything useful. But with the management of the undertaking Mr. Bennett had nothing to do. He had stepped entirely to one side, placed the responsibility of execution in the hands of the American Navy, and, to express it in American fashion, his only instructions were: "Go in, and do the best you can. I'll stand the expense."

In conversations had with Mr. Bennett in London, Lieut. De Long had told him that no important results could be hoped for from such an expedition, unless it were taken out of the indefinite, irresponsible position of a private enterprise and clothed with absolute governmental authority, and carried out under naval rules and discipline. This coincided with Mr. Bennett's views. The Jeannette had become, for the time of the explorations, a part of the United States Navy; the authorities at Washington would assign naval officers to her and hold these responsible to them for the following out of the Secretary's instructions and the conduct of the expedition. The only difference between the cruise of the Jeannette and that of an American man-of-war will be that money to meet the expenses will be drawn as needed by order on a private gentleman.

The Jeannette, named after Mr. Bennett's sister, was originally H. M. S. Pandora, and went through the hands of two or three owners from the Queen, and, after having some experience in Arctic waters, to Mr. Bennett, who purchased her for this particular purpose. Lieut. De Long, who had been nominated for the command by Mr. Bennett, joined the newly christened craft at Havre. He has a photograph taken of the handsome, rakish-looking little ship in the French port. She lies low, the rail making graceful curves, is 420 tons burden, 143 feet long, twenty-five feet beam, and draws thirteen feet of water when fully loaded. She has three masts, rakishly set, and in rig is what the English call a barkentine, with rolling topsails, and will be easy to manage. She is provided, besides, with boilers and screw, which will enable the navigators to make all possible speed, compatible with safety, during the advance, within the brief season of Arctic summer, on the theoretic North Pole. She has room only for a limited supply of coal. During the sail of 165 days from London to San Francisco she steamed eighteen days during calms and through the Straits of Magellan. Lieut. De Long will husband the coal for the ice regions, where he expects to use steam almost altogether. Very heavy gales were experienced in this last long voyage, the Jeannette behaving splendidly, and drawing from her commander the compliment of being the finest vessel he had ever been to sea in.

After seeing preparations for thoroughly overhauling the vessel under way at the Mare Island Navy-Yard, Lieut. De Long went on to Washington, where he has been for four weeks conferring with the Secretary of the Navy. The most important duty, he said, would be the selection of a crew,—thirty-three men all told; twenty-five forward and eight abaft. A few of the officers, besides the commander, already chosen or likely to be, were Lieut. Charles W. Chipp, executive officer; John W. Danenhower, master, and Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Melville. Every officer and seaman will be a volunteer. Lieut. De Long has received letters from enough applicants to man a fleet, and enough experienced seamen to man a frigate. These exhibit features interesting and ludicrous, and have been received from all kinds of men and schoolboys. Lawyers and schoolmasters have applied by dozens, and even newspaper writers have expressed a desire to penetrate the Arctic regions. A great many have, they relate, very important theories of Arctic exploration, and suggestions which they are willing to have utilized if properly remunerated for them. Some are willing to go if proper financial inducements are offered, and others are willing to go for the glory of it alone.

Lieut. De Long will give the preference to American seamen, for national reasons, and thinks that he has already made suitable choice of men without yet engaging them. Some will come from Boston, others from New York, and a very few perhaps will be chosen in San Francisco, where they will be shipped under naval rules. A great many things have to be considered in making a choice of crew. Each man must be physically perfect. A very slight defect here might become a serious ailment in polar latitudes. Men who are habituated to liquor cannot be taken. Lieut. De Long believes in a very moderate use of grog on shipboard, and men who need liquor here need more in the Arctics. Of course, each man must be a good seaman, and intelligence and cheerful dispositions will be sought after. The capacity to sing, dance, and spin good yarns, or do anything to entertain shipmates, will receive important consideration. The commander prefers to take unmarried men, especially before the mast. An educated men usually is stimulated to greater effort if he has a family to take pride in his success, but an ignorant man, if there is reason to become disheartened, is made even more worthless by thought of the family he has left behind. All hands will be nearly on a par as to food and clothing, and the seamen will be made companions of so far as they show worthiness and the interests of discipline will allow, mutual respect and harmonious feeling and common enthusiasm being essential elements of success. The discipline will be made as little irksome as possible, but the naval precept of absolute obedience to superior authority will be maintained without laxity, no order being given to an inferior which the superior would not be willing to do himself, and each one bound to the determination to go ahead until the commander orders him to stop. Experience has proven that healthy men can endure the cold much easier than the long winter of darkness and confinement to the vessel.

It is expected that the Jeannette will be newly fitted out by June 1. Her cargo will be food and fuel intended for a three-years' cruise. Bulk is a great consideration.

Lieut. De Long will return to Washington in two weeks, and expects to be in San Francisco the first week in May. Articles of outfit and travel, such as sledges, tents, ice-anchors, and ice-tows, were bought in London. Sailing June 15, the Jeannette will touch at St. Paul's Island, in Behring's Sea, and at St. Michael's, a trading-post in Alaska, where dogs and dried fish for their food, fur clothing, and more sledges will be taken aboard. Then she will touch at St. Lawrence Bay, on the Siberian coast. At the two last places Esquimaux will be engaged to act as dog-drivers and interpreters. Lieut. De Long expects from that point to proceed northwesterly from the straits in search of Prof. Nordenskjold, the Swede, who sailed from Stockholm last July to make the never-accomplished northeast passage through the Siberian Seas. If the natives are to be believed he has had wonderful success, having, they report, reached Koliutchi Bay, not many hundred miles distant from Behring's Straits, where he is frozen in, and probably perfectly safe. He can scarcely extricate himself before the Jeannette approaches that port in the middle of July. If he is found, and cannot get through, Lieut. De Long expects to bring back tidings to Alaska. But if he can be his own herald the Jeannette will steam as far north of Behring's Straits as possible, and stay until the provisions nearly give out, or some worthy discovery is made. In this direction, probably, the 71st parallel has never been passed. A whaler, Capt. Long, reported land to the westward about this latitude, which has been named Kellet Land. Lieut. De Long hopes to winter in the inlet along this supposed island or continent like Greenland, and make a dash for the pole the following summer. He does not wish to express any opinion about an open sea, believing that polar conditions vary greatly according to marked climatic variations of the same season in different years, and is satisfied to report what he finds after he gets back.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

Why Trade Is Reviving in the Former, and Declining in the Latter—A Good Puff for Minnesota.

FEB. 14.—*To the Editor of the London Times:* Trade is reviving in the United States, while it is declining in England. Why should that be? An Englishman asking that question in America is generally answered to this effect:

"We are prospering because, unlike you, we are no longer manufacturing at a loss. Since 1873 we have closed a larger proportion both of mills and foundries, and many of our mechanics have become farmers. Consequently less is made, but what is made sells well.

"While Great Britain persists in spinning more cotton and puddling more iron than her customers want, the price both of her cotton and her iron will continually fall. If the present stagnation of trade is indeed caused by over-production, entailing large stocks of unsalable goods being left on the manufacturers' hands, it would seem as if the present policy of adding to those stocks must result in perpetuating that stagnation. Better to make little and sell at a profit than make much and sell at a loss.

"English manufacturers and English workmen will do well to seek fresh employment for their capital. If they hold on, hoping against hope that the era of bad trade once past, England will regain the monopoly of manufacturing for the world, they will be acting like the foolish ostrich who, burying her head in the sand, refuses to see what all around her can see.

"We have long since said that we will not take her manufactures, and now Germany, France, and Russia seem to be saying the same thing. If England chooses to lend out her capital to foreign countries, as she did prior to 1873, the countries so favored will no doubt be very glad to buy English iron with English gold. But, without the gold, the foreign countries lack either the means or the inclination to buy the iron.

"Foreign protection has deprived Great Britain of some of the Continental markets; American competition is beating her out of some of the neutral markets. Take Canada, for instance. In 1873 and 1877 the value of goods entered for consumption was, respectively, from:

	1873.	1878.
Great Britain	$68,522,776	$39,572,239
United States	47,735,688	51,332,669

In the one case a decrease of 28 millions, in the other an increase of four millions.

"Unpatriotic Canadian ladies prefer American cotton to English shoddy, and Canadian lumbermen will not buy English axes, because they cannot chop. Nine out of every ten agricultural inventions are born in our workshops, and consequently nine out of every ten agricultural implements used in Canada are bought in the United States.

"England is burdened both with a larger agricultural and a larger manufacturing population than she can well support. When the pastures of Dakota and the cornlands of Minnesota are fairly opened up, her farmers will be worse off than her mechanics. With beef selling next summer in London at 6d a pound, and wheat at 30s a quarter, how will her farmers pay their rents? Like the mechanics, they will soon have to be seeking work elsewhere.

"If the English trades-unions were practically managed and would place some of their starving members where they could earn a living, all classes would benefit. The artisans remaining in the workshops would benefit by the consequent rise in wages, while the employers would be compensated for that loss by the relief of the poor rates and the probable subsidence of bankrupt competition."

Such, sir, are some of the American arguments; and, if they be as sound as the American lands, every man out of work had better pack up his trunk and start at once for the Western States. In Minnesota, for instance, he will find a country, not exactly flowing with milk and honey, but rich beyond his most extravagant hopes.

In the vale of the Red River, though the soil is more fertile than in the tropics, the air is more exhilarating than champagne. The rotation of crops is an art unknown. For upwards of forty years crops of wheat averaging twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre have been gathered off the same fields. Manure is never used, for the natural soil is richer than manure. Nor does the land need clearing. No forests incumber the varied expanse of prairie and of lake. The settler may arrive in March, plow his land in April, and reap his harvest in July. The wheat is the highest price in Chicago, and in two years' time, with ordinary good fortune, he should have replaced his original outlay.

Until this autumn, there being no cheap means of transportation, much of the commoner kinds of grain was burnt where it grew. But a railway has now been opened throughout the whole length of the valley, and young farmers from Ontario and the Eastern States are pouring in by hundreds. Land is selling freely for less than a pound an acre, and while to every healthy laborer Minnesota offers good wages for hard work, to every farmer owning £300 or £400 she offers affluence if not a fortune, and a certain future for his children. There, as elsewhere, the settler's life is not fitted for the weak or the sickly, but for the industrious and the robust it is a life full of promise.

In those life-giving Western States an energetic man may easily become in turn farmer, storekeeper, banker, or, if he will, Senator. He grows with the people, and the growth of the people is almost miraculous. Ten years since the population of Minneapolis might have been counted by hundreds; to-day it numbers upwards of 40,000. Within three years all the available land in the Red River Valley will probably be settled on and sold. So if any man thinks of going he had best delay no longer. Minnesota is no Castle of Indolence. Some hardships every emigrant must expect to undergo. His labor, for the first two years, will probably be more severe than in England. But, his ties to home once severed, he will never regret his choice. He will have exchanged despondency for hope; he will be working not only for bare life, but for prosperity in the future, and with hope of the future those troubles which might otherwise seemed unendurable will appear to him as trifles unworthy of complaint. I am, sir, your obedient servant, H. O. N.

A Royal Musician—The Artistic Whims of Frederick the Great.

In noticing Part V. of Grove's *Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

Everyone will read with interest the article on Frederick the Great as a musician and a composer. Dr. Franz Gehring, of Vienna, writer of the paper in question, shows that the Prince's first musical instructor was not Quantz, the flute-player, as is generally supposed, but Gottlob Hayne, the cathedral organist. At the age of 16, however, he began to learn the flute from Quantz, and was soon afterwards obliged to study that instrument in secret, since the King, his father, regarded music as a pastime unworthy of one who was destined to "rule nations." The musical Prince was reduced to such shifts as engaging flute-playing servants (probably musicians who had served in military bands); and we may be sure that he cultivated assiduously the art of playing pianissimo. On ascending the throne he established a Court band at Berlin, and dispatched the composer Graun to Italy with instructions to engage the best singers for the operatic theatre he proposed to found. Exaggerated accounts have been published of Frederick's lavish outlay on music. Dr. Gehring tells us that the salary paid to Quantz amounted only to 2,000 thalers, or about £300 in English money. But he also received 15 ducats for each of his compositions, and 100 ducats for every new flute supplied to the King. Frederick played the flute four times a day; he also studied composition to some purpose; for when Quantz died without finishing a concerto on which he was engaged, the King was able to complete the work. Frederick seems to have played the piano-forte equally with the flute. We are told, at least, that he entertained a high admiration for Silbermann's pianos; and one can scarcely conceive a composer confining his attention to the flute alone. Frederick produced a march which was inserted in Lessing's "Minna von Barnhelm." He also composed a "sinfonia"—i. e., orchestral introduction—for "Acis and Galatea," and another for "Il re Pastore." In 1835 a search was instituted by King Frederick William III., which resulted in the discovery of no fewer than 120 compositions by Frederick the Great. Apparently, however, they were not worth much, since Dr. Gehring informs us that "they were interesting only from their history, and not suited for publication."

A Breach of Chinese Etiquette.

The "upper ten million" of society folk in China are in a flutter of excitement over a daring breach of Confucian etiquette perpetrated not long since by the Chinese Ambassador to the Court of St. James. It seems that Kwo Ta-jin's offense consists in his having allowed Mme. Kwo to act as hostess at a reception given at the Chinese Legation. Such a proceeding is, say these offended critics, without precedent, and what makes the matter ten times worse in their eyes is the rumor that the lady actually sat down to dinner with her guests, both ladies and gentlemen. The Shanghai *Sheu-paou*, which has always supported Kwo Ta-jin, gives a flat contradiction to this last report, but admits that, were it true, it would be compelled to condemn the Ambassador. For the benefit of the uninstructed the *Sheu-paou* explains the difference between an "at home," or *ch'a hwuy*, and a dinner. "At a *ch'a hwuy*," says the editor, "there is merely a display of flowers, fruits, and wine, to the latter of which the guests help themselves as they wish. Hence, it is not customary for the host to sit down with his guests. All he does is to stand at the door and receive them as they come in and bid them farewell as they go out. This being the case, it is evident that the statement that the Ambassador and his wife sat down with their guests is a calumny." The writer hints that the report was originally set afloat by a member of the Legation who is hostile to his chief, and goes on to maintain that Kwo Ta-jin "has never lost sight of the honor and dignity of his country" by permitting Mrs. Kwo Ta-jin to be seated in the presence of the high society which welcomed him to Portland place.

Curious Libel Case.

A curious libel case has just been tried at Marseilles. The *Nouvelliste* of that city published an article declaring that the Tax Receiver of St. Etienne had embezzled £20,000. Thereupon the Tax Receiver in every town and commune in France bearing the name of St. Etienne brought an action against the paper, which has been ordered to pay to each of them $20 damages, besides $40 fine. The *Nouvelliste's* proprietor must have been disagreeably surprised to find that there are not less than sixty-nine St. Etiennes in France.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Army Transportation.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT OMAHA, Neb., March 13, 1879.—Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock m., on Tuesday, April 15, 1879, or at the same hour (allowing for difference in time) at the offices of the Depot Quartermasters at Cheyenne and Ogden, at which places and time they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the Transportation of Military Supplies on the following described routes in the Department of the Platte, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1879, and ending June 30, 1880, viz.:

From Cheyenne Depot, Wyo. Ty., to Forts Laramie, Fetterman, and McKinney (new), Wyo. Ty.

From Rock Creek Station, or other stations on U. P. R. R., to Forts Fetterman and McKinney, Wyo. Ty.

From Bryan or Green River Station, or other stations on the U. P. R. R., to Fort Washakie, Wyo. Ty.

From Southern terminus of Utah Southern Railroad, to Fort Cameron, Utah.

From Sidney, Neb., to Fort Robinson and Camp Sheridan, Neb.

Payment for the service depends upon a future appropriation for the purpose by Congress.

Proposals for transportation on any of the routes above-named will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank proposals, form of contract, and printed circulars, stating the estimated quantities of supplies to be transported, and giving full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office or to the offices of the Depot Quartermasters at Cheyenne and Ogden.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for transportation from —— to ——."

M. I. LUDINGTON, Chief Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT OMAHA, Neb., March 10, 1879.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, m., on Thursday, April 17, 1879, or at the same hour (allowing for the difference in time) at the offices of the Quartermasters at the following named stations, at which places and time they will be opened in presence of bidders, for the furnishing and delivery of Military Supplies during the year commencing July 1, 1879, and ending June 30, 1880, as follows: Wood, Hay, and Charcoal, or such of said supplies as may be required at Omaha Depot, Fort Omaha, Fort Hartsuff, Fort McPherson, Fort Sidney, Cheyenne Depot, Fort Russell, Fort Sanders, Fort Steele, Fort Hall, Fort Douglas, Fort Cameron, Fort Robinson, Camp Sheridan, Fort Laramie, Fort Fetterman, Fort McKinney, and Fort Washakie.

Proposals will also be received at this office to the day and hour above named, for the delivery on the cars at the point nearest to the mines on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, of five thousand tons of Coal, of 2,240 pounds to the ton. Also for delivery at the Omaha Depot, or at stations on the Union Pacific Railroad east from Kearney Junction, of two million pounds Corn and one million pounds Oats. Bids for grain should state the rate per 100 pounds—not per bushel. Payment for the supplies depends upon a future appropriation for the purpose by Congress.

Proposals for either class of the stores mentioned, or for quantities less than the whole, will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Blank proposals and printed circulars stating the kind and estimated quantities of Wood, Hay, and Charcoal required at each station, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract, etc., will be furnished on application to this office, or to the Quartermasters at the various stations named.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for .... at ....," and addressed to the undersigned or the respective Post and Depot Quartermasters.

M. I. LUDINGTON, Chief Quartermaster.

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24, 1878.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the German National Bank of Chicago that the same must be presented to James M. Flower, Receiver, at Chicago, Illinois, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed.

JNO. JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

People's Gaslight and Coke Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the People's Gaslight and Coke Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m.

A. M. BILLINGS, President.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:30 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bMarquette Express	§ 9:00 p m	* 6:45 a m
aLake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	* 9:55 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.
No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.
a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota & Galesburg Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	11:00 a m	2:05 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	7:50 a m	7:05 p m
Omaha Express	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
Leavenworth & Atchison Expr'ss	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	5:00 p m	10:20 a m
Night Express	10:00 p m	6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	6:55 a m	6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	8:40 a m	7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	12:20 p m	9:10 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	4:15 p m	1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	6:15 p m	4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	7:10 p m	6:20 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	*11:30 p m	*11:00 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	† 1:15 p m	†10:05 a m

* Saturdays and Thursdays only. † Sundays only.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Burlington { Fast Expr'ss	* 9:00 a m	* 3:35 p m
& Keokuk { Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 3:40 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	* 7:45 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:45 a m
Milwaukee Fast Train (daily)	9:00 p m	4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p m	* 9:25 a m

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:55 a m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*10:45 a m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	† 9:10 p m	§ 6:00 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	§ 5:40 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	* 7:05 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	*†10:20 p m	‡ 5:40 a m

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:20 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:15 a m

FOREIGN NEWS.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

Correspondence New York Herald.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 21.—The special correspondent of an English journal telegraphed from Bulgaria recently some information of a sensational character relating to the movements of the Russian and Bulgarian armies. He described certain military movements and preparations in Bulgaria which to him appeared to indicate that the Russians intended to make a lengthened stay in the countries beyond the Danube, or that some important military enterprise was again contemplated by Russia in Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia.

He spoke also of the formation of many new battalions of Bulgarian militia, of the continued arrival of fresh troops from Russia, and even descended in his minute details to the construction of a temporary home for Gen. Todleben in the picturesque wilderness of the Balkan passes. Persons unacquainted with the internal struggles of the localities may be induced to believe in the conclusions at which the correspondent arrives.

Many of these assertions are, it may be here said, highly probable, although the correspondent is quite mistaken as to the cause and the motives which lie at the bottom of the movements and preparations observed by him. The Russian Government is not only quite candid in its expressed wish to carry out the provisions of the Berlin Treaty, but is essentially opposed to all further disturbances on the Balkan Peninsula. The Russian officials have received the strictest instructions to oppose with all their energy any national movement on the part of the Bulgarians which may come to their knowledge, because any such occurrence is radically adverse to Russian interests. To make the subject clear, I must refer to something which took place in Russia some time ago, and which was not even mentioned by our local papers. Almost simultaneously with the recall of the Panslavist leader, Mr. Aksakoff, from his temporary exile in one of his remote country seats, there had been arranged several meetings of the Panslavic circle in Moscow. Many schemes were entertained for the attainment of the cause of Bulgarian unity, seriously compromised, but none of them could be considered feasible enough to claim the exertions and money which the Panslavists were ready to apply for the attainment of ultimate success. They had recourse at last to Gen. Tchernaieff, and that gentleman showed them so many chances for the success of their enterprise that they were quite ready to subscribe any sum wanted in the preliminary estimates of the contemplated actions.

Gen. Tchernaieff submitted to them all his calculations, and it must be acknowledged that those calculations were based on actual facts, and were sustained by very weighty figures. His plan was not a complicated one. He reckoned mostly on the forces ready at hand,—called out by the undoubted prestige of his name and put to use by his friendly hand. He was to go to Bulgaria, where there are forty-four battalions of the national militia already drilled and placed on a perfect military standing by the exertions of the Russian authorities. There were, besides, to be had eight battalions from the western part of Bulgaria, in the neighborhood of Sophia. The Servian military forces might be raised to seventy-two battalions; and, finally, Tchernaieff declared, that on his first appeal all the young men of Eastern Roumelia would be ready to leave their country and join him in large masses. According to the above calculation, Tchernaieff was to have in all about 124,000 men; but he swore to be able to resist all attempts on the part of the Turks to reoccupy Eastern Roumelia even with 50,000 men.

But even the hottest supporters of Tchernaieff's plans never hoped for the slightest assistance from the Russian Government. They had also to consider the means by which they were to repair the damages inflicted on their cause by the Russian Government in the imminent application of the Berlin Treaty to the newly-organized province. Gen. Tchernaieff is a man not much troubled by secondary considerations. He declared that as the Russian administrative authorities are to resign their places only on the arrival of their Ottoman substitutes, he will let the Turkish authorities enter the country in order to get free from Russian authority. "It will not require much skill," said Gen. Tchernaieff, "to master the Turkish officials and make them quite inoffensive when the Russians have gone. They will be allowed to live in seclusion if they show themselves obedient, but will be sacrificed if they attempt to prejudice our cause. But the Turkish army must not and shall not enter the province as long as I have a handful of men to oppose such a catastrophe." So the plan was declared to contain the capacity for success, and was energetically sustained by the Panslavistic party of Russia. Not being in a position to know exactly how far they have carried their preparations for the contemplated action I will limit myself to the contemplation of the means they will have at their disposal in case their fancies happen to become realities, and the latter must be considered possible.

Tchernaieff made an attempt to gain Prince Milan to the cause he is about to represent, but in this he failed, as the Prince seems to be quite satisfied with the actual state of things, and does not want to exchange his position of an independent Prince for the visionary honors of a King of a perfected Kingdom. He even refused to see Gen. Tchernaieff at Nish. Not so, however, the Servian Government. As far as I can judge, Ristish is completely on the side of the Russian Panslavist party, and there is no doubt that he will do all he can toward disposing the country in favor of Tchernaieff's plans. Tchernaieff declares that he is able to hold the Balkans and prevent the Turks from occupying Eastern Bulgaria, even with a force of 50,000 men. Arms and ammunition are supplied already, it is said, in great quantities. Tchernaieff reckons himself able to hold the Turks in check with his infantry and cavalry. The artillery is to be left to the Bulgarians after the evacuation of the country by the Russians. It must not be supposed, either, that the Emperor Alexander presented the greater part of Russian guns to the Bulgarians in any provision for a future insurrection. Such a sacrifice was dictated by considerations quite foreign to all Panslavistic fancies, and was not even due to any magnanimity on the part of the Czar. It had been simply ascertained during the last Turkish war that two-thirds of the Russian artillery was positively good for nothing; only one-third of it—the guns recently purchased—proved to answer the exigencies of modern warfare. Were the Russians obliged to fight the English, or even the Austrians, these old-fashioned guns would be of no use, and as there certainly will be no other occasion to fight Turkey for a long time to come it was not thought worth while to carry that part of the artillery home to Russia. The cost of the transport of the guns would perhaps have been greater than the actual worth of their material. So it was decided to leave them behind for the Bulgarians. Tchernaieff, on his side, affirms that they would yet answer very well the purpose of the actual moment, and is, on the whole, quite confident in the sufficiency of all the means provided for the contemplated rising of the Slavs.

So much for the plans and hopes of the Bulgarians and their supporters, who, although Russians for the most part, decline to see what an inopportune moment—so far as Russia is concerned—they have chosen for the furtherance of their idea.

I have already stated that the Russian Government is for the present decidedly adverse to any efforts on the part of the Bulgarians to achieve the union of their country against the wishes of the great Powers of Europe. The Bulgarians, sustained by Servia, would probably be able to attain their ends if they only had to fight Turkey, but it is not to be doubted for a moment that England and Austria would interfere in such a case. What would then be the part imposed on Russia? The country is exhausted by the last struggle; the bad state of her finances requires many years of undisturbed peace in order to be put on a proper footing. The Russian people are tired of war; the Emperor is, and ever was, opposed to it. The need of many reforms, suspended during the last disquieting years, is universally felt, and such reforms, indispensable as they are for the welfare of the Russian people, cannot be carried out except with several years of assured peace and all possible economy in internal expenses. Let us suppose for one moment that Russia could allow things to take their course without supporting the cause of Bulgaria against Turkey, would it be possible for her to leave Bulgaria without assistance if the other Powers were to come down upon her? Would not the Bulgarians be right in saying then that Russia had disavowed them after having been the first cause of their rising? Could Russia hold to her policy of peace when the Bulgarians were really threatened with ruin, and amid them so many of her own sons,—the Russians who are now in the Bulgarian army as teachers, sub-officers, etc. Years of bloodshed and misery would ensue which would exhaust all Europe, stop commerce, and Russia would come out of it, even if victorious, the most injured of all.

MONTENEGRO AND PANSLAVISM.

Correspondence New York Times.

Paris, March 5.—The *Glas Tsernagorska*—the "Voice of Montenegro"—is the official journal of this Principality. Its publication has been suspended for fifteen months, probably through fear that some intemperance of language might make a bad impression at the Congress, and interfere with the great work of pacification; but it has reopened its offices, and its first number, at the end of January, contains an article so significant that its reproduction by the leading Continental newspapers has been almost universal.

"The diplomatists," says the *Glas*, "ignored, as they always do, every principle of right and justice. They were anxious to conciliate the conflicting interests of the Great Powers which they represented, and so every small State was sacrificed, not being even allowed to urge its claims to keep what it had won by force of arms. Montenegro was foremost in the fray, she bore the brunt of the battle, and yet only upon her threat to renew hostilities did Turkey consent to part with that paltry mouthful—Sponz and Podgoritza—which was so grudgingly vouchsafed to her by Western gluttony. The nation will fulfill its engagements loyally, provided others be equally faithful to their stipulations, but, if we have bowed to the decision of Europe, there lives no reasonable man who believes that the Servian question is definitely settled. Our end remains unchanged, and all our energies must be directed to the entire redemption of our race. We wish for peace, we have aspired to it for centuries, we would live in amity with all men, we need tranquillity for our national development, but we will brook no interference with our rights, and none so well as we can look boldly in the face of every eventuality, be it for good or ill. We are united in soul and body to our Prince and to his family, we have full confidence in his honor, his intelligence, and his patriotism, and whither he shall show the road, there all Montenegro will follow, if it be to death."

The peculiar gravity of this document lies in the circumstance that the absolute submission of the people to its ruler is a national characteristic. Now and then he is shot or stabbed, by way of vendetta, or in support of some rival's claims to sovereignty; but to dispute the wisdom of his foreign policy, particularly if this policy involves a question of war with the infidel, has never entered the minds of these hardy mountaineers. Not a finger can be raised within his dominions, not a line be printed, without his permission, and as he, the bravest and most reliable of Russia's auxiliaries, has never yet taken a single step in opposition to the views of the Russian Government, we must conclude that the *Glas Tsernagorska* has received its inspiration directly from Cettinje, indirectly from St. Petersburg, with an intention of preparing Europe for that uprising of the whole Slavonic race against all foreign domination which is to form a dike to the German inundation. When I was in Prague, in 1876, this subject was freely discussed by the Czech party, whose leader, Dr. Rieger, assured me that a Slavonic Empire was the great aim of the Moscow old Russians, and of the Bohemian Omladina, by whom the future Emperor was already chosen. In point of territorial importance the Servians of Servia had a right to take the lead; but the courage and ability of their Prince was questioned, whereas Prince Nicholas had given proof of both, and offered guarantees which the pusillanimous Milan was incapable of, backed as he was by a population of swineherds, always ready to play fast and loose with the Austrian or the Russian for some petty personal considerations ever since Kara Giorgios drove out the Osmanli. This was the judgment of the Slav Committees in May, and the miserable fizzle some months later under Gen. Tchernaieff—who would have done Russia's work for her, unaided by her official participation, if his energy had been seconded by the Servian officers—only confirmed the original plan, which Russia has steadily pursued as least likely to excite European jealousy. The religious farce of a new crusade has been played out; none of the Great Powers are likely to tolerate another Muscovite invasion of the Ottoman territory, but, given the principle of nationalities, which was invoked for the creation of United Italy and the German Empire, there is nothing in the law of nations which can be opposed, plausibly, to the agglomeration of scattered fragments of a nationality under the same head, when this union will only be to the disadvantage of such an unsympathetic individuality as Turkey. That the Austrians will look on quietly at the formation of an Empire possessing so many points of attraction to their Slavonic population is not probable, and they may first protest and then fight in defense of their threatened interests; but they have had a severe lesson in Bosnia, and without some outside help will not do much good in Macedonia.

AUSTRO-ENGLISH SQUABBLE OVER BOSNIA.

Dispatch to London Times.

Pesth, March 3.—According to advices from Constantinople, there are still four points of difference impeding the conclusion of the Austro-Turkish Convention. The first relates to the sovereign rights claimed by the Sultan. The formula proposed by Austria is, as you may remember, that the fact of the occupation "does not prejudge" the sovereign rights of the Sultan. Though no longer insisting on the direct recognition formerly demanded of the Sultan's sovereign rights, the Turks ask the substitution of the words "does not alter" for "does not prejudge." The objection opposed to this by Austria is that the term asked to be substituted does not correspond to the fact, seeing that the occupation and administration of the provinces by Austria, suspending the exercise of these rights, *does* for the time being alter the Sultan's sovereignty. The second difference—one also of words—respects the definition of the nature of the occupation. The Austrians propose the term "provisional"; the Turks the term "temporary." In the opinion of Austria, the word "provisional" exactly expresses the indefinitive character of the occupation described in the treaty, leaving the future entirely untouched and unprejudiced. The word "temporary," on the other hand, goes, it represents, beyond this limit. A third difference is about the position of Bosnians when traveling or sojourning in Turkey. The Turks claim that they should be considered like any other Ottoman subjects, having no claim to the protection of Austrian Consuls. Austria urges no objection to this as a general rule. In cases, however, where Bosnians in Turkey have real ground of complaint regarding their treatment Austria desires that they should have the right to invoke Austrian "mediation" rather than "protection." The fourth point of difference touches the exercise of the right of garrison in the district of Novi-Bazar. The Turks wish the localities as well as the number of garrisons to be precisely fixed by the Convention, while Austria argues that this would be to lose sight of the aim contemplated by the Congress in this right of garrison, which notoriously was to provide an additional guarantee that the narrow strip of land between Servia and Montenegro should not be encroached upon on either side,—that is, should cease for the future to be a seat of disturbances. This aim, Austria urges, could hardly be attained if her garrisons were beforehand fixed at certain places and limited to a certain number, instead of leaving these points to be determined by the circumstances as they arose. The Austrian Government is therefore of opinion that, in the first place, only some general principles should be laid down with regard to this right of garrison, such as that the garrisons should be as much as possible mixed, and where this is not the case that an officer from the party having no garrison should be attached to the commander of the force belonging to the other party. The intercourse between the two sides would thus be kept up, so that measures could be taken by common agreement to face any eventuality which might present itself. At present no dangerous eventualities are to be apprehended, and there seems no necessity for sending even a man to Novi-Bazar or Mitrovitza; but the plan might be applied to Plevje or Tashlidje, Priepolje, and Sienitza, as the points closing, so to speak, the neck of land between Servia and Montenegro. Lying on the bifurcation of the roads from Novi-Bazar towards Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is of importance to have a garrison planted at these places to secure the tranquillity of Bosnia, and put an end to the agitation carried on in that border quarter, where some malcontents have taken up their abode. The Mufti of Plevje or Tashlidje is the soul of this agitation, which, though not likely to assume dangerous proportions, mars the general peace.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

London Times, March 3.

The experiment of lighting the reading-room at the British Museum was renewed on Thursday night with an increased number of lights and a different arrangement of the lamps. The problem which the Librarian, Mr. Bond, and the Assistant Librarian, Mr. J. T. Taylor, have had to solve is to obtain, without objectionable glare, a sufficient lighting of the tables, the catalogues in the central counters, and the shelves of the reference-library round the walls of the room to which the readers have access. To light the library, with its twenty-five miles of book-shelves,—a little three-storyed town of streets and intersecting lanes and alleys,—would be a task which, under the present conditions of electrical lighting, could hardly be attempted. A great boon, however, would evidently be conferred upon those whose occupations or tastes lead them to make regular and constant use of the reading-room if the time within which they might work could be increased during the winter to nine or ten hours a day, and the not infrequent interruption of their studies by thick fogs could be prevented. The Trustees having the matter under consideration, and without wishing to bind themselves to show a preference for any system, have been desirous to ascertain, in the first place, whether the lighting of the reading-room could be effected satisfactorily. The Societe Generale d'Electricite, of Paris, offered to make the experiment at their own cost. Their offer was accepted, and the necessary works have been carried out under the superintendence of their representative in England, M. Berly, C. E., and his staff, assisted by the workmen of the Museum, under the direction of Mr. C. Pulman, the clerk of the works. The principal difficulty to be overcome is the apparent depth of the shadow cast by the electric light. From the centre of the room the reading-tables, nineteen in number, radiate like the spoke of a wheel, and the ridge or high partition running along the centre of each, and serving at once the purposes of an air-duct and a support to reading-desks, interferes to some extent with the free passage of light. A trial was made of two methods of arranging the lamps. In one part of the room five of the tables consecutively were lighted with a lamp, each placed above the centre of the table upon a post at a hight of about fifteen feet from the ground. The other tables were lighted by six lamps placed similarly above alternate tables, and one lamp was placed in the middle of the room. While the light was bright and satisfactory on the table immediately under the lamp, it was possible to read type such as this account is printed in at the intermediate tables, even in the shadow of the reader, though not, perhaps, without some feeling of strain to the eyes. By placing a book out of the reader's shadow on the reading-desk, a person of ordinarily good sight could read without discomfort—at all events, for some time. The candle used was the Jablochkoff, and M. Berly on this occasion exhibited an improved kind of candle invented by one of the company's staff. With this new candle, it is said, the danger of the light going out is obviated; or, at least, if the light goes out it is instantaneously relighted. This was shown by turning out all the lights on one circuit and relighting them by merely turning the key of the commutator. A reduction has been made in the price of the candles, which are now supplied at 6d. instead of 7½d. This brings down the price of the carbon from 5d. to 4d. per hour for each light. The consumption of these candles has increased rapidly, as it would appear from the statement of the Societe that whereas a few months ago they were turning out between 4,000 and 5,000 a day, they now make about 6,000 candles a day. In the experiment on Thursday three circuits were established in the reading-room, each one supplying four lights. The electricity was obtained from a duplex, Gramme machine, driven by an engine of sixteen-horse power nominal. The steam-engine had been placed in a detached building beyond the northwest corner of the Museum buildings, and the wires conducting the electric currents to the reading-room were about 650 feet in length. With one light for each table and one for the centre of the room,—that is to say, with twenty lights, which the machinery at present under trial would feed, readers might use any part of the room at night as well as by day.

A NOTABLE DEBATE.

Boston Herald.

The debate in the British House of Commons, on the 27th ult., upon the vote to defray the cost of the South African war, is memorable on two accouts. First, for the boldness of the attack delivered by the Irish members upon the "policy of provocation" which sent the British forces across the frontier of an unoffending King. Secondly, for the admission by the Government that at present they would not undertake to justify the invasion of Zululand. The House of Commons having gone into Committee of Supply, Sir Stafford Northcote asked for a vote of $7,500,000 to meet the war-expenditures in South Africa. Mr. Parnell, as a leader among the Irish Home-Rulers, rose at once, not to cavil at the amount of the estimate, but to protest against the injustice of the war. He declared that for several years the Government had contemplated the seizure of a portion of the territory of the Zulus. This acquisitive tendency was pointed out in 1877, when Sir Theophilus Shipstone annexed the Transvaal. Mr. Parnell claimed that the Colonial authorities "had been carefully instructed how to get up this little war." He admitted that the late disaster compelled the reinstatement of the military position; and, so far as that went, he supposed none would object. But he had no idea, from the temper displayed around him, that the authorities would be content with the re-establishment of British supremacy in the field. Fire and sword would be carried into the enemy's country, and he supposed no quarter would be given. He closed with the assertion that the vast preparations were neither more nor less than a proof of "a premeditated determination to annex Zululand." In the name of his constituents, he entered a solemn protest against the iniquitous design.

Mr. Parnell, to say the least for him, displayed the courage of the opportunity. But Mr. Sullivan, another Home-Ruler, went far beyond his leader in the audacity of his assault. Referring to the red field of Isandula, he said: "I admire the gallantry and heroism of those soldiers of England who fell under their colors. All honor to them. They served their Queen and their colors well. But still deeper is my respect for the men who died, as bravely, in defending their native soil against the invader." Mr. Sullivan held that there is no color-line in patriotism. In his conception Cetewayo was entitled to the admiration of the world as much as a Tell or a Kosciusko. The Zulu King had done only what Queen Elizabeth did when English soil was threatened by the Spanish Armada. He had gathered the strength of his land and sworn to make the invaders bite the dust; and he had redeemed his promise well. "Parliament," said Mr. Sullivan, in his peroration, "is now asked for a million and a half of sterling money to carry this hateful policy of imperial war farther and farther into Africa. To-night the money will be voted; but when passions have cooled down and reason returned, a verdict will be passed upon this episode of British history. Then it will be branded as a war unjust and blamable as that which George III. waged, and, thank God, waged in vain, against the liberty-loving people in the American Colonies."

As we have shown, the Irish members were fearless and furious in their attack upon the South African policy. But Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Secretary of State for the colonies, was more than tame in his reply. He ventured to enter a protest against the epithets of "wicked" and "audacious" which Mr. Sullivan had applied to Sir Bartle Frere, and then retreated behind the declaration that "this was not a time for a discussion upon the war." The honors of the discussion were carried off by the assailants, but of course the House of Commons supported the vote of supply.

REPULSE OF AN AFGHAN ATTACK.

Dispatch to London Times.

Attakarez (via Chaman), Feb. 27.—Col. Malcolmson was yesterday encamped at Khushk-i-Nakhud, with 268 sabres of the Third Scinde Horse and 120 bayonets of the Second Beloochis Cavalry; and at 4 p. m. 1,500 of the Alizais, under Majid and Abubuk Khans, suddenly swarmed over the ridge 1,000 yards distant, bearing down in two bodies on the camp. Their right wing—a column some six or eight deep—in dead silence made direct for our cavalry. They advanced in true chivalric style, and arrived at charging distance just as the British officers had hurriedly, but calmly, told off their squadrons. Then followed the commands—"Gallop!" and "Charge!" The enemy unflinchingly accepted the shock, which, howevr, broke their solidity, and, fighting with fanatical desperation, they hurried towards the left flank of the camp, disordered, developing into a panic when Capt. Maitland's squadron wheeled up, smashing in on their flank and rear. The combat and pursuit lasted two hours.

Maj. W. Reynolds fell early in the melee. While extricating his sword from a man's body, his charger stumbled, and four Afghans cut him to pieces, their own bodies immediately afterwards being stretched around his corpse.

Our casualties are one officer and four troopers killed, Col. Malcolmson (slightly) and fifteen men wounded; while 150 Afghan bodies now lie scattered about the camp.

Majid is projecting another attack at Sanzurri, but the Scinde Horse has dealt the enemy a terrible lesson. The enemy's left wing had their ardor lessened by witnessing the utter discomfiture of their comrades, and pushed toward the Beloochis, who repulsed them splendidly, killing thirty men.

Col. Tanner, seeing the cavalry far off in pursuit, wisely abstained from following up this success and leaving the camp unguarded. One Afghan penetrated alone through the skirmishing line, and was shot dead near Col. Tanner.

Dost Mahomed, the Alizai Chieftain, who had espoused our cause, and was in the cavalry camp when his clansmen surprised us, disappeared during the confusion.

A SOUTH-AMERICAN ROW.

Panama, March 8.—The latest dates from Lima are to the 26th of February, and at that time any change in the position of affairs between Chili and Bolivia was in favor of the former. Mejillones, Caracoles, and Antofagasta are held by the Chilians, and at Cobija, the only remaining port of Bolivia, a Chilian iron-clad is stationed. In addition to the arming of over 2,500 Chilian residents in the nitrate and mining districts, nearly 1,000 regular troops have been landed at the ports occupied. The Bolivian coast-guards made no resistance whatever, the Prefects of the invested towns retiring peaceably to Cobija. The Government at La Paz is recruiting and drilling soldiers and preparing for a campaign, but as yet no forward movement has been attempted. The action of Peru is awaited. The Government of that Republic has sent a vigorous protest against the conduct of Chili. Should Peru finally take a hand in the quarrel the forces of Bolivia will be sent by rail to Moliendo and thence by steamers to the scene of action. Peruvian iron-clads and other available vessels are being prepared with all haste, and during this month will be ready for action. An Envoy Extraordinary has been dispatched from Lima to Santiago to offer mediation between the two Republics, and it is understood that if Chili persists in the occupation of Bolivian territory he is authorized to declare the intention of Peru to assist Bolivia in the struggle. This will bring matters to a crisis. There is no little jealousy between Chili and Peru, and probably no objection will be felt on either side to a trial of strength. The Chilian authorities prohibited the exportation of cattle, horses, and mules from their ports to Peru, and this step leads to the belief that Chili is determined to listen to no representations which the Peruvian Government may offer which are not based on the rigid observance on the part of Bolivia of treaty stipulations.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

DIAMONDS, CHERRIES, KISSES.

A million little diamonds
  Twinkled on the trees,
And all the little maidens said,
  "A jewel, if you please."
But, while they held their hands outstretched
  To catch the diamonds gay,
A million little sunbeams came
  And stole them all away.
—*Marquis of Lorne.*

A million bright red cherries
  Hanging on the trees,
And all the little urchins said,
  "Oh! ain't they just the cheese?"
But, while they held their hands outstretched
  To catch the cherries red,
The good old farmer's dog appeared,
  And the little urchins fled.
—*New York Express.*

A million soft, sweet kisses
  Beneath the spreading trees,
And still she whispered softly,
  "Go on, dear, if you please!"
But, while I held her hand in mine
  And clasped her closer yet,
A policeman stole upon us
  And ordered us "to get!"
—*Boston Post.*

THE RAREST COIN IN THE WORLD.

Exchange.

Here is the true story of the rarest of all coins, and how a precious medal came to be the great numismatic triumph of the French collection. One evening in July, 1867, a French gentleman, an expert of the British Museum, was dining in London with Gen. Fox, the son of Lord Holland. In the midst of the dinner-table talk the numismatic enthusiast was addressed as follows by a gentleman present: "I am sorry you were not in town to-day, for I should have sent you a queer kind of a fellow—(a glass of wine with you?)—who says he came from Bokhara, and who pretends he has a rare—(your very good health)—a rare coin." The numismatist was all attention.

"It was a gold coin, so he said, of some ancient King of India, and would weigh as much as twenty sovereigns and was huge—as big as the palm of my hand."

The numismatist's heart was in his mouth.

"Sorry you seem so excited about it. It is my belief that the whole thing is a forgery. Just think of it! The shabby-looking fellow who was hawking the coin around had the impertinence to ask £5,000 for it!"

The numismatist thought over it, and, as an expert, reasoned in this way over the story: "Forger he may be. Still there may be something in it. Issuers of spurious old coin never have brains enough to invent new forms; they always vamp up representations of certain well-known coins. Anyhow it may be worth while for me to look it up as a numismatical monstrosity."

"The fellow," continued the informant, "seemed very much down on his luck. He told me that wherever he had been to show or sell his coin, the experts had kicked him out, declaring that his piece of money was a forgery."

A hope sprang up in the coin-collector's heart,—an inkling that some great find was near at hand. Instinctively he rose from the dinner-table, determined to set out at once in search of the coin. Gen. Fox, the host, being himself the most enthusiastic of collectors, understanding what it is to have a fit of numismatic fever, excused his guests further presence at the dinner. Out started the numismatist from Kensington and posted, as quick as cab could take him, to Islington, for at Islington he knew an Oriental who kept up communication with those curious waifs from the East, who only turn up in the greatest city in the world. A trail was discovered in Islington itself, and soon the miserable lodgings of the man from Bokhara were found. The landlord said, "The man you wish to see is just going to bed. I know he has been trying to find you. Shall I call him down?"

"Yes, at once," cried the expert.

In a few minutes down came the man who had been kicked out by every coin-collector in London. With the help of the Oriental, who acted as interpreter, the Bokhara man was told to show his coin. Then the Bokharan individual took off his queerly-cut coat, next his embroidered waistcoat, then his waist-band, next his shirt, until there was nothing on him above the waist but his undershirt, and from under his armpit he drew out, with great deliberation, a dirty, sweat-begrimed leather case, which he laid slowly on a table. Presently the case was opened, and in an instant the eyes of the expert were dazzled with the peculiar soft yellow sheen which only antique gold gives forth. It was, indeed, a prize. One glance alone was sufficient to show that it was a grand medallion, a unique coin, the chiefest, the rarest in the world. It has taken years of study on the part of the numismatist, a transmitted instinct, in fact, through some generations, for this expert to appreciate a rare coin at a single look.

Knowing that in dealing with Orientals an intending purchaser must exhibit no anxiety, the expert did not allow a muscle of his face to move.

It was the Bokhara man who took the gold coin and placed it in the numismatist's hand. If the recipient's hand had trembled in the least with excitement the wily Oriental would have made a hard bargain. It was a supreme effort, for when the piece was touched only by the numismatist's fingers, a thrill something like an electric shock tore up his arm.

Said the Bokhara man, through the interpreter, "That coin cost me dear. It has been sweated in man's blood—his heart blood. Seven of us found that piece of gold. We quarreled over it. That was natural. It was worth a fight. We fell on one another with knives and daggers. After a while—for it was hot work—five of the men rolled dead in the dust. Only two of us were left. The other man is still at Bokhara. He agreed that I should come to Europe to sell this bit of gold. Since it was found I have always carried it under my arm. There are, I understand, more skillful thieves in England than in Bokhara. They all say in London—those who have studied old golden money—that this coin is a forgery. I know better. Will you buy it, my Lord?"

The expert looked at it again and satisfied himself as to its authenticity. It was an antique. More than that, it was a numismatic prodigy. Its weight was nearly five ounces, or twenty staters, and its value in gold about $110. On one side was the portrait of Eucratides, King of Bactria, who lived 185 B. C. The bust of the monarch was crowned with a helmet ornamented with the horn and ear of the bull, a peculiar attribute of the Kings of Bactria. On the reverse were the Dioscures, Castor and Pollux, galloping on horseback, with the legend in Greek, "Baseileus Metannoy Eykratidoy" ("the Great King Eucratides"). There was a defect, something like a line, running across the field of the piece. This defect was the glory of the coin. This showed the number of blows which were required to strike such a big piece. The die with which that coin had been stamped must have been broken after this piece was made. The numismatist was wild with joy, for certainly this piece was unique. It was the first, may be the last, of its kind, and there never would turn up in this world another piece of gold like it.

"Ask him what he wants for it," inquired the expert, with concealed indifference. "It is worth something, of course; its weight, say, in gold."

The Bokhara man's eyes twinkled,—they were black snaky eyes. "I will take £5,000 for it, my Lord, and nothing else," said the man coolly, as he picked up the coin, slipped it into the bag, and was about putting it under his arm.

Now came the moment of trial. The expert lighted a cigarette and smoked to calm his nerves. Then, blowing the smoke from his lips, he said, "I tell you what I will do. I will give you right now my check for £1,000 for the piece. If the coin is not mine in twenty minutes I shall offer you only £300 for it, and so on until I get to £500. If you don't close with me to-night, to-morrow I will not take it at any price."

"Twenty minutes passed," said the expert, "like an instant. The Bokhara man seemed immersed in deep thought. Then he turned on me suddenly," continued the expert, "pierced me through with his black eyes and put the much-coveted coin in my hand, while his long bird-like fingers were bent like talons to take the check. The coin was mine. I slept," said the expert, "with that coin under my pillow; that is, I tried to sleep, but so excited was I that I never closed my eyes that night."

The numismatist took the earliest conveyance across the English Channel. This medal was not for common collections. It was a piece for the French Museum. The Emperor Louis Napoleon heard of it, as did the Minister of Instruction. M. Fenardent considered an offer of 30,000 francs for the medal as an imperative command that the coin should remain in France. So stay it did, although 50,000 francs—just double what it cost—were offered for it. This coin of the Bactrian Eucratides is now the greatly-prized ornament of the Cabinet des Medailles. To-day it lies in a glass case all by itself. There is a little handle coming out of the box which permits the public to turn the coin so that both sides of it can be seen.

"This," said the expert to the writer, "is the rarest coin in the world and the one for which the rarest price has been paid. Since it cost the lives of five men, I do not think anything more was really paid for it than it was worth. It ought to have been saved for the delectation of numismatic amateurs in all times to come, even had fifty or 100 lives been sacrificed."

ERICSSON'S SAHARA ENGINE.

New York Graphic.

Speaking to a gentleman of wealth in this city recently, he said:

"Have you ever seen Capt. Ericsson's solar engine? It is the most extraordinary thing in the way of mental deduction and historical anticipation extant. Ericsson says that the manufacturing of the world will one day be done on the Deserts of Sahara. He anticipated the time when the earth will have consumed its fuel and men must make steam from the sun."

"It must be something like a burning-glass, then?"

"Yes. It is an arrangement of mirrors by which from the solar ray intense heat is obtained and thrown upon water, which boils, makes steam, and gives locomotion and power."

"Has Ericsson come to any conclusion about heat?"

"I heard him talk recently on that subject. If I recollect, he holds that the sun itself has no heat; but it is our atmosphere that gives heat by the passage of the solar ray through it. He reasons for this that probably the whole solar system is inhabited by a race something like man. That is, all the planets which have atmospheres probably have heat, and therefore inhabitants. Some of the planets have very dense atmospheres, enveloping them far more thoroughly than ours. Ericsson says that you get no more heat by getting nearer the sun. You ascend high mountains, for example, where the atmosphere grows thin, and you will find cold weather."

"How does he live in New York?"

"He lives a rather recluse life. He is a shy man, but with sufficient pride and confidence to make him interesting when he wants to talk. He says he will never give the solar engine to the world until he has sufficiently protected himself by royalties or other patent protection. You know he invented the propeller which drives everything on the sea, but had virtually to give it away. He made an independence building monitors during the War. He is a wonderful man. When he has something resolved upon, he can get enormous capital to help him out. You know the caloric engine was put in practice in a magnificent ship that proved not to be efficient. The old fellow has been in this country forty years, and was 36 years old when he came here at the invitation of Commodore Stockton, and already with a great reputation. He is one of the few men who have not been interviewed for the public newspapers."

THE PLANETS IN MARCH.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Astronomers call attention to the fact that Jupiter was absent from the celestial scenery during February, but utterly fail to account for his absence or give the slightest intimation as to when he will return. This shows how little they know about their business. Jupiter was off visiting his aunt's folks in the country, and a postal-card was received from him yesterday bringing the intelligence that he would return next week, if, in the meantime, he did not conclude to go to Leadville.

Sirius, the dog-star, is now moving at the rate of twenty miles per second, and, as he is yelling "Ki-ki" at every jump, is presumed there is a coffee-pot tied to his tail.

On the 20th, at about supper-time, the plane of the earth's equator will pass through the sun's centre, and will probably be arrested for trespass, or assault and battery, or something like that.

On the same day Mercury will be in perihelion, or nearest the sun, which is an almighty different thing from forty degrees below zero, where he has been all winter.

Venus reappears this month with a lot of new songs and local gags; also a new set of teeth. She will appear nightly, and will shine as resplendent as a bootblack, and a great deal cheaper.

Throughout the month the entire heavens will wear a starry crown, notwithstanding the fact that "uneasy lies the head," etc.

Every season Sirius more and more resembles the earth, except in the fact that it shows no disposition to convene a National Congress or State Legislature.

We usually pay no attention to the opinion of other astronomers, but we will here quote what Prof. Swift says about Orion in March: "The bands of Orion shine upon us as brightly and as lovely as of old, when Job was asked: 'Canst thou bind the sweet influences of the Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion?'"

P. S.—Job gave it up, although the Professor does not say so.

A GRAPHIC COMPARISON.

Exchange.

An incident occurred in the battle of Franklin which I have never seen in print. That sanguinary battle was at its height, and now and then there was a soldier who would not face the music, and, holding to the idea that "distance lends enchantment" on all such occasions, would exhibit his faith in the idea by taking "leg bail" for the rear. These cases were getting too numerous toward the close of the battle, and Col. B——, of our brigade, was sent back to the rear to intercept those seeking for safety and return them to their respective posts of duty.

Col. B—— said he hailed one fellow who was making tracks for some place of safety with all the energy of despair.

"Halt! I say, and return to your command!"

The flying son of Mars took no notice of the command.

"Halt! I say, and go back to your post."

The soldier paid no attention to him.

The Colonel now became exasperated, and yelled out:

"If you don't turn and go back to your command I will shoot you, sir!"

Without pausing in his flight, the soldier yelled back at him:

"Shoot and be hanged! What's one bullet to a basketful?"

Col. B—— let him go, and, after the battle, told the incident as a good joke.

A FORWARD SEASON.

Detroit Free Press.

An old negro named Sam Clark, who counts a Griswold street lawyer among his friends, called at his law-shop yesterday with a very anxious look on his face, and said:

"Boss, Ize clean twisted up dis time, an' I want to ax a few queshuns."

"Well, go ahead, Sam."

"Wall, all de white folks tell me dat de sezun am at leas' a month ahead. I h'ars 'em talkin' 'bout it on de kyars an' all ober."

"Yes, this is a very forward spring. I think we are at least a month ahead."

"Well, if dat's de case, will de Fo'th o' July come on de fo'th o' June, or when, an' hain't April fule day dun gone an' passed by two weeks?"

The lawyer tried to explain, but Sam was more mixed than before. He scratched his head and went slowly out, but in half an hour he returned with a face longer than ever.

"Got that through your head yet?" asked the lawyer.

"Fo' de Lawd, but Ize bin struck agin!" whispered the African. "If we am a month ahead now, dis ya'r will either have thirteen months or only 'leven! Splain dat, now!"

But the lawyer couldn't, and Sam went out saying:

"Dese white folks am a werry curus set, dey is. Dey go an' git de sezun all outer gear, an' den a nigger can't tell whether to plant taters or dodge icicles?"

QUIPS.

Baby mine—A foundling hospital.—*Puck.*

"Come, gentle Spring; diphtherial mildness come."

A Whitehall woman calls her husband Good Resolutions, because he's always broke.

If you are in love, just constitute yourself a "Teller Committee" of one, and settle the business.

A Dublin professional man addressed an artisan, who was waiting in his hall, rather brusquely—"Hallos, you fellow, do you want me?" The answer was neat—"No, yer honner, I am waiting for a gentleman!"

Simple pitty ain't much better to a person than an insult; but to pitty him with a $5 bill is bizzness.—*J. Billings.*

This is the season of the year when venerable hens enter their second childhood, and are broiled for spring chickens.

Music hath charms to soothe the savage. This is why we occasionally see a cross dog with a brass band around his neck.—*Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.*

A clock having struck the hour of 1, a tender-hearted woman exclaimed; "Oh! what a cruel clock!" "Why so?" asked a frind. "Because it struck its little one!"

Child (pointing to a bronze group representing a terrific combat between a lion and a crocodile)—"What are those things doing, pa?" Father—"Talking politics, my dear."—*Paris Paper.*

Canvasser (to thrifty rustic, who has recently taken a little farm)—"Well, Thomas, you'll give your vote to Squire Shoddy at the next election——" Thomas—"No, I shan't. I ha' got 'un, and I mean to keep 'un myself. I bean't a goin' to gi' 'un to nobody!"—*Punch.*

Columbus avenue, Sunday afternoon.—Miserable street mucker, to Snodkins, the belt of whose Ulster was dragging: "I say, Old Hoss, if you don't tighten up your bellyband you'll lose your blanket." (And Snodkins had to keep on looking pleasant, as if he hadn't heard it.)—*Harvard Lampoon.*

She was really charming, and seemed to enjoy very much the "quail on toast" until her pearly teeth struck a couple of shot, then her countenance changed, her expression became wrathy, and she said: "It is too mean that they leave those nasty shot in the birds." "Why," said he, "they are good for the digestion." "Yes," said she, "they may be, but I don't want to die jest that way."—*Danbury News.*

Professor—"You will repeat the lesson on the battle of Bunker Hill." Student (after a long and painful silence)—"Please, sir, I can't." Professor (with a frown)—"Why not?" Student (timidly)—"Because I have been deceived." Professor (astonished)—"In what way?" Student (humbly)—"I have always been told that history repeats itself, and so I didn't trouble to study the lesson."—*Rockland Courier.*

YES, I KNOW, THAT IS SO.

He came over here to tread it,
And it's greatly to his credit,
  For he is an Englishman.
But he had more temptation
Than belonged to any nation,
  Except the American.
For all the other nations
Find better occupations—
  Even the Ital-i-an.
In spite of all howls,
The hisses and the growls,
The trophy now is Rowell's—
  And he's an Englishman.
—*New York Graphic.*

A RELIC OF SECESSION.

Four Coins Struck Off by the Confederate Government Are Resurrected by a News Item.

Philadelphia Record.

It has been believed and recorded as an historical fact that the Southern Confederacy had no metallic currency. After a lapse of eighteen years evidence now presents itself to show that four coins were struck off at the New Orleans Mint while that place was in the possession of the Confederate Government. This discovery has been brought about by a *Record* item, entitled "A Craze for Coins," which gave the fancy prices placed upon rare pieces.

A few days subsequent to the publication, Mr. Mason, the numismatist of No. 143 North Tenth street, who was incidentally referred to in the article, received a communication from B. F. Taylor, M. D., the Secretary and Treasurer of the Louisiana State Board of Health, giving the information that he had a Confederate coin in his possession. In reply, Mr. Mason wrote for a lead-pencil rubbing of the piece, at the same time expressing a doubt as to the existence of any genuine coins of the Confederate States. The return mail brought a rubbing of the coin.

The obverse represents a liberty cap, above the American shield, the union of the latter containing seven stars, representing the seven seceding States, the whole being surrounded with a wreath of sugar-cane and cotton in bloom and the motto "Confederate States of America." The reverse has the Goddess of Liberty with the thirteen stars, representing the States from which the Confederacy sprang, and the date, "1861."

The history of the coin may be briefly recapitulated from Mr. Taylor's statement. When the New Orleans Mint was taken possession of by the Confederates in April, 1861, the original dies of the United States were canceled in the presence of the officials connected with the building. The Confederate Cabinet, which was then sitting at Montgomery, issued orders for a design for a Confederate currency to Mr. Taylor, who was then chief coiner of the mint. The above design was submitted and approved, and orders were issued for the skriking off of specimen pieces. Four half-dollars were accordingly coined, and these also, following the design, were approved by the Cabinet. Then came an obstacle. That body found that it had not control of sufficient bullion to proceed with an issue of coins, and, consequently, the matter was deferred, and a temporary issue of paper money decided upon. The subsequent rout of the Confederates threw the coinage project overboard.

Of the four coins struck, one is in the possession of one of the chiefs of the Confederate Government, the second was presented to Prof. Biddle of the University of Louisiana, the third to Dr. Ames of New Orleans, and the fourth was retained by Chief Coiner Taylor by permission of the Cabinet.

It is a noteworthy fact that all the individuals who were connected with the coinage, including the Superintendent of the Mint, assayer, coiner, engraver, die-sinker, down to the man who held the chisel and used the hammer, in the canceling of the old and new dies, are living at the present time. To Mr. Mason, in whose hands the coin has been placed, quite a number of bids have been made by numismatic and historical societies for the purchase of this rare relic of the Rebellion.

A silver-plated electrotype copy is to be sent to all societies interested in such matters, but they will all cry for the original.

ON A HIGH.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Vincennes, Ind., March 18.—The Wabash River at this point is very high, and fears are entertained of an overflow.

Large Public Bequests of Asa Otis.

New London (Conn.) Telegram, March 15.

Below we publish the figures of the public bequests of the late Deacon Asa Otis. The executors nominated in the will are William C. Crump, Peter C. Turner, and William H. Chapman, gentlemen to whom even these great trusts can be safely committed. Their compensation is $1,000 each in lieu of commissions. The estate will be appraised at $750,000 at least. The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, being the residuary legatee, will be benefited to the amount of $500,000. The other public bequests are:

Bulkeley School	$10,000
Bacon Academy, Colchester	10,000
First Ecclesiastical Society of New London	10,000
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mission	10,000
American Home Mission Society	5,000
American Bible Society	5,000
American Tract Society	5,000
Yale College Theological Seminary	25,000
Amherst College	25,000

Should there not be enough to pay personal and public bequests too, the bill provides that the personal shall be paid in full, and the deficiency, if any, distributed among the other legatees. However, there is no likelihood that there will be any such deficiency. The gift to Yale College is to be designated "The Abel McEwen Fund," in memory of the Rev. Abel McEwen, D. D., formerly of New London, deceased, and for many years one of the corporators of the College.

Women Physicians Abroad.

The *Journal de Geneve* lately announced that among the 361 students in the University of Berne there are twenty women pursuing the regular course for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. This university has just conferred the degree of Ph. D. upon Mlle. Lina Berger, of the Grand Duchy of Baden, who passed an exceedingly brilliant examination. Two other ladies, one an American the other an Austrian, took the degree of M. D. at the same time. But even in places where we least expect it are the women slowly gaining in honor and power. The University of Helsingford in Finland, for example, has conferred the degree of M. D., after "a very rigid examination," upon Mlle. Heykel. This is the first Finland woman so honored, and the occasion was duly noted. A grand ovation was given to the graduate by her fellow-students, who at the same time opened a subscription among the people of Helsingford for a fund to establish a scholarship in the university for young Finnish women who desire to become physicians or surgeons. The "Rosine Heykel Fund" thus far is in a flourishing condition.

Stoics.

Exchange.

Men who have been too feeble to bring in the fuel all winter are now able to go up the river three or four miles and sit all day on a damp stone, fishing.